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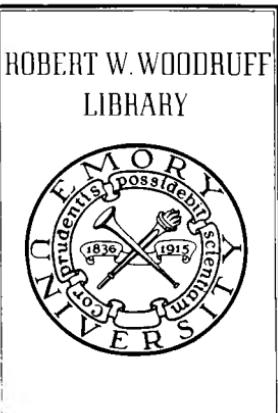
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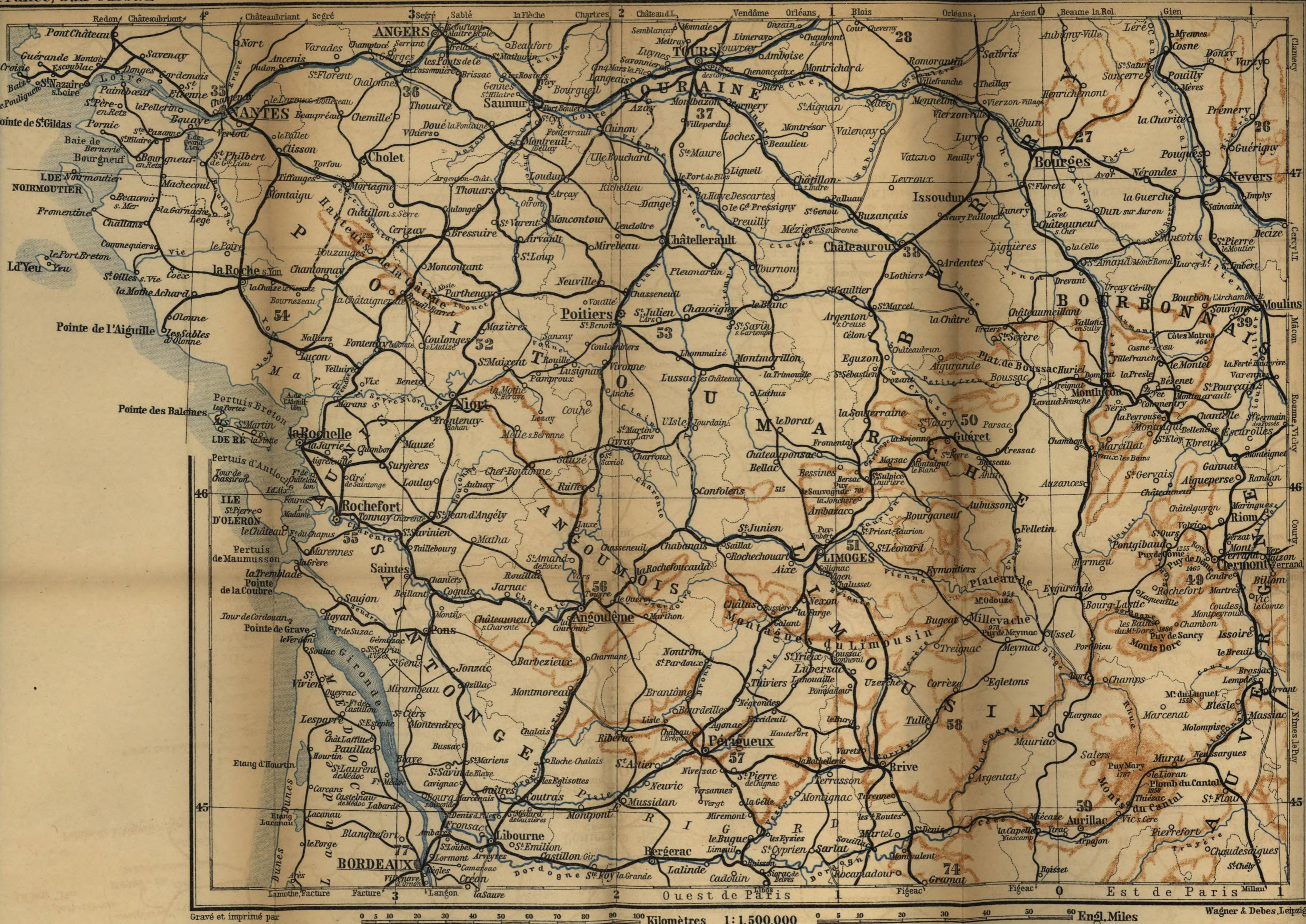


MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xiii).  
*Approximate Equivalents.*

French Money.		American Money.		English Money.		German Money.	
<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Gentimes.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Shillings.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	
						<i>Pfennigs.</i>	
—	5 (= 1 sou)	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	25 (= 5 sous)	—	—	5	—	1½	4
—	50 (= 10 ")	—	—	10	—	2½	20
—	75 (= 15 ")	—	—	15	—	43/4	40
—	— (= 20 ")	—	—	20	—	71/4	60
—	—	—	—	40	—	98/4	80
1	—	—	—	—	1	71/4	1
2	—	—	—	—	2	43/4	60
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France, Sud-Ouest. I.



Gravé et imprimé par

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Les numéros (26, 27, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.

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# SOUTHERN FRANCE

INCLUDING

## CORSICA

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

**KARL BAEDEKER**

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FOURTH EDITION

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WITH 30 MAPS, 36 PLANS, AND A PANORAMA

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LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1902

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‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayere.  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all.’

## PREFACE.

---

The chief object of the Handbook for Southern France, which includes the districts hitherto dealt with in separate Handbooks for South-Eastern and South-Western France and corresponds with the seventh French editions of these volumes, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and inn-keepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, which has been specially revisited with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. For the improvement of this work the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have been in the habit of favouring him, and for which he owes them a deep debt of gratitude. Hotel-bills, with annotations, are especially useful.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into SIX SECTIONS (I. South-Western France to the Pyrenees; II. The Pyrenees; III. South-Eastern France to the Loire, Auvergne, and the Cévennes; IV. The French Alps; V. The Rhone Valley, Provence, and the French Riviera; VI. Corsica), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to  $\frac{5}{8}$  Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. xxvi.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretensions. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. Those which the Editor, either from his own experience or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, believes to be good of their class, are denoted by asterisks. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable quarters may be obtained in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned. It should be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

#### Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.	M. = Engl. mile.
A. = Attendance.	ft. = Engl. foot.
L. = Light.	fr. = franc.
B. = Breakfast.	c. = centime.
S. = Supper.	omn. = omnibus.
Déj. = Déjeuner (luncheon).	carr. = carriage.
Pens. = Pension, <i>i. e.</i> board and lodging.	comp. = compare.
Rfmts. = Refreshments.	ca. = circa (about).
N. = North, Northern, etc.	F. A. C. = French Alpine Club.
S. = South, etc.	I. A. C. = Italian Alpine Club.
E. = East, etc.	S. T. D. = Société des Touristes du Dauphiné.
W. = West, etc.	P. L. M. = Paris, Lyon, et Méditerranée (railway).
hr. = hour.	
min. = minute.	

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

**Asterisks** are used as marks of commendation.

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# INTRODUCTION.

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## I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Southern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

## II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

**MONEY.** The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{5}$  franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). ‘Sou’ is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called ‘une pièce de cent sous’, 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. = 10 sous. Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek gold coins are received at their full value. Belgian, Swiss, and Greek silver coins (except Swiss coins with the seated figure of Helvetia) are also current at full value; but Italian silver coins with the exception of the 5-lira pieces, should be refused. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns, except at the shops of the money-changers, where a trifling deduction is made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes or Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change

(*petite monnaie*), as otherwise he may be put to inconvenience in giving gratuities, purchasing catalogues, etc.

**EXPENSES.** The expense of a tour in Southern France depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that, with the exception of the principal winter-resorts, travelling in that region is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 12-15 fr. per day, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a single tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

### III. Period and Plan of Tour.

**SEASON.** Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year, though the plains between Auvergne and the Pyrenees and the more southerly regions (Rhône valley, Provence, Mediterranean coast, Corsica) are generally disagreeably hot in summer. On the other hand, excursions among the mountains, the Pyrenees and Alps especially, are scarcely possible except in summer.

**PLAN.** The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. The districts of which the present Handbook treats are not only richly gifted with natural beauties, they abound also in architectural monuments of great importance, both ancient and modern, and contain numerous points of artistic and historic interest.

The special bent of the traveller must be the chief agent in determining the plan of tour to be selected, but the following short itineraries may at least give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. The tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. the Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions. The points of chief interest are printed in *italics*.

### III. PLAN OF TOUR.

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#### a. Ten Days between the Loire and the Gironde.

	Days		Days
Tours, <i>Loches</i> , Tours . . . . .	1	Royan, Pons, Saintes . . . . .	1
Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême . . . . .	1	Saintes, <i>Rochefort</i> . . . . .	1
Angoulême, Bordeaux . . . . .	1	Rochefort, <i>La Rochelle</i> . . . . .	1
Bordeaux . . . . .	1	<i>La Rochelle</i> , <i>Niort</i> . . . . .	1
Bordeaux, Royan . . . . .	1	Niort, Loudun, <i>Chinon</i> , Tours . . . . .	1
			<u>10</u>

#### b. Ten Days in Central France and Auvergne.

	Days		Days
Orléans (or Tours), Bourges . . . . .	1	Aurillac, <i>Gorges of the Cire</i> , St Denis-près-Martel, Brive . . . . .	1
Bourges, <i>La Bourboule</i> , Mont <i>Dore</i> , <i>Sancy</i> . . . . .	2	Brive, <i>Périgueux</i> . . . . .	1
Mont Dore, Clermont-Ferrand, <i>Royer</i> , <i>Puy de Dôme</i> . . . . .	2	Périgueux, <i>Limoges</i> . . . . .	1
Clermont, Arvant, <i>Ligne du Cantal</i> , <i>Aurillac</i> . . . . .	1	Limoges, <i>Angoulême</i> , Bordeaux (or Limoges, Châteauroux, Orléans) . . . . .	1
			<u>10</u>

#### c. Ten Days in the Lozère and the Cévennes.

	Days		Days
Clermont-Ferrand, Arvant, Neussargues, St. Flour, Mende . . . . .	1	Montpellier, Nîmes . . . . .	1
Mende, <i>Cañon of the Tarn</i> , <i>Montpellier-le-Vieux</i> , Millau . . . . .	2	Nîmes, <i>Aigues-Mortes</i> , Nîmes . . . . .	1
Millau, Béziers . . . . .	1	Nîmes, St. George d'Aurac, <i>Le Puy</i> . . . . .	1
Béziers, Montpellier . . . . .	1	<i>Le Puy</i> , St. Etienne . . . . .	1
		St. Etienne, Lyons . . . . .	1
			<u>10</u>

#### d. A Month in Gascony, Languedoc, and the Pyrenees.

	Days		Days
Bordeaux, Bayonne . . . . .	1	<i>Environs of Bagnères-de-Luchon</i> . . . . .	3-4
Bayonne, Biarritz, Bayonne . . . . .	1	Bagnères-de-Luchon, <i>Toulouse</i> . . . . .	1
Bayonne, <i>San Sebastian</i> . . . . .	1	<i>Toulouse</i> , Carcassonne . . . . .	1
San Sebastián, Bayonne, Pau . . . . .	1	Carcassonne, <i>Narbonne</i> , Per- pignan . . . . .	1
Pau, <i>Eaux-Bonnes</i> , <i>Eaux-</i> <i>Chaudes</i> , etc., Pau . . . . .	2-3	<i>Perpignan</i> , Carcassonne . . . . .	1
Pau, Lourdes, Cauterets . . . . .	1	Carcassonne, Castelnau-dary, <i>Castres</i> , <i>Albi</i> . . . . .	1
Cauterets and its Environs . . . . .	3-4	Albi, Capdenac, <i>Cahors</i> , Mont- auban . . . . .	1
Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs . . . . .	2-3	<i>Montauban</i> , <i>Agen</i> , Bordeaux or <i>Périgueux</i> . . . . .	1
Barèges and its Environs . . . . .	2		<u>26-30</u>
Bagnères-de-Bigorre . . . . .	1		
Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Bagnères- de-Luchon . . . . .	1		

#### e. A Month in Savoy and Dauphiny.

	Days		Days
From Geneva to Chamonix . . . . .	1	From Albertville to <i>Mottiers</i> , <i>Brides-les-Bains</i> and <i>Pralognan</i> . . . . .	1
Environs of Chamonix . . . . .	2-3	Environs of <i>Pralognan</i> . . . . .	2-3
From Chamonix to <i>La Roche</i> and Annecy . . . . .	1	From <i>Pralognan</i> to the <i>Col</i> <i>de Vanoise</i> and to <i>Thermignon</i> and <i>Modane</i> . . . . .	2
Excursion to the <i>Lac d'Annecy</i> and to the <i>Semnoz</i> . . . . .	2	From Modane to <i>Montinlian</i> ( <i>Chambéry</i> ) and <i>Grenoble</i> . . . . .	1
From Annecy to Aix-les-Bains and Chambéry . . . . .	1	Environs of <i>Grenoble</i> . Excursion to the <i>Grande Chartreuse</i> . . . . .	2
From Chambéry to Albert- ville . . . . .	1		

## III. PLAN OF TOUR.

	Days		Days
From Grenoble to <i>Le Bourg-d'Oisans</i> and <i>La Grave</i> . . . . .	1	<i>Environs of Vallouise</i> . . . . .	2
From La Grave to the <i>Col de la Lauze</i> and <i>St. Christophe</i> . . . . .	1	From Vallouise to <i>Briançon</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Environs of St. Christophe</i> and of <i>La Bérarde</i> . . . . .	2-3	<i>Environs of Briançon</i> . . . . .	1
From La Bérarde to the <i>Col de la Temple</i> and <i>Vallouise</i> . . . . .	1	From Briançon to <i>Gap</i> , <i>Grenoble</i> , and <i>Lyons</i> (or <i>Valence</i> , see below) . . . . .	2
		From Lyons to <i>Dijon</i> . . . . .	1
			<u>27-30</u>

## f. The Same, for Travellers who do not care for Mountaineering.

	Days		Days
From Geneva to <i>Grenoble</i> , as above . . . . .	16	<i>Environs of La Grave</i> . Thence to <i>Le Lautaret</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Grenoble</i> to <i>Uriage</i> and <i>Bourg-d'Oisans</i> . . . . .	1	<i>Le Lautaret and its Environs</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Bourg-d'Oisans</i> to <i>La Bérarde</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Le Lautaret</i> to <i>Briançon</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Environs of La Bérarde</i> , and back to <i>Bourg-d'Oisans</i> . . . . .	2	From <i>Briançon</i> to <i>Gap</i> and <i>Grenoble</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Bourg-d'Oisans</i> to <i>La Grave</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Grenoble</i> to <i>Lyons</i> (or <i>Valence</i> ) . . . . .	1
		<i>Lyons</i> . . . . .	<u>1-2</u>
			<u>27-28</u>

## g. Three Weeks in the Rhône Valley and Provence.

	Days		Days
From <i>Lyons</i> to <i>Vienne</i> and <i>Valence</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Nice</i> to <i>Monaco</i> and <i>Mentone</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Valence</i> to <i>Orange</i> and <i>Avignon</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Mentone</i> to <i>Fréjus</i> and <i>Marsilles</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Avignon</i> to <i>Arles</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Marsilles</i> to <i>Aix</i> , <i>Rognac</i> , and <i>Arles</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Arles</i> to <i>Marsilles</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Arles</i> to <i>Montpellier</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Marsilles</i> to <i>Toulon</i> . . . . .	2	From <i>Montpellier</i> to <i>Nîmes</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Toulon</i> to <i>Hyères</i> . . . . .	1	Excursion to <i>Aigues-Mortes</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Hyères</i> to <i>St. Raphaël</i> and <i>Cannes</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>Nîmes</i> to <i>St. Georges-d'Aurac</i> and <i>Le Puy</i> . . . . .	1
From <i>Cannes</i> to <i>Grasse</i> and <i>Nice</i> . . . . .	2	From <i>Le Puy</i> to <i>St. Etienne</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Environs of Nice</i> . . . . .	1	From <i>St. Etienne</i> to <i>Clermont-Ferrand</i> or <i>Lyons</i> . . . . .	1
			<u>20</u>

## IV. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

PASSPORTS are now dispensed with in France, but they are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. Pedestrians in remote districts, especially in the mountain frontier districts, will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay.

Foreign Office passports may be obtained through C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; Buss, 440 West Strand; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet St.; or the usual tourist-agencies (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

CUSTOM House. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly re-

commended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on cigars amounts to about 13s., on tobacco to 6-10s. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

OCTROI. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

#### V. Railways. Diligences. Carriages.

The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Orléans*, *Midi*, and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines (*Réseau de l'Etat*).

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18c., 2nd cl. 12c., 3rd cl. 8c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains ('*trains rapides*') generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains ('*trains express*') first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are inferior to those in most other parts of Europe and the third-class are not always furnished with cushioned seats. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is often very much less.

Travellers must purchase their tickets before entering the waiting rooms, but, contrary to the custom in other parts of France, they are then permitted free access to the platform, and may choose their own seats in the train. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in per-

son (comp. p. xvii). At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employees will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters (*facteurs*) are not entitled to remuneration, but it is usual to give a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms (Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

*Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits)* are provided on nearly all the main lines of the great railway-systems. — *Trains de luxe*, with drawing-room, sleeping, and dining cars (*Wagons-Restaurants*) run, during the season, to Bordeaux and the Pyrenees, Nice, Geneva, etc.; comp. the *Indicateur*. The fares are about 50 per cent higher than the ordinary first-class fares. Déj. 5 fr., D. 6 fr., wine extra (half-a-bottle 1 fr.). — *Pillows and Rugs* may be hired at the principal stations (1 fr. each).

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly, and sold at all the stations (85 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables ('*Livrets Chaix*') for the different lines (50 c.).

Railway-time is always that of Paris, shown on the clocks outside the stations, but the clocks inside, by which the trains start, are five minutes slower. French railway time is 23 min. in advance of Spanish time and 56 min. behind Central European time, which is observed by the railways of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy.

Return-tickets (*Billets d'aller et retour*) are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 20-40 per cent. The length of time for which these tickets are available varies with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day. — Special return-tickets, valid for longer periods, are issued for the various watering-places and summer and winter resorts; see the *Indicateur*.

*Excursion Trains ('Trains de Plaisir')* should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

*Circular Tour Tickets ('Billets de Voyages Circulaires')* are of two kinds, viz. 'à itinéraires fixes' (routes arranged by the railway-company) and 'à itinéraires facultatifs' (routes arranged to suit individual travellers). The former are often convenient, as they are issued at reduced fares, with liberal arrangements as to breaking the journey, but they are not usually granted to third-class passengers. The latter, though issued for all three classes, are now subject

to conditions that practically cancel the ostensible advantages. Tourists, before purchasing one of the 'facultatif' tickets, should carefully study the regulations in the 'Indicateur' or apply for information to a tourist-agent or other authority.

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau*; first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe*; to take a ticket, *prendre un billet*; to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages*; luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage*; waiting-room, *salle d'attente*; refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir*; railway-carriage, *le wagon*; compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé*; smoking compartment, *fumeurs*; ladies' compartment, *dames seules*; guard, *conducteur*; porter, *facteur*; to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon*; take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre*; to change carriages, *changer de voiture*; express train to Lyons, *le train express pour Lyon, l'express de Lyon*.

**Diligences.** The French *Diligences*, now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé*, beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places, and in some cases is supplemented by the *Rotonde*, a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale, Banquette*, or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. per mile (*coupé extra*). — On the more frequented routes, the diligences are gradually being superseded by *Brakes* or large waggonettes. For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. Those which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases bargaining is advisable. — *Hotel Omnibus*, see p. xxi.

**Hired Carriages** (*Voitures de Louage*) may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. A return-fee is frequently demanded when the carriage is quitted at some distance from its home. Tourists may sometimes be able to avail themselves of return-carriages, which charge not less than 10-15 fr. per day. — *Saddle Horses, Asses, and Mules* may also be hired.

## VI. Cycling.

Cycling is a popular amusement in France, and the cyclist's wants are everywhere fairly well provided for. Cyclists entering France with their machines must obtain from the customs-agent a cycle-permit (60 c.), which must be carried on the person and produced whenever required. If the cyclist remain more than three consecutive months in France, he must apply for an official metal badge, to be fixed on the steering-post. These badges are delivered free on payment of the necessary fees and the annual tax (6 fr.). Each cycle must have a badge for each seat and be furnished with a lamp and bell or horn.

Cyclists in France will find it advantageous to join the *Touring Club de France* (5 Rue Coq-Héron, Paris); annual subscription 6 fr. 5s.). The club publishes an *Annuaire* (1 fr.), with a list of cyclists' hotels, repairers, representatives, etc., and also a series of *Itinérarais* (5 c. each). --- Members of the British *Cyclists' Touring Club* (47 Victoria St., London, S.W.) also enjoy special privileges.

English cyclists and motorists should remember that the rule of the road in France is the reverse of that in England: keep to the right on meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

## VII. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

**Hotels.** Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter,  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about 11 a.m.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p.m., 3-5 fr. Wine is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in the most frequented winter-resorts, where everything is apt to be more expensive than elsewhere. The second déjeuner will sometimes be regarded as superfluous by English and American

travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table-d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards; frequently, however, the 'premier déjeuner' is not included in that charge. The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often give considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

*Articles of Value* should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers (*voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs*).

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately, without waiting for another train.

**Restaurants.** Except in the larger towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists.

This, however, is of little importance, as the traveller may always join the table-d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, or he may obtain a dinner *à prix fixe* (3-6 fr.) on giving  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s notice. He should always note the prices on the carte beforehand to avoid overcharges. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xviii); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

**Cafés.** The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds (*sorbet*, *orgeat*, *sirop de Groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

**Furnished Houses.** Furnished Houses and Furnished Apartments are numerous in all the chief watering-places and winter-stations of Southern France, and may be found to suit every purse. In all cases a personal inspection should be made before hiring; and the precautions indicated at pp. 477, 478 should never be omitted. As a general rule it is advisable to proceed at first to a hotel, and thence direct the search for apartments, though if the traveller's requirements are modest, he may sometimes be able to suit himself at once with a lodging. Not infrequently the hotel-keepers are willing to make special arrangements with travellers purposing to make a stay of some duration.

### VIII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. In the S. of France it is a not uncommon practice to close the churches from midday to 2 p.m. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles, often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in ob-

taining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a MUSÉE, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are very frequent.

### IX. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses.

**Walking Tours.** Many fine points in the part of France of which the present Handbook treats are accessible to pedestrians alone, and even where riding or driving is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing-materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a phial of ammonia (for mosquito-bites), a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* or staff shod with a steel point; and for the more difficult ascents an *Ice Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each pair. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long excursions. The chalets usually afford nothing but milk, cheese, and stale bread. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable resting-place is to be found, a walk of one

or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. It is desirable to reach the end of the day's walk about midday, but if that is not practicable, rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3) and the journey afterwards continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to rest.

The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once over-taxed, he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate, and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that when fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. As a rule the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the French Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers. In the latter case enquiry should be made beforehand as to the condition and accommodation of the hut, and whether it is already occupied by a previous party or not. The convenience of arriving betimes at a hotel, so as to secure good rooms, etc., is well worth an extra effort on the march.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian, the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture, are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand, it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

It may be added that the particulars in the Handbook as to the mountain-expeditions make no claim to absolute and invariable exactitude. The weather, the state of the snow, etc., no less than the different inclinations and capacities of travellers, must be taken into account as variable factors.

**Guides.** For all important mountain-expeditions guides are indispensable, except where the contrary is expressly stated; and, above all, a glacier should never be crossed without an experienced guide. Good guides are unfortunately rare; but they are to be found at all the principal tourist-centres, such as Chamonix, St. Christophe-en-Oisans, La Grave, Pralognan, Tignes, etc. The usual fee for a day

of 8 hrs. is 6-8 fr., but on longer or more difficult expeditions 10 fr. and upwards are charged. At some of the principal centres there are guide-societies, with fixed regulations and tariffs.

**Horses and Mules.** In the Alps a horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, besides a gratuity of 1-2 fr., and at Chamonix and some other places, as much more is charged for the attendant. On the whole, unless the ascent be very long, it is less fatiguing to ascend on foot than on horseback; while a descent on horseback is almost invariably uncomfortable and fatiguing, and cannot be recommended even to those who are subject to dizziness.

### X. Post and Telegraph Offices.

**Post Office.** Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a. m. in summer, and 8 a. m. in winter, to 9 p. m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes (*Boîtes aux Lettres*) are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps (*timbres-poste*) may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes*.

*Ordinary Letters* within France, including Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to 1/2 oz. English.) — *Registered Letters (lettres recommandées)* 25 c. extra.

*Post Cards (cartes postales)* 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c. — *Letter Cards (cartes-lettres)* 15 c.; for foreign countries 25 c.

*Post Office Orders (mandats de poste)* are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

*Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande)*: 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and should not cover more than one-third of the packet.

*Parcels (colis postaux)* not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight may be forwarded by post at a moderate rate (60 c.-1 fr. 55 c.) within France. There is also a parcel-post between France and various foreign countries, parcels up to 11 lbs. being conveyed at a uniform rate; viz. to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, 1 fr. 10 c.; Spain, Italy, 1 fr. 35 c.; Great Britain, Austria, Netherlands, 1 fr. 60 c. These parcels must be sealed. All parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the railway-companies, but the post-offices receive them where there are no railways for an extra fee of 25 c.

**Telegrams.** The following are the rates per word: for France, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxem-

bourg, Switzerland, and Belgium  $12\frac{1}{2}$  c.; Germany 15 c.; Netherlands 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c. In these cases the minimum is 5 words, except for France, etc., when it is 10. In the following cases there is no minimum: Denmark  $24\frac{1}{2}$  c.; Sweden 28 c.; Roumania, Servia, etc.,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  c.; Norway, 36 c.; Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece  $53\frac{1}{2}$ -57 c.; Turkey 53 c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c.; Chicago 1 fr. 55 c.

Lyons, Marseilles, and other large towns have also *Telephonic Communication* with Paris.

## XI. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents are given approximately.

Kilogramme, unit of weight,  $= 2\frac{1}{5}$  lbs. avoirdupois  $= 27\frac{1}{10}$  lbs. troy.

Quintal  $= 10$  myriagrammes  $= 100$  kilogrammes  $= 220$  lbs.

Hectogramme ( $\frac{1}{10}$  kilogramme)  $= 10$  décagrammes  $= 100$  gr.

$= 1000$  décigrammes. (100 grammes  $= 3\frac{1}{5}$  oz.; 15 gr.  $= \frac{1}{2}$  oz.; 10 gr.  $= \frac{1}{3}$  oz.;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gr.  $= \frac{1}{4}$  oz.)

Kilomètre  $= 1000$  mètres  $= 5$  furlongs  $=$  about  $5\frac{5}{8}$  Engl. mile

Hectomètre  $= 10$  décamètres  $= 100$  mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole  $= 3.0784$  Paris feet  $= 3.281$  Engl. feet  $= 1$  yd.  $3\frac{1}{3}$  in.

Décimètre ( $\frac{1}{10}$  mètre)  $= 10$  centimètres  $= 100$  millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre)  $= 100$  ares  $= 10,000$  sq. mètres  $= 2\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

Are (square décamètre)  $= 100$  sq. mètres.

Hectolitre  $= \frac{1}{10}$  cubic mètre  $= 100$  litres  $= 22$  gallons.

Décalitre  $= \frac{1}{100}$  cubic mètre  $= 10$  litres  $2\frac{1}{5}$  gals.

Litre, unit of capacity,  $= 1\frac{3}{4}$  pint; 8 litres  $= 7$  quarts.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing-point on both of these is marked  $0^{\circ}$ , the boiling-point of the former  $100^{\circ}$ , of the latter  $80^{\circ}$  while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is  $212^{\circ}$  and his freezing-point  $32^{\circ}$ . It may easily be remembered that  $5$  Centigrade  $= 4^{\circ}$  Réaumur  $- 9^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, to which last  $32^{\circ}$  must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus  $5^{\circ}$  C  $= 4^{\circ}$  R.  $= 9 + 32 = 41^{\circ}$  F.;  $20^{\circ}$  C  $= 16^{\circ}$  R.  $= 36 + 32 = 68^{\circ}$  F. Again,  $- 5^{\circ}$  C  $= - 4^{\circ}$  R.  $= 32 - 9 = 23^{\circ}$  F.;  $- 20^{\circ}$  C  $= - 16^{\circ}$  R.  $= 32 - 36 = - 4^{\circ}$  F.

## XII. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1 : 80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each 2½ ft. long and 1½ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1 : 320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are considerably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use. The larger scale map is also issued in quarter sheets (1 fr. engraved, 30 c. lithographed). The War Office has undertaken farther two new series of maps, printed in five colours; one on a scale of 1 : 50,000, and one on a scale of 1 : 200,000.

There is another map in five colours, on a scale of 1 : 100,000, published in 1881-1894 by the Ministry of the Interior (85 c. per sheet); another (1 : 200,000) is issued by the Ministry of Public Works (40 c. per sheet); and a third (1 : 500,000) by the Dépôt des Fortifications (1½ fr. per sheet).

The War Office has also issued two series (1 : 80,000 and 1 : 320,000) of maps of the *Frontier Alps*, printed in three colours and extending beyond the borders of France, which the others do not. Each sheet (50 c.) corresponds to a quarter-sheet in the *Cartes de l'Etat Major*.

An excellent special map of *Mont Blanc* (1 : 50,000), by Barbey and Imfeld, was published in 1896 in four colours (8 fr.). Mieulet's Map (1865; 1 fr.) may also be recommended.

The best map of *Dauphiny* is that by H. Duhamel (two general sheets on a scale of 1 : 600,000 and 1 : 250,000; four special sheets on a scale of 1 : 100,000), of which a revised edition was issued in 1892 (4 fr. 50 c.).

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Barrère*, Rue du Bac 4; *Baudoin*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contain key-plans of its maps, including also those of Algeria, Tunis, and Africa generally (separate parts 10 c. each; Algeria and Tunis 25 c.). Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1 : 80,000, 1 : 200,000, and 1 : 320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1 : 100,000 map may be obtained at Hachette's, Boulevard St. Germain 9, and of the Public Works' map at the Librairie Delagrave, Rue Soufflot 15.

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## 1. From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux.

213½ M. to the *La Bastide* station, 218 M. to *St. Jean* (see below). RAILWAY in 51½-81½ hrs. (fares 38 fr. 55, 26 fr., 16 fr. 95, or 39 fr. 30, 26 fr. 55, 17 fr. 30 c.). Bordeaux has two principal stations, the *Gare de la Bastide* on the right bank of the Garonne, and the *Gare du Midi* or *St. Jean*, in a suburb on the left bank, for travellers proceeding farther to the S. on the main line (comp. p. 42). Travellers with through-tickets are allowed 48 hours in the town on condition of presenting their tickets for examination on arrival, but they cannot remove luggage that has been registered to their ultimate destination.

From *Paris* to *Bordeaux* viâ *Tours*, 359-363 M., in 7½-14 hrs. The trains start from the *Quai d'Orsay* at Paris and run viâ *Orléans*, *Blois*, and *Amboise*. The *express* trains do not enter *Tours* station; passengers for *Tours* change carriages at *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (see below). There is also a service of trains de luxe, in 7 hrs., by which the fares are 50 per cent higher than the ordinary 1st cl. fare (*e. g.* to *Bordeaux-St-Jean*, 98 fr. 35 c.); déj. 5, D. 7 fr. in the restaurant car. — A sleeping-car ticket by the ordinary night-express costs 24 fr. in addition to the fare.

## I. From Tours to Poitiers.

61 M. RAILWAY in 11½-3 hrs. (fares 11 fr., 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 80 c.).

*Tours*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Trains in connection with the express proceed to the (2 M.) station of *St. Pierre-des-Corps* on the line from *Paris* (see above). Slow trains make use of a loop-line.

After crossing the *Cher*, we pass over a viaduct from which there is a fine view and cross the line to *Châteauroux* (p. 33). To the left is the handsome *Château de Candé* (16th cent.). The valley of the *Indre* is next crossed by a viaduct, 1½ M. long and 69 ft. high, which affords another fine view. — 7 M. *Monts*. Beyond (12½ M.) *Villeperdue* is another viaduct, 102 ft. high, over the *Manse*; on the right, the *Château de Brou*. — 20 M. *Ste. Maure*, a little town 2 M. to the left. — 27 M. *Port-de-Piles*. Branch-line to *Chinon*, see p. 28.

FROM PORT-DE-PILES TO LE BLANC, 41½ M., railway in 21/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Creuse*, then that of the *Claise*, and finally returns to the *Creuse*. — 6 M. *La Haye-Descartes*, the birthplace of Descartes (1596-1650), the celebrated philosopher, to whom a statue has been erected here. — 13 M. *Le Grand-Pressigny*, with a keep of the 12th and a castle of the 17th century. — 22 M. *Premilly* has a fine Romanesque abbey-church. — At (31½ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* our line is joined by the branch from *Châtellerault* (see p. 4). — Beyond

(36 M.) *Fontgombault*, which also has a remarkable old abbey-church, we rejoin the Poitiers line. — 41½ M. *Le Blanc* (p. 9).

We cross the *Creuse* and ascend the valley of the *Vienne*.

40½ M. *Châtellerault* (*Hôt. de l'Espérance; de l'Univers*), a town on the *Vienne* with 20,014 inhab., famous for its cutlery and for its *Arms Factory* (no admission). The Boulevard Carnot, to the left from the station, and then the Rue de Berry, to the right, bring us to the *Boulevard Blossac*, in the middle of which is the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., containing fine carved altars and a bell presented in 1897 by the Emperor of Russia. At the end of the Boulevard is the Square Gambetta, with a tall *Monument of the Revolution*, by Dudoit (1890). The Rue des Mignons (near the Square) leads to the church of *St. Jacques*, of the 13th cent., with a rich modern W. front. — Line to Loudun, see p. 29.

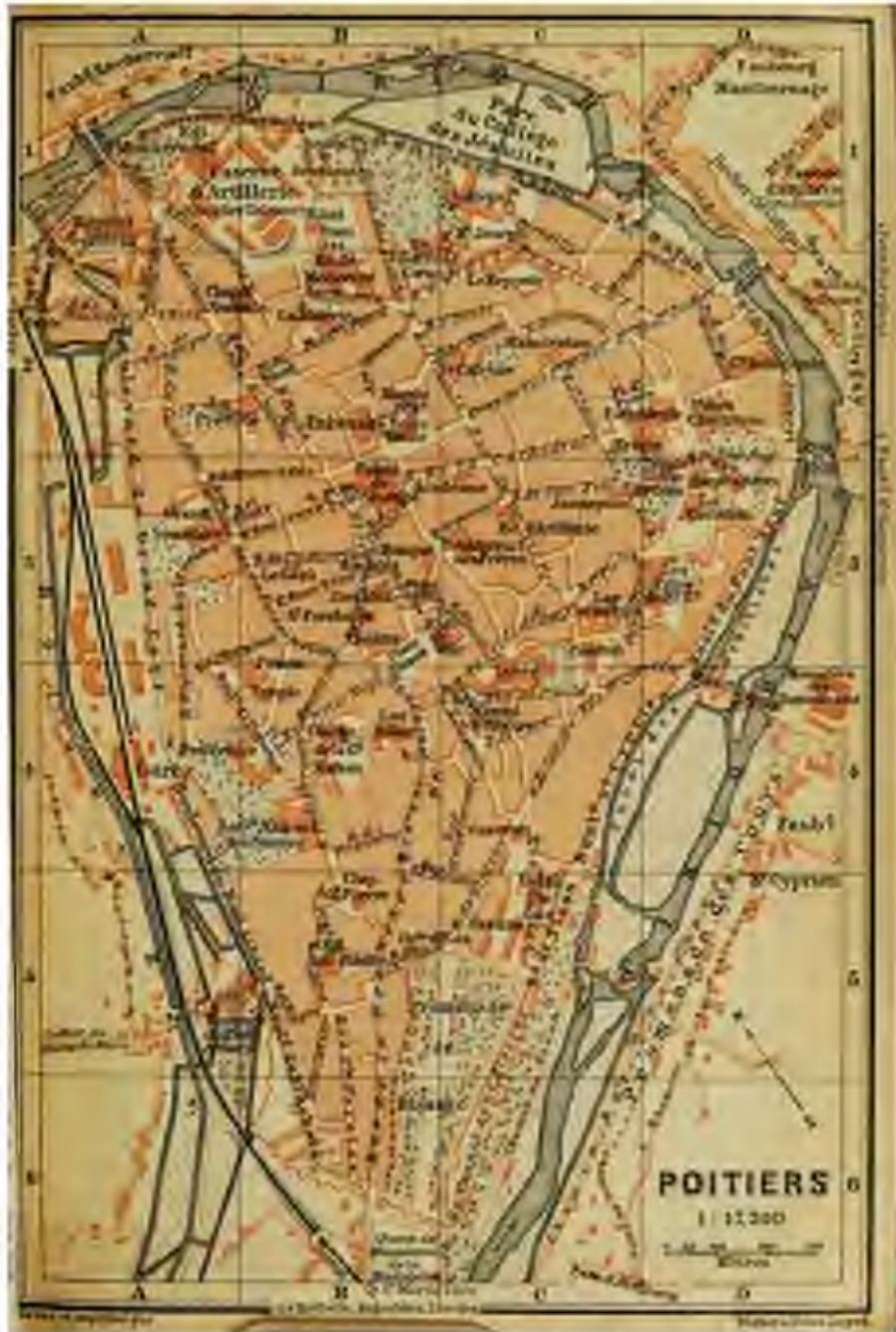
A branch-line runs hence to (28½ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* (see p. 3), via *La Roche-Posay*, a little town on the *Creuse*, with a 12th cent. keep. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, with a bath-establishment.

We next cross the *Vienne* and ascend the valley of the *Clain*. — 46 M. *Les Barres*. In the neighbourhood is the site of *Vieux-Poitiers*, and farther on, also on the right bank, is *Moussais-la-Bataille*, the probable scene of the famous battle of Poitiers (see p. 5). — Beyond (49 M.) *La Tricherie*, on the left, is the castle of *Baudiment*, a curious edifice of the 15th cent. (restored). — 51½ M. *Dissais-sur-Vienne*, with a fine castle of the 16th and 18th centuries. — 54 M. *Clan*; 56 M. *Chasseneuil*. On the right is the line to *Bressuire* (see p. 30).

61 M. *Poitiers* (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DU PALAIS (Pl. a; B, 3), near the Palais de Justice, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 4), DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; B, 4), both well spoken of, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DES TROIS PILIERS (Pl. c; B, 4), commercial, R. 3, D. 3 fr.; the last three in the Rue Carnot, near the Place d'Armes. — \*TERMINUS (Pl. e; A, 4), R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; TRIBOT (Pl. f; A, 4), well spoken of, both near the station. — **Cafés** in the Rue Carnot and in the Place d'Armes. — **Cabs.** Per drive ¾, per hr. 11½ fr.; with two horses 1¼ and 2 fr.; at night 50 c. extra. — **Tramways** (steam) from the station to the left round the Boulevards to the Pont Neuf (Pl. D, 2, 3); to the right to *St. Martin-l'Ans*; and (electric) by the *Boulevard Solférino* to the Place d'Armes and thence to *La Tranchée*, on the S.W.

*Poitiers*, with a pop. of 39,565, the ancient capital of *Poitou* and now the chief town of the department of the *Vienne*, is the seat of a bishopric and possesses also a university, with a school of law, founded in 1431. It is situated on a hill at the confluence of the *Clain* and the *Boivre*, and most of the streets are narrow, tortuous, and steep. The limited trade of the town and the fact that it is largely occupied by religious foundations combine to make it rather a dull place, but it has some objects of interest which every tourist should endeavour to see.

*Poitiers* first appears as a Celtic town, the capital of the *Pictones* or *Pictavi*, whence its modern name. To the Romans it was known as *Limonum*. About 353 St. Hilary (not to be confounded with his namesake of Arles) became its first bishop. *Poitou* was included in the Visigothic





kingdom of Aquitaine, founded in 419, but after the defeat of Alaric II. by Clovis at Vouillé, in 507, it was added to the Frankish dominions and constituted a countship whose holders afterwards made themselves dukes of Aquitaine. One of these dukes is said to have invited the Saracens into this part of the country, but be this as it may, it was within 20 M. to the N.W. of Poitiers that Charles Martel in 732 finally broke the power of the Moorish invaders. By the marriage of Eleanor, sole heiress of Poitou and Aquitaine, to Louis VII. of France these important provinces became part of the royal dominions. On her divorce and re-marriage to Henry Plantagenet in 1152 they passed, unhappily for France, into the power of England. The most important event in the two centuries of strife which succeeded is the Battle of Poitiers (or Maupertuis; p. 9) in 1356, when John the Good was defeated by Edward the Black Prince and lost more than 11,000 men. By the treaty of Brétigny (1360) Aquitaine, and with it Poitou and other counties, passed in full sovereignty to Edward III., but the country between the Loire and the Garonne was finally won back in 1372 by the Constable Bertrand du Guesclin. The Protestants under Coligny unsuccessfully besieged Poitiers for even weeks in 1569.

Quitting the station (Pl. A, 4), which is situated in the lower part of the town, pedestrians reach the centre by the Rue de la Visitation, ascending a flight of about 100 steps to the right from the Boulevard Solférino. Turning again to the right at the first cross street, they reach the square in front of the *Prefecture* (Pl. A, B, 4), whence the Rue Victor Hugo leads to the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, 3, 4), a large square forming the centre of the town. On the right side of the Rue Victor Hugo is the *École Libre de la Grand' Maison* (Pl. B, 4), with an elegant chapel; on the left, No. 9, is the *Musée des Augustins*, of the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

The Museum (admission on application) contains tapestry, furniture, enamels, porcelain, and paintings, including a landscape erroneously attributed to *Hobema*; a Holy Family by *Giulio Romano*; St. John the Baptist of the *Lombard School* (? not *L. van Leyden*); Witch-scene after *Teniers*; Battle-scenes by *Bourguignon*; etc.

The same society has an important *Museum* of Roman and other antiquities in the Rue des Grandes-Écoles (Pl. B, 3; 'Sociétés Savantes'), open on application.

In the Place d'Armes is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), a handsome building in the style of the French Renaissance, by Guérinot (1869-74). It contains the *Musée des Beaux-Arts* and the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*, open daily from noon to 4 p. m., but always accessible to strangers.

The *Musée des Beaux-Arts* contains an important collection of paintings by French artists; also a fine portrait by *Tintoretto* (No. 114), a *Mary Magdalén* by *Titian* (no number), and works attributed to *A. del Sarto* (117), *Van Dyck* (133, etc.), *Masaccio* (109), *Guido Reni* (104), etc.; besides sculptures (one by *Jean Goujon*), antiquities, furniture, enamels, coins, etc. — The STAIRCASE is adorned with caryatides by *Barrias* and frescoes by *Puvis de Chavannes*. — In the *SALLE DES FÊTES* the stained glass and the ceiling-painting (Duguesclin freeing Poitiers from the English, by *Brunet*) should be noticed. — The ceilings of the *SALLE DU CONSEIL* and the *SALLE DES MARIAGES* are decorated by *Léon Perrault*.

On the right, behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the pretty *Hôtel Bauge* or *Gaillard*, in the German Renaissance style (1554). In the vicinity is the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3-4), with a painting by *Finsonius*, a pupil of Caravaggio (1615), and 17th cent. wood-carvings.

The *Temple St. Jean* (Pl. D, 3), reached viâ the Rue du Puygarreau and Rue du Pont-Neuf, is a curious structure, now identified as a baptistery of the 7th century, partly built of Gallo-Roman materials. In plan it is an oblong of about 42 ft. by 26 ft.; the floor is for the most part below the present level of the street. The interior (apply, in the absence of the concierge, at No 7 Rue du Pont-Neuf) contains a font in the centre and sarcophagi, etc., of the 6-9th cent., and some 12th cent. frescoes.

The *Cathedral* (*St. Peter's*; Pl. C, D, 2) was begun in 1162 by Henry II. of England (p. 5), but the church was not consecrated until 1379. Some parts are Romanesque, but the Early Gothic style predominates. The façade (recently restored) is too wide and too low and the unfinished towers which flank it increase its heaviness. The interior is imposing on account of the boldness of its proportions and the height and width of its aisles and bays. To make it appear longer than it actually is the architect has increased the effect of the perspective by lessening the width of the nave and aisles and by lowering the arches towards the choir. Some of the stained glass dates from the 12-13th cent., while the fine choir-stalls are from the latter half of the 13th.

From the rear of the cathedral we descend to the right to *Ste. Radegonde* (Pl. D, 2), a church founded about 560 by the queen of that name, wife of Clotaire I., who had retired hither to her convent of *Ste. Croix*. It was, however, rebuilt in the 11-13th cent. in the same style as the cathedral, except the main entrance, which belongs to the 15th or 16th century. A Romanesque steeple (11th cent.) rises from the façade. Specially noteworthy within the church are a *Crypt* containing the sarcophagus of *St. Radegonde* (an object of pilgrimage), and a marble statue of the saint (a portrait of Anne of Austria), by Nic. Legendre. On the right of the nave is a kind of niche called the chapel of the *Pas-de-Dieu*, with two poor statues, between which, on the pavement, is a foot-print, made, according to the legend, by our Lord when he appeared to *St. Radegonde*. Fine stained glass.

This church is near the *Clain*, which is spanned by the *Pont Neuf*, to the right, and by the old *Pont Joubert*, to the left.

On the opposite bank are the colossal gilded statue of *Notre Dame des Dunes* (Pl. D, 2) and a barrack. A little lower down a Gallo-Roman *Necropolis* has been discovered, and a *Champ des Martyrs*, with the remains of a hypogæum, now filled up.

In the suburb of *St. Saturnin*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the *Pont Neuf*, viâ the third street on the left, is a dolmen known as the *Pierre-Levée*.

We re-ascend into the town by the *Rue du Pont Joubert*, continued by the *Grande Rue St. Michel*, which leads us straight to —

\**Notre-Dame-la-Grande* (Pl. B, 2), a very interesting monument of Romanesque architecture dating from the end of the 11th cent., with additions of the 15th and 16th. This church is noted for its \* *West Façade*, which, like that of *Angoulême* cathedral (p. 11), has all the elaboration of detail which we associate with the repoussé

work of the goldsmith. It is composed of three tiers of arches, in the lowest of which are inserted a round-headed door and two obtusely pointed blind ones subdivided into two semicircular arcades. The uppermost tiers, broken by a large window, contain mutilated statues of St. Hilary, St. Martin, and the Apostles, and in the gable-end is one of Christ in the act of blessing, surrounded by the emblems of the Evangelists. There are also bas-reliefs with subjects drawn chiefly from the life of the Virgin. This façade is flanked by turrets with conical tops and fish-scale ornamentation. The steeple of the church, with a similar top, is at the entrance to the choir.

The INTERIOR, disfigured by modern paintings of coarse tone, is divided into nave and aisles, the former having a barrel vault, the latter being groined. The side-chapels were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. There is no transept, but the aisles are prolonged round the choir. The latter contains the remains of a 13th cent. fresco on its vault and a fine modern high-altar in the Romanesque style. In a chapel on the right is a 'Holy Sepulchre' of the 16th century.

The UNIVERSITY (Pl. B, 2), near Notre-Dame, was altered and enlarged in 1892-94. It has about 750 students.

It contains the *University Library* and also the *Municipal Library*, of nearly 65,000 vols. and 460 MSS., including *Life of St. Radegonde* by St. Fortunatus (9th cent.) and other early specimens.

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. B, 3), a little beyond Notre-Dame, on the left, includes, behind some late additions, remains of the old castle of the counts of Poitou (14th cent.). The \**Salle des Pas-Perdus*, the old guard-chamber, 160 by 56 ft., recalls that of the Palais de Justice at Rouen. At one end is a carved triple chimney-piece, surmounted by a gallery and five windows, all in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., between two staircase-turrets.

The PROVOST'S COURT (*Prévôté*; Pl. A, B, 2), a building of the 15-16th cent., now a school, has a very remarkable façade, with four turrets and some fine pediments over its windows.

At the N. end of the town stands the church of MONTIERNEUF (Pl. A, 1), an ancient church of the Benedictines, of the 11th century. It has a little cupola above the crossing, surmounted by two bell turrets which are connected by three arches.

Between the Palais de Justice and the Place d'Armes is *St. Porchaire* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 16th cent., with a Romanesque tower, dating from an older building. — To the S. is *St. Hilaire* (Pl. B, 5), founded, it is said, before the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 11th and 12th, and partly in 1855-70. It consists of a nave and six aisles and has 6 cupolas. The façade and tower are modern (unfinished).

The PARC DE BLOSSAC (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), at the S. end of the town, a promenade laid out in the 18th cent., commands a fine view of the Clain valley, on which side it is bordered by the remains of the old 14th century *Ramparts*, which extend some way westward between the town and the railway. At the entrance from the Rue des Capucins are two marble groups by Etex, representing the Joys and Sorrows of Motherhood. Military band on Sunday and Thursday.

From Poitiers to Loudun (Angers) see p. 29; to La Rochelle and Rochefort, see R. 3.

FROM POITIERS TO NANTES, 126 M., railway in  $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 20 fr. 70, 15 fr. 35 c., 10 fr.). —  $101\frac{1}{2}$  M. Neuville-de-Poitou, the junction of the Loudun line (p. 30). — 14 M. Villiers-Vouillé. Vouillé, where Clovis defeated Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, in 507, lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. — 35 M. Parthenay, see p. 15. 56 M. Bressuire, see p. 30. — From (62 M.) Voultegon a diligence ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.) plies to (7 M.) Argenton-Château (p. 15). — 72 M. Châtillon-St-Aubin. Châtillon-sur-Sèvre,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E., was named Mauléon until 1736. — 85 M. Cholet (Hôt. de France; de l'Europe), a town with 17,844 inhab., situated on a hill on the *Moine*, was completely ruined during the Vendean wars, but has since then regained a considerable amount of prosperity. It is an important industrial centre for the manufacture of linen and cotton goods, particularly handkerchiefs, and has an extensive trade in fat cattle. The church of *Notre-Dame* is a noteworthy modern building in the Angevin style. The Musée (Sun. & Thurs., 1-4) contains collections of art, natural history, and industrial specimens. Lines to Angers and Saumur, see Baedeker's *Northern France*. —  $98\frac{1}{2}$  M. Torfou-Tiffauges. Tiffauges, 2 M. to the S., is dominated by the extensive ruins of a Castle (11th, 14th, and 15th cent.), which belonged to the infamous Gilles de Laval, the original of 'Blue Beard' (p. 31). — 109 M. Clisson, see p. 20. 126 M. Nantes, see Baedeker's *Northern France*.

FROM POITIERS TO LA ROCHELLE (AND ROCHEFORT), 90 M., railway in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 14 fr. 90, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 15 c.). — The line to Rochefort (88 M.) diverges at Aigrefeuille, 11 M. before La Rochelle (see below). — The Angoulême line is followed as far as (3 M.) St. Benoît (p. 9). Beyond (12 M.) Coulombiers we cross the pretty valley of the *Vonne* by two lofty viaducts. — 16 M. Lusignan (Hôt. de la Mélusine), a picturesquely situated little town, partly on the bank of the *Vonne* and partly on a hill crowned with the inconsiderable remains of the *Château* of the illustrious family which gave kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. This stronghold is fabled to have been built by the fairy Mélusine, whose name is probably derived from the earliest châtelaine, the 'Mother of the Lusignans' ('mère des Lusignans'; Merlusina, Mélusine). The *château* was destroyed in the Religious Wars. The interesting Church dates from the 11th century. — From Lusignan a diligence (45 c.) plies in 2 hrs. to Sanxay (Hôt. du Bienvenu), a country-town  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W., in the valley of the *Vonne*, where considerable Celtic-Roman remains of the 1st cent. of the present era were discovered in 1881-83 (interesting to archæologists only). — 25 M. Pamproux. In the neighbourhood is the *Roche Ruffin*, a grotto with an underground lake. — 29 M. La Mothe-St-Héraye, a small town, most of the inhabitants of which, as of many other places in this district, are Protestants. We then enter the valley of the *Sèvre-Niortaise*.

34 M. St. Maixent (Ecu de France; Cheval Blanc), a town of 5370 inhab., on the *Sèvre-Niortaise*, has an interesting church of the 12-15th cent., in great part destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562 and 1568, but rebuilt in 1670-82. The fine tower over the W. front, with its truncated spire, dates from the 15th century. The crypt contains the tomb of St. Maxentius (d. 515), the second abbot of the monastery round which the town grew up. This monastery, rebuilt in the 17th cent., now serves as a barrack.

The line now ascends and then descends rapidly via (38 M.) Ste. Néomaye, (40 M.) La Crèche, and (44 M.) Arthenay to (49 M.) Niort (p. 16). —  $54\frac{1}{2}$  M. Frontenay-Rohan. The train traverses a marshy district. —  $69\frac{1}{2}$  M. Surgères (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town (3302 inhab.) with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and a ruined *château* (14th and 16th cent.). — 73 M. Chambon; 79 M. Aigrefeuille. From Aigrefeuille a branch-line runs to (9 M.) Rochefort (p. 25), passing Cîte, with a 16th cent. *château*. — 83 M. La Jarrie. The line describes a wide curve to reach La Rochelle, which is seen in the distance to the right, and joins the Nantes and Bordeaux line (R. 3). — 90 M. La Rochelle, see p. 22.

FROM POITIERS TO LIMOGES via Bellac, 87 M., railway in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $8$  hrs. (fares 15 fr. 80, 10 fr. 65, 6 fr. 90 c.). — Beyond (3 M.) St. Benoît (see

below) a short tunnel is passed. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mignaloux-Nouaillé* (branch-line to St. Savin and Le Blanc, see below). The line here passes close to the famous battlefield of 1356 (p. 5). Beyond ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lhommaize* the line crosses the Vienne. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lussac-les-Châteaux* has only one old castle, through the ruins of which the railway passes. Branch to St. Saviol, see p. 10.

$33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montmorillon* (*Buffet; Hôt. de France*), a small town (pop. 5284) on an eminence,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left, at the foot of which flows the *Gartempe*. In its lower part is the Gothic church of *St. Martial*. *Notre-Dame*, on the left bank, is partly Romanesque, partly Gothic. Near it is a modern tower, surmounted by a *Statue of the Virgin*. The *Petit Séminaire*, an ancient convent of the Augustines, comprises a curious building of the 11-12th cent., called the *Octagon*, consisting of two chapels, one above the other. A branch-line runs hence to ( $25$  M.) *Le Blanc* (see below), viâ ( $11$  M.) *La Trimouille* or *La Trémouille* (*Hôtel du Nord*).

$51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Dorat* (*Hôt. de France; de Bordeaux*), a small town with an interesting Romanesque church and remains of fortifications of the 15th century. — An alternative line to Limoges (*Gare d'Orléans*) runs hence viâ ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Château-Ponsac* (*Hôt. de la Promenade*), a small town (4025 inhab.) on the *Gartempe*, and ( $26\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (p. 36).

$59\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bellac* (*Hôt. de la Promenade; de la Pyramide*), a town with 4770 inhab., on the *Vincou*. Beyond ( $60$  M.) *Charterie* the *Monts de Blond* (1800 ft.) appear on the right. Several small stations. After passing ( $81$  M.) *Couzeix-Chapletat*, the train rapidly descends, traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long, and joins the line from Paris (p. 36). —  $87$  M. *Limoges* (p. 36).

FROM *POITIERS* TO *ARGENTON*,  $70$  M., railway in  $41\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 55, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 50 c.). — Diverging from the last-described route at ( $71\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mignaloux-Nouaillé*, we proceed N.E. over a dull plain. —  $20$  M. *Chauvigny* (*Lion d'Or*), a small town of 2350 inhab., prettily situated on the Vienne, with two fine churches of the 12th cent., and the ruins of four castles, richly repays a visit.

$31\frac{3}{4}$  M. *St. Savin* (\**Hôt. de France*), a small town of 1623 inhab., on the *Gartempe*, with an interesting \**Abbey Church* of the 11th cent., a cruciform building with three aisles, a transept, and ambulatory. Over the porch is a fine steeple with a Gothic spire, and over the transept a square tower. The height of the interior is exceptional for a Romanesque church. Among the interesting features of this church are some *Wall Paintings* of the 12th century. One series consists of subjects from Genesis, Exodus, and the Apocalypse; the others represent the patron saints of the abbey and of the neighbouring district.

$45$  M. *Le Blanc* (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Nouvelle Promenade*), the *Oblineum* of the Romans, with 6764 inhab., stands on the *Creuse*. The chief object of interest is the church of *St. Génitour*, of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. — Line to *Port-de-Piles*, see p. 3; to *Montmorillon*, see above. Another line is under construction to ( $31$  M.) *Buzançais* (p. 34) viâ ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mezières-en-Brenne*, which has a fine 14th cent. church, with a later chapel (15-16th cent.) adorned with good stained glass.

$55$  M. *Ciron*. — Beyond ( $64$  M.) *St. Gaultier* we join the line from Limoges (R. 5). —  $70$  M. *Argenton* and thence to ( $89$  M.) *Châteauroux*, see pp. 35-33.

## II. From Poitiers to Angoulême.

$70$  M. RAILWAY in  $11\frac{1}{3}$ - $31\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.).

The line passes through a short tunnel into the picturesque valley of the *Clain*, and crosses that river several times. —  $64$  M. (from Tours) *St. Benoît*, the junction for *St. Sulpice-Laurière* and *Limoges* (p. 8), and also for *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort* (R. 3). —  $66$  M. *Ligué*, with an old Benedictine abbey founded about 360 by *St. Martin*, and re-opened in 1853. Farther on, on the right, is the castle of *Bernay*, of the 15th century. Beyond ( $69\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Iteuil*

we thread a short tunnel.  $73\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vivonne*;  $79$  M. *Anché-Voulon*;  $82$  M. *Couhé-Vérac*;  $87\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Epanvilliers*. —  $93$  M. *St. Saviol*.

A branch-line runs hence viâ ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Civray*, a small town on the *Charente*, with a Romanesque church with an interesting W. front, ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Charroux*, with the remains of an abbey, ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Martin-Usson*, ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *L'Isle-Jourdain*, pleasantly situated on the *Vienne*, and ( $35$  M.) *Persac*, to ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lussac-les-Châteaux* (p. 9).

Another line runs to ( $44\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Jean-d'Angély* (p. 17) viâ ( $33$  M.) *Aulnay de Saintonge* (Hôt. de France), with an interesting Romanesque church.

$102$  M. **Ruffec** (*Buffet; Hôt. des Ambassadeurs*), with  $3426$  inhab., has a Romanesque church with a remarkable façade. The town is celebrated for truffled pies. Line to Niort (p. 17).

A short tunnel is passed through.  $108$  M. *Salles-Moussac*, beyond which the *Charente* is crossed.  $113$  M. *Luxé*. —  $119$  M. *St. Amant-de-Boixe*; the town,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.-W. (omn.), has a curious church, a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic. —  $123$  M. *Vars*.

As we approach Angoulême, a fine view of the town and its principal buildings is presented, the most prominent being (from left to right) the steeple of St. Martial, the tower of the Hôtel de Ville, and the cathedral with its square tower.

$131$  M. **Angoulême**. — Stations. *Gare d'Orléans*, for Bordeaux, and *Gare de l'Etat*, for Limoges and Saintes (p. 12), facing each other in the Avenue Gambetta (Pl. F, 1); *Gare de Rouillac*, for the unimportant line to ( $23$  M.) *Rouillac*, next the Gare de l'Etat.

**Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue de l'Arsenal 40, R.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. b; E, 2, 3), Place des Halles-Centrales, R. from  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D.  $3$  fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. c; E, 2), Avenue Gambetta 54, R.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4$  fr.; HÔTEL DU PALAIS (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), Place du Mirier, R.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DES TROIS PILIERS, Rue de Périgueux (Pl. E, 3), R.  $2$  B.  $60$  c., D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Cafés. Grand Café de la Paix, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, etc. Buffets at the two chief stations. — Tramways (10 c.) from the station to the town, to La Couronne (p. 13), etc.

Angoulême (315 ft.), with  $36,955$  inhab., the ancient capital of the *Angoumois*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Charente*, and an episcopal see. Like Poitiers, it occupies an eminence between two rivers, the *Charente* and the *Anguienne*, but it is better built and is encircled by promenades which afford very fine views. Angoulême is noted for its paper-mills.

The town existed in the time of the Romans, who named it *Encolisma*. It was included in the kingdom of Aquitaine, but at a later period became the capital of a county which was handed over to the English by the treaty of Brétigny in 1360. It revolted in 1373, and as a reward for its fidelity to France, it was constituted a duchy and made the appanage of one of the royal princes. The town was several times taken and sacked in the Religious Wars, notably by Coligny.

From the stations we ascend by the Avenue Gambetta, passing the church of St. Martial (Pl. E, 3), a handsome Romanesque building by Paul Abadie (d. 1884). The Boulevard Pasteur, diverging to the right, leads to the *Halles Centrales* or *Marché Couvert* (Pl. D, 2), on the site of the old prisons.

A new street beginning at the *Halles* leads to the \*HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. D, 3), a very remarkable structure, in great part modern (1858-66), which is also the work of Abadie. It is in the style of the



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13th cent. and occupies the site of the castle of the Counts of Angoulême, of which there remain two towers on the left, one of the 14th, the other of the 15th century. The small *Picture and Sculpture Gallery* and the *Archaeological Museum* in the interior are open free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 12 to 4; to strangers also at other times. — In a small garden on the left side are a marble *Statue of Margaret of Valois*, or Angoulême, sister of Francis I. and Queen of Navarre (d. 1549), by Badion de la Tronchère (1871), and a *War Monument* for 1870-71, by R. Verlet.

The *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3) is in the Place de la Commune, a square abutting on the *Ramparts*, beside the *Monument of President Carnot* (Pl. C, 3), by R. Verlet. This point commands a comprehensive view of the valley of the Anguienne.

The \**Cathedral of St. Peter* (Pl. C, 3), to the right, is one of the most interesting Romanesque-Byzantine churches in France, recalling Notre-Dame at Poitiers (p. 6) and St. Front at Périgueux (p. 40). It dates, as a whole, from 1110-30, but was thoroughly restored in 1630-54, and even partly rebuilt between 1866 and 1875 by Abadie. It comprises a nave without aisles, surmounted by three cupolas; a transept with a cupola forming a lantern in the centre; a N. transept tower (see below); the remains of a S. transept tower; and an apse with four chapels. — The \**Façade*, which recalls on the whole that of Notre-Dame at Poitiers, is also the most curious part of this church. Exclusive of the gable, it is composed of four tiers of arcades, divided from top to bottom by columns into five bays. The lowest tier has five arches, of which the largest and central one contains the sole door in the façade. Above this door is a large window and above that, between symbols of the Evangelists, is a Christ in Judgment, to which event most of the many sculptures of the façade refer. Below the Christ, to the right and left, are angels sounding the last trump, the dead rising from their graves (the blessed distinguished by the *nimbus* and the reprobate accompanied by demons), the Doctors of the Church, the Apostles, symbolic representations of Faith (St. George), Hope, and Charity (St. Martin), etc., and numerous beautiful ornamentations.

The splendid \**Tower* at the end of the N. transept, 193 ft. in height, was necessarily pulled down at the time of the restoration, but rebuilt exactly in its former shape and, as far as possible, with the same materials. It has six square stages, diminishing in size, and four of them present open bays. The corresponding S. tower, of which only the base remains, was destroyed by the Calvinists in 1568; it had a Gothic spire. — In the *Interior* the cupolas of the nave (which has slightly pointed arches) and the lantern of the transept, pierced by twelve windows, merit special notice.

To the E. of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. C, 3), of the same age as the church and also restored by Abadie.

Continuing to follow the ramparts beyond the cathedral, we ar-

rive at the *Jardin Vert* (Pl. B, 2), a fine promenade on the side of the hill, near the modern church of *St. Ausone*, built in the Early Gothic style by Abadie. To appreciate the view, we ascend to the *Promenade de Beaulieu* (Pl. B, 2), which skirts the spacious *Lycée* and commands the valley of the Charente, beyond which, on the right bank, lies the suburb of *St. Cybard*.

. From Angoulême (Gare de l'Etat) a line, of little interest to tourists, runs to (38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Matha* and (50 M.) *St. Jean-d'Angély* (p. 17).

FROM ANGOULÈME TO SAINTES (Rochefort, La Rochelle), 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 05, 2 fr. 65 c.). — From the Gare de l'Etat (p. 10) we pass through a tunnel under the town and cross the Bordeaux line. — 3 M. *St. Michel-sur-Charente*, with a curious octagonal church. The line then follows the valley of the Charente.

14 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Charente* (*Soleil d'Or*), a town with 2783 inhab., once a stronghold in the hands of the English, and only recovered from them after a siege of four years (1376-80). A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Barbezieux* (*Boule d'Or*; *Hôt. de France*), a town of 4230 inhab., on the slope of a hill, with the remains of a castle of the 15th cent., and a church of the 12th and 16th centuries. — Tramway to *Pons*, see p. 19.

23 M. *Jarnac* (*Hôt. de France*), a small town chiefly known for the victory of the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henri III, over the Protestant army of the Prince of Condé in 1569. The country to the left of our route and to the S. of the Charente, as far as beyond Cognac, is the *Petite Champagne*. Farther to the S. is the *Grande Champagne*. They are so called because they are of the same geological formation as Champagne and, like it, produced excellent white wines of which highly-reputed brandies were made, those of the second being called 'Fine Champagne'. The vineyards, destroyed by the phylloxera, have not yet been replanted.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Cognac* (*Hôt. de Londres*; *d'Orléans*; *de France*; *Café du Grand Chalet*), an old town of 20,228 inhab., the centre of the brandy trade of the Charente. Its chief object of interest is the church of *St. Léger*, mainly of the 11th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The façade has a fine Romanesque portal and a florid Gothic rose-window. In the Place François-Premier is an Equestrian Statue of Francis I., a modern bronze by Etex. The large brandy distilleries and the vast storehouses should be seen. One of the latter is on the site of the castle in which Francis I. was born (1494).

At (42 M.) *Beillant* (p. 19) we join the line from Nantes to Bordeaux. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Saintes* (p. 17).

FROM ANGOULÈME TO RIBÉRAC, 42 M., railway in 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). We start from the Gare de l'Etat (p. 10). — 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Ruelle*, with a large cannon-foundry established in 1750. — 61 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Magnac-Touvre*. The copious springs of Touvre are at the foot of a hill which is crowned by a ruined castle. — Beyond (38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Celles* we pass the *Tour de la Rigale*, said to be the 'cella' of a Roman temple. We cross the *Dronne*. — 42 M. *Ribérac* (*Hôt. de France*; *du Périgord*), a prettily situated commercial town with 3602 inhabitants. — The line goes on to *Mussidan* (p. 42), *Bergerac* (p. 53), *Marmande* (p. 68), etc. — From Ribérac to *Périgueux*, see p. 41.

FROM ANGOULÈME TO LIMOGES, 73 M., railway in 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 13 fr. 80, 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 05 c.). — To (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Magnac-Touvre*, see above. — From (10 M.) *Le Quéroy-Prunzac* a branch-line runs to (39 M.) *Thiviers* (p. 39), viâ (8 M.) *Marthon*, where are the remarkable ruins of a castle of the 12th cent., (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nontron* (*Hôt. du Nord*), and (26 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Par-doux-la-Rivière*, on the *Dronne*, whence a tramway runs to *Périgueux*.

17 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *La Rochefoucauld* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a little town (2808 inhab.) on the *Tardoire*, with the remarkable \**Château* of the family of that name, founded in the 9th or 10th cent., but dating chiefly from the 12th and 16th. The finest parts, dating from the Renaissance, are the magnificent staircase built by Fontant (1528-38) and the galleries, surmounted by arcades, which surround the inner court, by the same architect. — 25 M. *Chasseneuil-sur-*

*Bonnieure* has a castle of the 17th cent. and iron-mines. — From (83 M.) *Roumazières-Loubert* (Buffet) a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.) *Confolens* (Hôt. Chaboussant), a town with 3125 inhab., a castle, and two ancient churches. We now reach the valley of the *Vienne*. 40½ M. *Chabanais*, 45½ M. *Saillat-Chassenon*. Chassenon, 21½ M. to the S.W., is the *Cassino-magus* of the Romans. A branch-line runs hence to (28 M.) *Bussière-Galant* (Périgueux, see p. 39), via (4½ M.) *Rochechouart* (Hôt. *Mary Vaissade*, below the town), a little town (4510 inhab.) with a remarkable castle situated on a lofty rock and rebuilt in the 15th cent., and (23½ M.) *Châlus*, with two keeps of the strong castle, in attacking which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was mortally wounded in 1199.

50½ M. *St. Junien* (Hôt. *du Commerce*), an industrial town of 9674 inhab., containing a remarkable abbey-church of the 12th and 14th cent., with the richly sculptured 12th cent. tomb of St. Junien, and a beautiful high-altar. Near the station is a bridge of the 13th cent., with a chapel of the Virgin to which Louis XI. was a pilgrim. — Beyond (66½ M.) *Aixe-sur-Vienne* (Hôt. du Pêcheur), an industrial place with 3700 inhab., we pass through a tunnel 1/4 M. long. — 73 M. *Limoges* (Gare de Montjovis, p. 36).

### III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux.

82½ M. to the Gare de la Bastide, 87 M. to that of St. Jean (see p. 42). RAILWAY in 1½-5 hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr. 5, 6 fr. 55 c., or 15 fr. 80, 10 fr. 70, 6 fr. 90 c.). Best views to the right.

The line passes under the town through a tunnel ½ M. long. — 136 M. (from Tours) *La Couronne*, with a large paper-mill and the remarkable ruins of a Gothic abbey-church of the 12th century. — 139½ M. *Mouthiers*; 144¾ M. *Charmant*. We now pass from the Charente to the Dordogne basin by a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, and enter the valley of the *Tude*. The country assumes more and more a southern appearance. — 152 M. *Montmoreau*. — 162½ M. *Chalais* (Hôt. de France), a small decayed town, well known for its attachment to the English in the 15th century, with an old castle, now a hospice. Hence we pass to the valley of the *Dronne*. Two small stations.

182 M. *Coutras* (Buffet; *Lion d'Or*), a commercial town (3903 inhab.), with scanty remains of its ancient castle. In 1587 Henri IV here defeated the Leaguers. Line to Périgueux, see p. 42.

FROM COUTRAS TO CAVIGNAC, 16 M., railway joining the line from Bordeaux to Nantes (R. 5). The *Isle* is crossed. 4½ M. *Guitres*, a small town on a hill to the right, with a fine Romanesque church. 13 M. *Marcenais*, junction of a line to Libourne (12 M.; see below). 16 M. *Cavignac* (p. 20).

We next cross the *Isle*. — 197 M. *St. Denis-de-Piles*.

192 M. *Libourne* (Buffet; Hôt. de France; des Princes), a thriving town with 18,016 inhab., at the confluence of the *Dordogne* and the *Isle*. It is of ancient origin (Condate), but has been to a great extent rebuilt since the 17th century. The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 16th cent., the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, with a fine modern steeple 233 ft. high, from the 15th. The bridge over the *Dordogne* affords a beautiful view. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, on the Quai de l'*Isle*, is a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications.

About 1½ M. to the W. is *Fronsac*, on a hill (236 ft.) which affords a fine view (omn. from the station 40 c.). The town was fortified from the time of Charlemagne, but the castle is now destroyed.

From Libourne to *Marcenais*, see p. 13; to *Le Buisson and Cahors*, see p. 52.

Quitting Libourne, we cross the Dordogne, already a very large stream. 195 M. *Arveyres*. — 197½ M. *Vayres*, dominated by an old castle. — 201 M. *St. Sulpice-d'Izon*; 203 M. *St. Loubès*. At a distance, on the right, are the bridges of Cubzac (p. 20). 205½ M. *La Grave-d'Ambarès*. A little farther on, to the right, the line from Nantes is approached (R. 5), and the *Garonne* now appears on that side. — 209 M. *Bassens*. We pass through a series of cuttings, over three viaducts, and through three short tunnels. — 210½ M. *Lormont* (3200 inhab.), on the *Garonne*, with ship-building yards. Two more tunnels and then, on the right, a splendid view of Bordeaux and its harbour.

213½ M. **Bordeaux** (*Gare de la Bastide*; see p. 42). Trains in connection with the line to the South, at the *St. Jean* station (p. 42), back out a little way and make a détour to cross the *Garonne* by the bridge mentioned on p. 45.

## 2. From Saumur (Paris) to Bordeaux.

202 M. from the *Gare d'Orléans*, 198 M. from the *Gare de l'Etat* (slow trains only). RAILWAY in 6½-10 hrs. (fares 38 fr. 85, 24 fr. 70, 16 fr. 30 c.), arriving in Bordeaux at the *Gare St. Jean*. Break of journey, see p. 3. — From Paris to Bordeaux via Saumur, 380 M. to the *Gare de l'Etat*, 384 M. to the *Gare St. Jean*, railway in 11½-21½ hrs. (fares 67 fr. 25, 45 fr. 70, 30 fr., or 68 fr., 46 fr. 25, 30 fr. 35 c.). Trains start from the *Gare Montparnasse* at Paris and run via *Chartres*, *Brou*, and *Château-du-Loir*. Dining-car on the morning-express (déj. 31½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine).

From Saumur to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, 120 M., railway in 4½-6¾ hrs. (fares 19 fr., 13 fr. 60, 8 fr. 90 c.) via *Thouars* (see p. 15). — From Saumur to *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort* via *Niort* (see p. 16), 122 and 120 M., in 4½-6½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 13 fr. 15, 8 fr. 65 c., and 18 fr. 65, 13 fr. 25, 8 fr. 65 c.); or via *Thouars* (see p. 15) and *Bressuire*, 112 and 130 M., in 4½ and 5½ hrs. (fares about 18 fr. 85, 13 fr. 85, 8 fr. 95 c., and 21 fr. 90, 16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 45 c.).

### I. From Saumur to Niort.

76 or 80 M. RAILWAY in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 15, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 85 c.). The fast trains start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, the slow trains from the *Gare de l'Etat*.

*Saumur*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Quitting the *Gare d'Orléans* the train describes a wide curve to the E., crosses the *Loire* by an iron bridge 1145 yds. long, threads a tunnel of the same length, and reaches (3 M.) *Nantilly*, the junction of the line from the *Gare de l'Etat*. — 7 M. *Brézé-St-Cyr-en-Bourg*. The handsome 16th cent. château of *Brézé* lies ½ M. to the S.E.

13 M. **Montreuil-Bellay** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de France*; *de Londres*; *de la Gare*), an ancient town with 2041 inhab., situated on the *Thouet*, at a little distance from the station. The road from the station passes through the *Town Walls* (13th and 15th cent.), near the ancient *Porte de Thouars*. The *Château* (adm. on application), on a precipitous eminence, dates from the 15th cent. and consists

of two parts, the *Château Vieux* and the *Château Neuf*. The latter has been well restored. The fine nave of the church beside the château also dates from the 15th century.

A narrow-gauge line runs from Montreuil-Bellay via (22½ M.) *Argenton-Château* to (38 M.) *Bressuire* (p. 30; 29 M. by the main line). — To *Loudun* and to *Angers*, see p. 29.

As we quit Montreuil we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its castle, on the left.

24 M. *Thouars* (*Buffet*; \**Hôt. du Cheval Blanc*, Grande-Rue; *de la Gare*), with 5033 inhab., on the *Thouet*, was the capital of the powerful viscounts of Thouars, almost always partizans of the English, until it was taken by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. Afterwards it was long held by the Ducs de la Trémouille. The *Castle* is a spacious structure of the 16th cent., built on steep cliffs above the river, 1 M. from the station. It is now a prison; but visitors may obtain admission (after 10 a.m.) to the chapel, called *Ste. Chapelle*, a fine example of the Gothic style, finished in 1514. It has a crypt cut out in the rock, with the vault of the Trémouille family. Fine view of the valley of the *Thouet* from the terrace in front of the castle. — The *Church of St. Médard*, on the right of the main street as we return, has a fine Romanesque \*Portal. — *St. Laon*, on the left of the same street, dates from the 12th and 15th cent.; interesting interior.

From Thouars to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and to *Tours*, see p. 30.

Beyond a viaduct the *Sables* line diverges to the right. We cross the *Thouet* once more. To the right appears the fine *Château de Soulières*. — 39 M. *Airvault* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a little town in which the church of *St. Pierre*, an old abbey-church, is a noteworthy example of the Romanesque style with Gothic additions. Here, too, are the remains of a castle. The *Thouet* is crossed, ¼ M. higher up, by an 11th cent. bridge with eleven arches, called *Pont de Vernay*.

40½ M. *Airvault-Gare*. Branch to *Moncontour*, see p. 30. — 42½ M. *St. Loup-sur-Thouet*, with a château of the 17th century.

54 M. *Parthenay* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. Tranchant*), a picturesque old town of 6915 inhab., is still partially surrounded with ramparts of the 12-13th centuries. It played an important part in the wars against England in the Middle Ages, in the Religious Wars, and in those of the Vendée. The *Church of St. Laurent*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a modern spire and a 12th cent. tower. *Ste. Croix* is Romanesque. The ruined *Château*, the *Porte St. Jacques*, and the ruins of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couldre*, in the Romanesque style, are also noteworthy.

From Parthenay to *Nantes* and *Poitiers*, see p. 8. — A steam-tramway plies from Parthenay to (15½ M.) *Ménigoute* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), 3 M. to the W. of *Sanxay* (p. 8).

Our line now quits the valley of the *Thouet* and traverses the *Gâtine*, an undulating and wooded but barren district like the

Bocage (p. 21), of which it is a continuation. —  $67\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Champdeniers* has a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., restored in the 15th. —  $73\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Echiré-St-Gelais*, where the *Sèvre-Niortaise* is crossed. About  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. are the impressive ruins of the *Château du Coudray-Salbart*, built in the 13th century.

80 M. **Niort**. — Hotels. \*HÔTEL DU RAISIN DE BOURGOGNE, Rue Victor Hugo 38, R. from 2, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; DES ETRANGERS, Rue des Cordeliers 8; DE FRANCE, Place du Temple 11; DE LA GARE, unpretending, good cuisine. — *Buffet*, at the station, well spoken of, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — *Cafés*, in the Place de la Brèche. — *Cabs*, 1 fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour (at night 2 and 4 fr.).

*Niort*, with 23,674 inhab., on the *Sèvre-Niortaise*, is the chief town of the department of the *Deux-Sèvres*. Handed over to England with the domains of Eleanor of Aquitaine (p. 5), it was several times taken and retaken in the Hundred Years' War, on the last occasion (1372) by Bertrand du Guesclin. Its Calvinist sympathies also led to considerable suffering in the Religious Wars. The chief industry of Niort is in hides and skins, and gloves are largely manufactured here.

On the right side of the Rue de la Gare, leading from the station, is the large modern church of *St. Hilaire*, in a debased style. Adjacent is the spacious *Place de la Brèche*, adorned with flower-beds and statues in bronze and marble, from the end of which the central street leads to the Rue Victor Hugo, the chief street of the town. In the court of No. 13 is the *Maison de Candie*, in the Gothic style of the 15-16th cent., in which Mme. de Maintenon is said to have been born. — The Rue du Pilori, on the right, leads to the so-called *Palais d'Eléonore*, the old Hôtel de Ville. The present building, flanked by two round machicolated towers, dates from 1520-35. It contains the *Musée Départemental*, a collection of antiquities (open on Sun. and Thurs. 12-4 or 5, to strangers on other days also; concierge at No 11, opposite the entrance). — Farther on, to the left, is the church of *St. Andrew*, rebuilt about 1850 in the style of the 15th cent., and still farther on is the beautiful *Jardin Public* ('Allée St. Gelais'), laid out on a slope by the river-side and affording pleasant views.

We now return by the Quays to the *Halles*, a tasteful iron structure at the end of the Rue Victor Hugo. On the other side is the *Keep (Donjon)* of a castle built by Henry Plantagenet, which consisted mainly of two large square towers with round turrets. Beyond the keep are the *Préfecture*, the *Palais de Justice*, and *Notre-Dame*, the chief church of Niort, dating from the 15-16th cent. but considerably altered in the 19th. The N. portal is embellished with a curious balustrade, and the tower has a stone spire surrounded with turrets bearing statues of the Evangelists. In the interior are a Gothic pulpit, 'Stations of the Cross' in carved oak, an elegant Renaissance gallery, etc.

The Grande Rue Notre-Dame leads to the right from this church

to the Rue St. Jean, which leads back to the Rue Victor-Hugo. At the corner of the Rue St. Jean and Rue du Musée rise the handsome *Ecole de Dessin* and the new *Hôtel de Ville*.

In the Rue du Musée is the *Musée de Peinture*, occupying an old convent and open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 4 or 5, to strangers on other days also. The picture-gallery on the second floor contains about 200 paintings, including some good works of the Italian School, for the most part by unknown masters, and several works of the early French School.

From Niort to Poitiers and to La Rochelle and Rochefort, see p. 8; to Bressuire and to Angers, see p. 30 and Baedeker's *Northern France*.

From NIORT TO RUFFEC,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 45, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). —  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Aiffres*. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Melle (Hôtel Ste. Catherine)*, an ancient town (*Metallum*) with 2670 inhab., built partly on the bank of the *Béronne* and partly on a steep hill, which contained a silver and lead mine worked by the Romans. The chief building is the *Church of St. Hilaire*, in the lower part of the town, dating from the 12th cent. and containing some interesting sculptures. *St. Pierre*, in the upper part of the town, is of the same period. —  $23\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mazières-St-Romans*. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E. is a modern château, with the fine *Tour de Melzard* of the 15th century. We now ascend the valley of the *Boutonne*, a tributary of the *Charente*, which rises near (341/2 M.) *Chef-Boutonne*. —  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ruffec*, see p. 10.

## II. From Niort to Bordeaux.

122 M. RAILWAY in 4-7 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 70, 16 fr. 30, 10 fr. 45 c.).

Beyond Niort the Bordeaux line is comparatively uninteresting. A number of small stations are passed. — 110 M. (from Saumur) *St. Jean-d'Angély (Hôtel de France)*, a town with 7200 inhab., on the right bank of the *Boutonne*, which here forms a small harbour. The town owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in 1568 by the Calvinists, who had made the place one of their chief strongholds. It was taken the following year by the Duke of Anjou (Henri III) and in 1621 by Louis XIII., who levelled its fortifications. Among the objects of interest are some remains of the abbey and its church, rebuilt in the 13th cent.; a tower of the 13th cent.; and an old market-house.

From *St. Jean-d'Angély* a local line runs viâ (11 M.) *Matha* (p. 12) to (281/2 M.) *Cognac* (p. 12). — Lines to *St. Saviol* and to *Surgères* and *Marans*, see pp. 10, 22.

The line now crosses the *Boutonne*; and beyond (1191/2 M.) *Grandjean* reaches —

122 M. *Taillebourg (Hôtel de France)*, a little town where St. Louis defeated the English in 1242. By the treaty of Brétigny (1360) it was assigned to the latter, but was recovered from them by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. It is overlooked by the ruins of its *Castle*, built on a sheer rock. We here join the line from Nantes to Bordeaux via La Rochelle (p. 27).

128 M. *Saintes (Buffet)*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DES MESSAGERIES*, Rue des Messageries, to the left of the Cours National, R. 31/2, D. 31/2 fr.; *du COMMERCE*, next door. — *Cafés* at the lower end of the Cours. — *Cabs*, per drive 1 fr.; per hour 2 fr. — *Steam Tramway* from the station to

(15 M.) *Gémozac* viâ the Cours (25 c., 15 c.) and the vicinity of the Amphitheatre (30 c., 20 c.).

*Saintes*, a town of 20,285 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Santones* and afterwards of the *Saintonge*, is prettily situated on the left bank of the Charente. It was in great favour with the Romans after their conquest of Gaul, and still possesses the remains of several structures erected at that period.

Leaving the station we turn first to the left and then to the right, and follow the Avenue Gambetta, crossing a suburb in which, within a barrack-yard, stands the old and interesting abbey-church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11-12th cent., but now in a dilapidated condition and no longer used for service. Over the crossing rises a fine steeple, composed of a square tower, with three arcades on each face, which is surmounted by a drum with twelve double arcades, the whole ending in a conical roof with fish-scale ornamentation. — The church of *St. Palais*, at the entrance to the barracks, with its main portal concealed by a porch, dates from the 12-13th centuries.

The town proper is entered by a stone bridge, to the left of which is a marble statue, by F. Talhuet (1868), of *Bernard Palissy*, the potter, who was born at Saintes in 1510. The old Roman bridge on this site was embellished with a *Triumphal Arch* erected in the reign of Augustus in honour of Germanicus, which was removed in 1844 and re-erected lower down, among the trees.

On the other side of the bridge begins the Cours National, the principal street of the town. The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, on the left, leads to the old cathedral, the great tower of which is conspicuous. On the way to it we pass, on the right, the Old *Hôtel de Ville*, a Renaissance building with a small tower, containing the *Public Library*.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, the ancient cathedral, is supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne, but it has been twice rebuilt, and dates in its present form from the end of the 16th century. The tower, however, with the exception of the cupola at the top, is a remnant of the second building, dating from the 15th cent.; and the arms of the transept are of the 12th century. Below the tower is a fine doorway in the florid Gothic style. The nave, with its large round pillars without capitals and its flat arches, is somewhat heavy. The small cupolas of the transept also belonged to the old building.

Farther to the right is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a small collection of paintings (adm. on application to the concierge of the *Hôtel de Ville*). The concierge also opens the *Musée d'Antiquités*, containing fragmentary sculptures, inscriptions, etc.

Retracing our steps to the Cours National, we continue to follow it towards the centre of the town. On a hill to the left stood a Roman building called the *Capitol* (?), which was destroyed during the

wars with the English. Its site is occupied by a hospital, and nothing remains of the Roman building but some fragments of the walls. We now turn to the left into the Cours Réverseaux, which leads through the hollow with the amphitheatre (to the right; see below).

The *Church of St. Eutropius*, farther to the right, is of very ancient foundation, but was rebuilt in the 11th cent. and altered in the 15th, and again, like the cathedral, after the Religious Wars. The fine stone spire was also added in the 15th century. Nothing has been left of the old nave, the present one being made up of the old choir, in the Transition style, and part of the transept. The capitals of the columns and the vaulting of the aisles should be noticed. The present choir is of the 15th cent. and contains some modern statues of the Apostles under old canopies. Below the church there is a large and fine Romanesque *Crypt* of the 11th cent., consisting of a nave and aisles with three chapels, the central one of which has been rebuilt and transformed into a sacristy. This crypt is lighted by windows and is entered directly from the street (frequently closed except in the morning). Behind its chief altar is the tomb of St. Eutropius, the first bishop of Saintes, who suffered martyrdom here in the 3rd century. It has recently been restored. The capitals in the crypt also deserve notice.

In a hollow near St. Eutrope, to the right, are the ruins of the *Roman Amphitheatre*, dating from the 1st or 2nd century A. D. It measures 436 ft. by 354 ft., and was capable of holding 20-22,000 spectators. There was but one tier of arches, inclined towards the arena, and one 'præcinctio', or lobby, with three flights of steps. Of its 74 arches nine only remain in more or less good preservation. The services of the guide are not needed unless the visitor wishes to inspect the interior of the arches and galleries. A street on the other side of the hollow takes us back to the Cours Réverseaux (see above).

From Saintes to Nantes, see p. 27; to Angoulême, see p. 12.

130 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chaniers*, with a Romanesque church, visible to the right. The train now crosses the Charente, quits its valley, and ascends that of the *Seugne*. — At (134 M.) *Beillant* (Buffet) the line to Angoulême diverges (p. 12). — 138 M. *Montils-Colombier*.

143 M. *Pons* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de Bordeaux*; *de Nantes*), a town of 4717 inhab., is prettily placed on a hill rising from the *Seugne*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the right of the line. It has still some remains of ancient ramparts and a *Keep* of the 12th century. The adjacent *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly the château (15-16th cent.) and is partly built on semicircular arches. The river-banks here are very picturesque.

From Pons to Royan, 29 M., railway in 11/4-31/4 hrs. — From (231/2 M.) *Saujon* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), the sixth station, a town with 3222 inhab., on the *Seudre*, a branch-line runs to (131/2 M.) *La Tremblade* (see below). — 29 M. *Royan*, see p. 56.

From Pons to LA GRÈVE (*Ronce-les-Bains*), 38 M., railway in 2-23/4 hrs. — To (231/2 M.) *Saujon*, see above. — 37 M. *La Tremblade* (*Hôt. de France*), a small town surrounded by salt-marshes and sand-dunes, 13/4 M. from which is the sea-bathing place of *Ronce-les-Bains* (*Hôt. du Grand-Chalet*).

— 38 M. *La Grève*, port of La Tremblade, on the Seudre, facing Marennes (p. 26; free ferry) and not far from the Straits of Maumusson (p. 27).

155 M. **Jonzac** (*Hôtel de l'Ecu*), a town with 3344 inhab., on the Seugne, with a castle of the 14-18th centuries. — 167 M. **Montendre**, a country-town situated on a hill to the right, with a restored keep of the 12th century. — From (178 M.) *St. Mariens* (Buffet) a branch-line runs to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Blaye* (p. 55).

Beyond (180 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Carignac* the line to *Coutras* (p. 13) diverges to the left. 184 M. *Gauriaguet*; 187 M. *Aubie-St-Antoine*.

189 M. **St. André-de-Cubzac** (*Hôt. Castaignet*), a small industrial town of 3916 inhab. with a handsome modern château.

From **St. André-de-Cubzac** to **BLAYE AND ST. CIERS-LALANDE**, 33 M., local railway, on the right bank of the Dordogne, then of the Gironde. — 8 M. **Bourg-sur-Gironde** (two hotels), an ancient little town, with quarries and celebrated vineyards. — 15 M. *Plassac* is also noted for its wine. 181 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Blaye* (p. 55). — The line now quits the Gironde and runs via *St. Martin*, *St. Séurin*, *Eyrans-Cartelèque*, etc., all noted for wine, to (33 M.) *St. Ciers-Lalande*.

Beyond (191 M.) **Cubzac-les-Ponts** the train traverses a viaduct, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, including a \*Bridge over the *Dordogne*, 620 yds. long and 72 ft. high. The piers on the banks of the river go down 95 ft. below high-water mark and 75 ft. below the river-bed. The road from Paris to Bordeaux passes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the left of this point, crossing the river by a splendid iron and stone bridge nearly 1 M. long. The *Dordogne* joins the *Garonne* a little way to the right, at the *Bec d'Ambès* (p. 55), and the two together form the *Gironde*. The tract between the *Dordogne* and the *Garonne* is known as *Entre-deux-Mers*. — 194 M. *La Grave-d'Ambarès*.

Crossing the line from *Tours* to *Bordeaux* (p. 14), we pass (226 M.) *Ste-Eulalie-Carbon-Blanc* and (201 M.) *Bordeaux-Benauge* and cross the *Garonne* by the bridge mentioned on p. 45, obtaining a fine view on the right of *Bordeaux* and its harbour.

202 M. *Bordeaux* (*Gare St. Jean*), see p. 42.

### 3. From Nantes to Bordeaux.

#### a. Via Clisson and La Rochelle.

231 M. RAILWAY in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. (fares 37 fr. 80, 27 fr. 95, 18 fr. 25 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'Etat*, but call at the *Gare d'Orléans* a few min. later. At *Bordeaux* they arrive at the *Gare de l'Etat* or the *Gare St. Jean* (p. 42). — Breaks on the journey, see p. 3.

**Nantes**, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line crosses three arms of the *Loire*, of which, as well as of *Nantes* itself, it affords a striking view. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vertou*, a country-town, picturesquely situated 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the right. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Haie-Fouassière*; 12 M. *Le Pallet*, the birthplace of *Abélard* and of *Astrolabe*, the son of *Héloïse*. Beyond it the *Sèvre-Nantaise* is crossed.

17 M. **Clisson** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), a town with 2900 inhab., prettily situated on two hills at the confluence of the *Sèvre* and the *Moine*. The latter river is crossed by a handsome viaduct.

The best view of the town and ruins is obtained from the hill (on which lies the hotel) on the opposite bank of the Sèvre, reached by following the road to the left from the station. The old feudal *Castle* (13-15th cent.) and the town itself were destroyed in 1793-94 in the wars of the Vendée, so that nothing ancient now remains except the interesting and picturesque ruins of the castle. On the capture of the latter many of the inhabitants are said to have been thrown alive into the castle-well and left there to perish miserably. The town was rebuilt in a somewhat peculiar style, mainly after the plans of the sculptor Lemot (1775-1827), the owner of the ruins. Both the rivers are bordered with attractive 'Garennes' or parks, the finer of the two being the Garenne Lemot, on the right bank of the Sèvre, while the Garenne Valentin occupies both banks of the Maine. Clisson has given its name to a family of which the most famous representative was Olivier de Clisson, Constable of France (d. 1407), one of the most distinguished champions of France in her wars with England.

From Clisson to (109 M.) *Poitiers*, see p. 8.

The train now enters the *Vendée*, traversing that part of it which is called the *Bocage*, famous in the annals of the Revolution. The land here is divided into square plots, each 5 to 7 acres in area, fenced in by hedges 6 to 10 ft. in height, ornamented with trees. — 24 M. *Montaigu-Vendée*, a small town, prettily situated on the *Maine*, which is crossed here, was the birthplace of Laréveillère-Lépeaux (1753-1824), one of the five members of the Directory. A monument was erected to him in 1886. — 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *L'Herbergement*; 40 M. *Belleville-Vendée*.

48 M. **La Roche-sur-Yon**, formerly *Napoléon-Vendée* and *Bourbon-Vendée* (*Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe*, in the Place, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *du Pélican*, Rue de Bordeaux; *des Voyageurs*, at the station), with 12,710 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Vendée*, on a hill washed by the *Yon*. There was formerly a strong castle here which was a place of importance both in the English and Religious wars. The town having become the chief place of a prefecture, Napoleon I. erected numerous buildings which are anything but remarkable. It is now a modern town, regularly built and almost without interest. The large Place Napoléon, in the centre, which is reached from the station via the boulevard on the right and the Rue des Sables to the left, is adorned with an equestrian bronze *Statue of Napoleon I.*, by De Nieuwerkerke. Here also is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with an annex behind it containing a small museum of paintings and antiquities. A little farther to the right, in a small square, is the *Statue of General Travot* (1767-1836) 'pacifier of the Vendée' during the Hundred Days, an indifferent bronze by Maindron. In front of the *Préfecture* is a statue of *Paul Baudry* (1828-1886), the painter, a native of the town, by Gérôme.

From La Roche-sur-Yon to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and *Tours*, see R. 4.

53 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nesmy*; 61 M. *Champ-St-Père*. The hedges separating the fields now disappear and are replaced by trenches.

71 M. *Luçon* (*Hôtel de la Tête-Noire*, near the cathedral), a town with 6745 inhab., is the seat of a bishopric which Richelieu held from 1607 to 1624. The *Cathedral*, an old monastic foundation of the 11th cent., was not finished till the 18th and was restored in the 19th. The most noteworthy object in the interior is the pulpit, ornamented with paintings. Adjoining are *Cloisters* of the 15-16th centuries.

*Luçon* stands on the N. border of the *Marais*, a swampy part of the Vendée, which extends in the direction of the *Bretton Straits* as far as the *Bay of Aiguillon*, with which it communicates by a canal 9 M. in length. Down to the 6th cent. of the Christian era this district was a gulf, one of the arms of which extended on the E. as far as *Niort*, which is now 37 M. distant from the sea. The gradual elevation of the district, to which this metamorphosis is due, still continues. The entrance of the gulf, once upwards of 18 M. in width, is now not more than 3 M. across. The marshy tracts are drained by innumerable canals. The *Marais* affords excellent pasturage and contains numerous productive salt-marshes, while near the mouth of the *Sèvre-Niortaise* are extensive 'bouchots', or 'parks' in which mussels and other shell-fish are reared for the markets of *La Rochelle*. This district and the other marshy regions fringing the sea-shore beyond it are all more or less unhealthy.

77 M. *Nalliers*. Beyond (80 M.) *Le Langon-Mouzeil* we traverse a corner of the *Marais* and cross the river *Vendée*. 86 M. *Velluire*; line to *Bressuire* and *Niort* via *Fontenay-le-Comte*, see p. 31.

88 M. *Vir*. The large village of this name lies 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the left, on a hill, which was formerly an island in the gulf (see above), as was also (93 M.) *L'Ile-d'Elle*, beyond which we cross the *Sèvre-Niortaise*. On this river stands (97 M.) *Marans* (*Hôt. des Postes*), a well-built little town with a large grain trade, whence a line runs via *Surgères* to (38 M.) *St. Jean-d'Angély* (p. 17). At (102 M.) *Andilly-St-Ouen* we quit the *Marais*, and farther on we skirt the *Marans* and *La Rochelle Canal*, which passes through a tunnel at (107 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Dompierre-sur-Mer*. To the left lie extensive salt-marshes.

90 M. **La Rochelle.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue Gargoulleau 26, R. from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *DU COMMERCE* (Pl. c; B, 3), Place d'Armes, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; *DES ETRANGERS* (Pl. b; C, 3), Rue Thiers 12; *RICHELIEU, DES BAISNS*, at the sea-bathing place (see below). — **Cafés:** *Des Colonnes, des Militaires*, Place d'Armes; *National, Français*, Quai Duperré. — **Buffet** at the station.

**Cabs.** The tariff is arranged according to 'zones', charges ranging from 1 fr. per drive for 2 pers. in the 1st zone to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. in the 4th zone. — **Tramway** in summer from the *Place des Petits-Bancs* to the *Mail* (15 c).

**Steamboats.** To the *Île de Ré*, see p. 25. To the *Île d'Oléron* (p. 27), once daily in 11 $\frac{1}{3}$  hr. (fare 3, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), landing at *Boyardville*, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Le Château (diligence 1 fr. 65 c.).

**Sea Baths** (p. 24): *Bains de la Concurrence*, unpretending; *Bains Louise*, similar, for ladies; *Bains du Mail*. — *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 4), Rue du Palais 12 — British Vice-Consul: *Mr. C. J. H. Hamilton*.

**La Rochelle**, a seaport with 34,318 inhab., a fortress of the second class, and the seat of a bishopric, was the ancient capital of the *Aunis*, and is now the chief town of the department of the



LA ROCHELLE

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Carte Géographique de la Ville de La Rochelle

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*Charente Inferieure.* It is situated on a bay in the Straits of Antioche, sheltered by the islands of Ré and Oléron (pp. 25, 27).

Whether this town was the *Portus Santonum* of the Romans is uncertain. It first appears in unquestioned history at the end of the 10th cent. under the name of *Rupella*. Incorporated with England together with Aquitaine, it was permanently restored to France in 1372, after which it enjoyed two centuries of commercial prosperity, brought to an end by the outbreak of the Religious Wars. Protestantism already counted many converts here when Condé and Coligny made the town their headquarters in 1568. It was the chief stronghold of the Huguenots, and the cruisers of La Rochelle were well-known in the Atlantic and the English Channel. In 1572-73 the town successfully withstood a siege of upwards of six months. The re-awakening of religious bitterness in the reign of Louis XIII. hurried it into fresh contests (1622, 1626, 1627-28) in which it was less successful. In the last of these it had taken advantage of the hostilities between France and England, and the latter country despatched more than one expedition to its relief, the chief of which failed through the blundering of its commander, the Duke of Buckingham. Richelieu succeeded in completely investing it, closed the port by a mole, part of which still exists (see below), and, after a siege of 13 months, starved it into surrender. The fall of La Rochelle destroyed the political power of the Huguenots, who never recovered from this blow. Richelieu, however, did not abuse his victory. In 1609 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the French fleet at La Rochelle. The chief articles of the trade of La Rochelle, which suffered greatly from the loss of Canada by France, in 1763, are timber, coal, brandy, wine, vinegar, salt, preserved meats, and grain. Fishing is also actively pursued and forms a staple industry. Among famous natives of the town may be mentioned Réaumur (1683-1757), Bonpland, the naturalist (1773-1858), and Admiral Duperre (1775-1846).

From the station the town is entered by the double-arched PORTE DE LA GARE or St. Nicolas (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1857. The Fortifications were constructed by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV., the old works, except those on the seaward side, having been demolished after the siege of 1627-28. They form an unbroken line about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, strengthened with bastions, redans, and a hornwork (near the station).

The Harbour (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), to the left of the entrance to the town, is partly within and partly without the walls. Outside are the Outer Harbour and a Floating Dock; inside are a Careening Basin, a Dry Dock, a Canal, and the Reservoir of Maubec, the waters of which serve to scour the harbour. — Port de la Pallice, see p. 25.

The COURS DES DAMES (Pl. B, 4), on the other side of the dry-dock, is embellished with a bronze Statue of Admiral Duperre (1775-1846), by P. Herbert. Opposite is the Porte de la Grosse-Horloge, the only old gate remaining, a large square tower with round turrets of the 14-15th cent., altered in the 17th and 18th centuries.

At the entrance to the dry-dock are two old towers (Pl. B, 5): the Tour St. Nicolas (1384) to the left, and the Tour de la Chaîne (1476) on the right. The first is square with four round turrets, and the interesting interior has been recently restored. The second tower is round and was at one time 110 ft. in height. The harbour was formerly closed with a chain, and the Tour St. Nicolas seems to have been united with a 'small chain-tower' (now vanished) by a Gothic

arch under which the ships passed. A little farther on, in a straight line, is the *Lantern Tower* (Pl. B, 5; 1445-1476), deriving its name from having served as a lighthouse. It is round, flanked by two turrets, and surmounted by a stone spire. In the distance, by the Outer Harbour, rises the black and white *Richelieu Tower*, with a bell rung by the waves, which warns vessels of the mole mentioned at p. 23. The mole itself is seen at low-tide.

The *Porte de Mer*, or *Porte des Deux-Moulins* (Pl. A, 5), near the Lantern Tower, leads to the *Bathing Place* (p. 22), the arrangements of which are good, though the bottom is covered with pebbles and shells. Above the bathing-place extends the *Mail*, a promenade planted with trees and affording a series of fine views. The *Parc Charruyer* (Pl. A, 5-2) skirts the fortifications to the left.

At the *Porte de la Grosse-Horloge* (p. 23) begins the wide Rue du Palais, flanked, like several others, with arcades. At the corner of the Rue du Temple, to the right, is an interesting house, built in 1554. Farther on stand the *Bourse* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 4-3), buildings of the 18th and 17th centuries. The Rue du Palais is continued by the Rue Chaudrier, from which the Rue des Augustins diverges to the right. In this last, No. 11, at the end of a court, is the *House of Henri II*, of the 16th cent., the most quaint and interesting of the ancient houses of La Rochelle.

The *Cathedral* (*St. Louis* or *St. Barthélemy*; Pl. B, 3), at the corner of the Rue Chaudrier and the Place d'Armes, was rebuilt between 1742 and 1762 in the Greek style, by J. Gabriel. Behind it is a *Tower* of the 14th cent., a relic of the original church. The cathedral contains modern paintings, among which we may notice the ceiling of the Chapel of the Virgin, in the apse, by Bouguereau.

The *PLACE D'ARMES* (Pl. B, 3), the largest square in the town, extends hence to the W. as far as the ramparts.

The Rue Gargoulleau, to the E., leads to the former bishops' palace, containing the *Library* (Pl. B, 3), which is open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from 12 to 4 or 5. The *Museum*, in the same building, is open on Sun. & Thurs. from 12 to 4 or 5, and on other days also to strangers. Its chief contents are a collection of antiquities, modern French pictures by A. de Pujol, Antigna, Bouguereau, Fromentin, Deschamps, Motte, G. Doré, Corot, etc., and works by Giordano and Vien.

The Rue St. Yon, diverging to the right at the Place du Marché, leads to the \**Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), the most interesting building in La Rochelle. It was erected in 1486-1607, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Renaissance styles, and was restored in 1872-77. Its most remarkable external features are a richly sculptured gallery with a parapet, and two projecting belfries with corbels. On the larger, to the left, is a recess with armorial bearings. The façade towards the court, consisting of two distinct parts, is still more interesting. The smaller part, to the left, is of the time of

Henri II and has a modern staircase in front, with a modern statue in fayence of Henri IV. The groundfloor of the part to the right is formed of an arcade with fine semicircular arches and a sculptured ceiling. The two upper stories are adorned with four niches containing allegorical statues, between eight fluted columns, a dormer window, pediments, and other ornaments of the time of Henri IV (1607). Inside is the Council Hall in which Guiton, the mayor and intrepid defender of the town during its blockade by Richelieu, swore to stab any one who should suggest surrender.

Beyond the bathing-place, 3 M. from the harbour proper (railway in 23 min.), lies La Pallice (*Hôt. Continental; de l'Univers*), with a large and excellent harbour, constructed in 1883-90 in the deep bay of that name, opposite the Ile de Ré. The works, which can be enlarged if required, cost about 100,000*l.* Mail-steamer for South America leave La Pallice every fortnight.

In the neighbourhood of La Rochelle are numerous *Salt Marshes*, a visit to which is interesting. Most of them lie just beyond the hornwork mentioned at p. 23.

The Ile de Ré, about 10 M. to the W. of La Rochelle, is about 18 M. long and 2½-3 M. wide. It is populous (9058 inhab.) but of little general interest, consisting to a great extent of productive salt-marshes. A steamer plies daily from La Rochelle to *La Flotte* (sometimes going on to *St. Martin de Ré*) in 1½-1½ hr. (fares 2½ or 2 fr., return 3¾ or 3 fr.). Another steamer plies from La Pallice to (20 min.; fare 65 c.) *Sablanceaux*, whence a small railway traverses the whole island viâ (6 M.) *La Flotte*, (8½ M.) (*St. Martin* see below), (12 M.) *La Courade* (*hôt. National*), a bathing-resort, (17½ M.) *Ars-en-Ré* (*hotel*), etc.

**St. Martin-de-Ré** (*Hôt. de France*) is a small town and port on the N. side of the island, with 2459 inhabitants. It suffered much in the English wars; its fortifications are the work of Vauban. St. Martin is the dépôt from which convicts are shipped to New Caledonia.

From La Rochelle to *Poitiers*, see p. 8.

Beyond La Rochelle the direct line to Rochefort and Bordeaux skirts the *Pertuis* or *Straits of Antioche*, bounded by the Ile de Ré on the N. and the Ile d'Oléron (p. 27) on the S.W. — 115½ M. *Angoulins* (*Hôt. du Parc; des Voyageurs*) and (117 M.) *Châtelaillon* (*Hôt. Beau-Séjour; de la Plage; des Bains; de l'Arrivée*) are two small seabathing resorts. The ocean is steadily encroaching on the land here, and has already engulfed the two towns of Montmeillan and Châtelaillon. — 125 M. *St. Laurent-de-la-Prée*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (3¾ M.) *Fouras* (*Hôt. des Bains; de l'Océan*), a sea-bathing place at the mouth of the Charente, with a castle of the 14th century. — Near the Pointe de l'Aiguille, the extremity of the right bank of the Charente, is the small *Ile d'Enet*, connected with the mainland at low tide. About ¾ M. from the Pointe is the *Ile d'Aix* (3¾ M. in length, and 1 M. in breadth), which was the last refuge of Napoleon I. before his surrender to the British. Both islands are fortified.

At (126 M.) *Charras* the train crosses the canal of that name.

**130 M. Rochefort** (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Rue du Rempart; DE LA ROCHELLE (Pl. b; B, 4), Rue Chanzy; DU GRAND BACHA (Pl. c; B, 4), Rue des Fonderies and de l'Arsenal, R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; LACOSTE, at the station. — **Cafés.** Café Français, Place Colbert; des Voyageurs, corner of Rue Thiers and Rue Audry-de-Puyravault; des Messageries, at the station. — **Cabs.** Per drive 1 fr. for 1 or 2 pers., 1½ fr. for 2-4 pers.; per hr. 2 fr.; at night 2 or 3 fr. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 3), Rue des Fonderies.

*Rochefort*, a town and fortress with 35,528 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Charente*, 9 M. from the sea, is a modern and regularly built place, containing little to interest the traveller. It possesses a naval as well as a commercial harbour, which, like the town itself, were first established by Colbert in 1666. The only bridge across the *Charente* here is the recently erected '*Pont Transbordeur*', a moving bridge slung from two towers.

The naval harbour and its vast arsenal are the 'lions' of Rochefort. To reach the entrance, which is near the end farthest from the station, we turn to the right beyond the *Porte Bégon* (Pl. B, 2) and follow the *Rue du Rempart* and the *Rue Thiers* to the *Rue de l'Arsenal*. Or we may follow the *Rue Bégon* in a straight direction, and then turn to the right into the *Rue Chanzy* and the *Rue de l'Arsenal*. Between the *Rue Thiers* and the *Rue Chanzy* are the *Lyceum* and *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. B, 3), two modern buildings, the latter containing some fine stained-glass windows. Adjacent is the *Place Colbert* (Pl. B, 4), the centre of the town, with a fountain. Farther on, at the corner of the *Rue de l'Arsenal*, is a small *Picture Gallery*, with a library.

The \***Arsenal** and the **Dockyard** (Pl. C, D, 2-6) cannot be visited without permission, to obtain which foreigners require a letter of introduction from their government countersigned by a French minister.

The visit takes at least 2 hours. The departments are not always taken in the same order, and some of the magazines and workshops are not shown. The *Porte du Soleil* (Pl. C, 4) is a handsome structure in the form of a triumphal arch. To the right are the *Offices*, eighteen *Building Slips*, for vessels of the first rank, an interesting *Model Room*, several *Store Houses*, the *Sail and Rigging Workshops*, etc. To the left are *Repairing* and *Graving Docks*, *Anchors* (some of which weigh from 5 to 6 tons), *Projectiles*, *Torpedos*, *Cannon*, and a large *Salle d'Armes*, decorated in a very ingenious fashion with arms or groups of arms arranged as trophies, columns, etc. A *Man-of-War*, too, is often shown.

Above this part of the arsenal, but outside the *enceinte*, is the *Naval Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4), which contains nothing of special interest, and behind it is the *Jardin Public*, a fine promenade.

Farther on, to the N.E. of the town, is the *Commercial Harbour*, or *Cabane Carrée* (Pl. C, D, 1). It has two floating basins of moderate size, and a much larger one (completed in 1890) higher up the river. The chief articles of trade at Rochefort are wine, brandy, grain, cattle, salt, timber, coal, and salt-fish.

On the N. side of the town, outside the fortifications, is a large *Naval Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 2; 800 beds), with a *School of Naval Medicine*. There is also a very deep artesian well, the water of which has a temperature of 100° Fahr. To the S. of the hospital extend the *Cours d'Ablois* and the *Cours Roy-Bry*.

From Rochefort to *Niort* and *Poitiers*, see p. 8.

FROM ROCHEFORT TO LE CHAPUS (*Île d'Oléron*), 25½ M., railway in 11½-13¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — To (7 M.) *Cabariot*, see p. 27. — 21 M. *Marennes* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a small town (6293 inhab.),





famous for its oysters, of which about 25,000,000 are annually exported. The church has a 14th cent. Tower, and there are numerous quaint old houses in the town. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. is the small harbour. — From the town an omnibus (1½ fr.) plies to (2½ M.) *La Cayenne*, whence a steam-ferry (free) crosses the Seudre to *La Grève*, united by railway with Pons and Royan (p. 56). — From (25½ M.) *Le Chapus* a steamer (75 or 60 c.) crosses to (15-20 min.) *Le Château* or to St. Trojan in the Ile d'Oléron.

The Ile d'Oléron, which with the Ile de Ré (p. 25) bounds the straits of Antioche, and is separated from the mainland by the *Straits of Mau-musson*, is a flat, fertile, and populous island, measuring 18 M. in length by 21½-6 M. in width. *Le Château-d'Oléron* (Hôt. de France) is a small fortified town with 3573 inhabitants. About 7 M. farther on (diligence) is *St. Pierre-d'Oléron* (Hôt. de la Renaissance), a town of 4419 inhab., with a cemetery containing a pretty little beacon-tower ('lanterne des morts') of the 13th century. — *St. Trojan* (Hôt. du Casino; des Bains) is connected with Le Château by omnibus (75 c.).

On quitting Rochefort our line describes a considerable curve to regain the valley of the Charente, leaving the Poitiers line (p. 8) to the left. — 133½ M. *Tonnay-Charente* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town with a harbour on the Charente. — 136 M. *Cabariot* (branch-line to *Le Chapus*, see above). — Beyond (146½ M.) *St. Savinien-sur-Charente*, on the opposite bank of the river, are the châteaux of *Crazannes* (13-18th cent.) and *Paulois*.

151 M. *Taillebourg* and thence to Bordeaux, see p. 17.

### b. Via Challans and La Rochelle.

252 M. RAILWAY in  $10\frac{1}{3}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares same as via Clisson). The trains start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, but stop also at the *Gare de l'Etat*. Arrival at the *Gare St. Jean*, p. 42.

*Nantes*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The train crosses several arms of the Loire.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Pont-Rousseau*;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Landes*;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bouguenais*; 9 M. *Bouaye*. To the left is the *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, in form almost oval,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. long by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. wide, but very shallow, in the midst of meadows which it overflows in winter. — 13 M. *Port-St-Père*.

At (16¾ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* the line to Paimbœuf and Pornic diverges on the right (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). 25½ M. *Machecoul*. Near (30 M.) *Bois-de-Céné* we enter the Vendée. — 33½ M. *La Garnache*.

37 M. **Challans** (*Gautier*), a small commercial town (5453 inhab.).

Challans is connected by railway with (15½ M.) *Fromentine* (hotel), whence steamers ply to the *Ile de Noirmoutier* (10 min.; minimum fare 60 c.) and to the *Ile d'Yeu* (2 hrs.; 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.). — The **Island of Noirmoutier**, 12 M. long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel (2½ M.) which is dry at low tide. The greater part of its surface is below the level of high tides and requires to be protected by dykes, but there are some picturesque rocks at its N. end. In 1793-94 the possession of the island was vigorously disputed by the Vendéans and the Republicans, and it was here that D'Elbée, the commander-in-chief of the former, was taken and shot. — From *La Fosse*, the landing-place, a diligence (2 fr.) plies to (8½ M.) *Noirmoutier* (Hôt. du Lion d'Or), the chief town of the island, with 6093 inhab. and a small fortress. About 11¼ M. to the N.E. is the sea-bathing resort of *La Chaise* (Hôt. de la Plage) near which are woods of pines and evergreen oaks. *La Chaise*

is only 10 M. from Pornic (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), which lies opposite it, on the mainland.

The *Île d'Yeu* or *Dieu*, a small fortified island, 6 M. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, with 3489 inhab., lies 18 M. from the mainland. The coast is very rocky on the W., but easily accessible on the E., where lies the harbour of *Port-Joinville* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*). The chief town is *St. Sauveur*, in the centre of the island.

41 M. *Soullans*;  $44\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Commequiers*, a large village with a ruined castle, and two dolmens known as the *Pierres Folles*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (8 M.) *St. Gilles-sur-Vie* (*Malescot*), a small seaport and bathing-place. Opposite is *Croix-de-Vie* (*Barranger*), a small fishing-port.

Our line now crosses the *Vie*. 47 M. *St. Maixent-sur-Vie*; 51 M. *Coëx*; 58 M. *Aizenay*, a town with 4298 inhabitants. Beyond (63 M.) *La Genêtsouze* we join the line from Nantes via *Clisson* (p. 20), and that from Tours to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* (R. 4).

69 M. *La Roche-sur-Yon* (p. 21). Hence to (253 M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 22.

#### 4. From Tours to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*.

156 M. RAILWAY in  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 70, 19 fr. 10, 12 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'Etat*, beside the principal station.

*Tours*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line passes over that to Nantes and crosses the *Cher*. — At (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* we leave the *Loches-Châteauroux* line (p. 33) on the left.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Ballan*. Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion, d. 1285) was born in the neighbouring *Château de la Carte*.

16 M. *Azay-le-Rideau* (\**Grand Monarque*), with 2280 inhab., has an interesting Renaissance \**Château*, with a good collection of furniture (adm. daily after 1 p. m.). — The line crosses the *Indre*, and beyond (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rivarennes* traverses the forest of *Chinon*. 27 M. *Huismes*. A tunnel of 1000 yds. is passed through.

31 M. *Chinon* (*Hôt. de France*, Place de l'*Hôtel-de-Ville*; *Boulevard d'Or*, on the quay; *de l'Union*, Place Jeanne d'Arc, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. or D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) is a commercial town (pop. 6187), prettily situated on the eminences of the right bank of the *Vienne*, and celebrated for its history and its *Castle*. It consists almost entirely of narrow and tortuous streets in which are still seen houses of the 15th and 16th centuries. For a detailed description, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

BRANCH LINE to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Port-Boulet*, on the line from Tours to Nantes; see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM CHINON TO PORT-DE-PILES, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). This branch ascends the valley of the *Vienne*. — From (3 M.) *Ligré-Rivière*, a branch-line runs to (10 M.) *Richebourg* (*Hôt. du Faisan*), with 2318 inhab., the birthplace of the famous Cardinal (1585-1642), who made a handsome town of it and built in it a splendid castle of which nearly nothing remains. At *Champigny-sur-Veude*, the preceding station (3 M.), there also stood a magnificent castle, of which the chapel is still extant, built in the early Renaissance style, and adorned

with beautiful stained glass by R. Pinagrier. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ille-Bouchard*, with the ruins of an 11th cent. priory. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Port-de-Piles* (p. 3).

The railway crosses the Vienne at Chinon and affords a striking view of the town. — 34 M. *La Roche-Clermault*. Beyond (42 M.) *Basses-Samarcelles* the keep of Loudun is seen on the left.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Loudun** (*Buffet; Hôt. des Iles*, Place Carnot; *de France*, Place Ste. Croix), the *Juliodunum* of the Romans, is built on an eminence (pop. 4617). It played an important part in the Religious Wars and gave its name to an edict favourable to the Protestants in 1616; but it is still better known for the trial of the curé Urbain Grandier, who was burnt alive in 1634, on a charge of sorcery.

Loudun has still many old and narrow streets. Turning to the left at the end of the Rue de la Gare, then to the right into the Rue Sèche, we reach *St. Pierre-du-Marché*, a Gothic church with a Renaissance portal, and a lofty stone spire. The street on this side of the Place leads to *Ste. Croix*, a fine Romanesque church with nave and aisles and a transept, with ambulatory and small apses. This church now serves as a market-house. — Turning to the right on the other side of *St. Pierre-du-Marché*, we reach the *Palais de Justice*, in front of which a bronze statue, by Alf. Charron, was erected in 1894 to *Théophraste Renaudot* (1586-1653), physician of Louis XIII. and founder of French journalism (1631). Behind the Palais, within a close, is the lofty square *Keep* of the old 12th cent. castle. — The street to the left, beyond the close, leads to *St. Pierre-du-Martray*, a church with some good details in the Flamboyant style. — Still farther is the *Porte du Martray*, the chief remaining portion of the old fortifications of the town.

From LOUDUN to ANGERS, 54 M., railway in 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -73 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 25 c.). — 14 M. *Montreuil-Bellay* (p. 14). We cross the *Thouet*. About 2 M. to the S.W. of (18 M.) *Le Vaudelnay* is *Le Puy Notre-Dame*, with a fine church of the 12th cent. (tower 14th cent.). — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Doué-la-Fontaine* (*Boule d'Or*). — 33 M. *Jouannet-Chavagnes*. Jouannet, near the station, has chalybeate and sulphurous springs used for bathing. — From (33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Perray-Jouannet* a branch-line runs to *La Possonnière* and *Chalonnes* (see Baedeker's *Northern France*). — *Briissac*, which we pass on the left just beyond (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Quincé-Briissac*, has a magnificent château, rebuilt in the 17th cent., but retaining portions of the 13-15th centuries. — 48 M. *Les Ponts-de-Cé* (*Hôt. de la Loire*; *du Commerce*; *Pigeon d'Or*), a town with 3530 inhab., is built on three islands in the *Loire*, connected with each other and the banks on each side by means of four bridges, with a total length of nearly 2 M. (including the roads between). These bridges were rebuilt in 1846-66, but are of very ancient origin, being the *Pons Saï* of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object of armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A statue of Dumnaucus, the Gallic chieftain, by Noël (1887), embellishes the Pont St. Maurille. — We now cross the *Loire* and beyond (50 M.) *La Pyramide* reach (54 M.) *Angers* (see Baedeker's *Northern France*).

FROM LOUDUN TO CHATELLERAULT (p. 4), 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). The principal intermediate station is (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lencloître*, a town which has sprung up around an abbey of which the Romanesque church is still extant.

FROM LOUDUN TO POITIERS, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 25, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 50 c.). — 5 M. *Argay* (see p. 30). — 12 M. *Moncontour*, a

village famous for the victory of the Duke of Anjou (Henri III) over the Protestants commanded by Coligny in 1569. It has a ruined castle and a keep of the 13th century. Branch to (10 M.) Airvault (p. 15), via *St. Jouin-de-Marnes*, with its celebrated abbey. — 23½ M. *Mirebeau*, with the remains of fortifications; 33 M. *Neuville-de-Poitou*, the junction of the Parthenay (Nantes) line (p. 8).

The railway skirts Loudun on the side of the Porte du Martray. — 50 M. *Arcay*, where the Poitiers line branches off (see above). 53½ M. *Pas-de-Jeu*, at the head of the *Canal de la Dive*.

About 2½ M. to the S.W. is *Oiron*, with a *Castle* of the 16th cent., which was inhabited by Mme. de Montespan. It was ravaged at the Revolution, but the rooms are still richly decorated. Here too may be seen enamelled plaques which probably came from the same manufactory as the splendid fayences of Henri II at the Louvre. The old *Chapel*, which is now used as a parish church, contains four fine mausoleums executed in marble by Italian artists, but sadly mutilated by the Huguenots in 1568. There are four dolmens in the park of Oiron.

61 M. *Thouars*, also on the line from Saumur to Bordeaux, see p. 15.

The Sables-d'Olonne line now makes a great curve and crosses a viaduct 125 ft. high and 850 ft. long, which affords a fine view, on the left, of Thouars. The railway ascends nearly to Cerizay, and the fields of the district are arranged like those of the Bocage (see p. 21).

Beyond (74 M.) *Noirterre*, we rejoin and follow the line from Nantes (Angers) to Poitiers, noting on the left the fine steeple of Bressuire.

79 M. **Bressuire** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Dauphin*), with 4668 inhab., occupies a hill on the left. Like Thouars, it played a part in the wars with England, and it was taken by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1371. It has a very curious *Castle* of the 12th and 15th cent., the imposing ruins of which are visible to the right of the viaduct before entering the station. It has two lines of defence with 48 towers, enclosing a modern château. — The church of *Notre Dame* belongs chiefly to the 12th and 15th cent., and has a steeple finished in the style of the Renaissance.

Lines to *Nantes* and to *Poitiers*, see p. 8; narrow-gauge line to *Montreuil-Bellay*, see p. 15.

**FROM BRESSUIRE TO NIORT**, 48 M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). — This line traverses part of the *Bocage* (p. 21), with coal-mines. — 9½ M. *Moncoudant*, where flax is cultivated and a woollen stuff made which is called 'breluche'. — 18 M. *Breuil-Barret*, junction for La Rochelle (see below). — 31 M. *Coulonges-sur-l'Autize*, with a ruined castle of the 16th century. — 39 M. *Benet*. Line to Velluire, see p. 31. — 41½ M. *Coulon*. We cross the *Sèvre-Niortaise*. — 48 M. *Niort* (p. 16).

**FROM BRESSUIRE TO LA ROCHELLE**, 66½ M., railway in 2½-4¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). To (18 M.) *Breuil-Barret*, see above. — Beyond (21½ M.) *Châtaigneraie* we follow the valley of the *Mère*. 36 M. *Fontenay-le-Comte* (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; de Fontarabie*), a venerable town with 10,096 inhab., situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Vendée*, which here becomes navigable. It suffered greatly during the Religious and Vendean wars, and almost all traces of its strongly fortified castle have disappeared. The churches of *Notre-Dame* and *St. Jean* have each a fine Gothic spire. The *Château de Terre-Neuve* (1595-1600) contains interesting art collections, furniture, etc. (visitors admitted). The town possesses a handsome Renaissance *Fountain* and some interesting

old houses. Branch-line to *Benet* (11 M.; *Niort*), see p. 30. — 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fontaines-Vendée*. — At (43 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Velluire* we join the line from *Nantes* to *La Rochelle* (p. 22).

82 M. *Clazay*; 89 M. *Cerizay*, with a modern château on the right. We cross the *Sèvre-Nantaise*. — 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Mesmin-le-Vieux*. We are now in the *Vendée* and in the *Bocage* district (p. 21).

97 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pouzauges*. The large village, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., boasts of the ruins of a large and picturesque keep of the 13–14th cent., which once belonged to the famous *Gilles de Laval*, called ‘Bluebeard’ (p. 8). In the neighbourhood are several interesting castles, picturesque ruins, and fine points of view.

104 M. *Chavagnes-les-Redoux*. The line crosses the *Grand-Lay* on both sides of the station. — 112 M. *Chantonnay* (pop. 4070). The line, which intersects a very hilly tract, makes a wide curve to the left, followed by two cuttings and a viaduct affording a fine view. — Beyond (120 M.) *Bournezau* is a forest. 125 M. *La Chaizele-Vicomte*. Crossing the *Yon* we then rejoin the line from *Nantes* to *La Rochelle* and *Bordeaux* (R. 3).

133 M. *La Roche-sur-Yon*, see p. 21. — Beyond (138 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Clouzeaux* and the small station of *Ste. Flaine*, to the right, in the distance, is the Château de la Bassettière. 145 M. *La Mothe-Achard*; 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Olonne*. To the right lie salt marshes, with large heaps of salt, and a succession of sand-dunes.

156 M. *Les Sables-d'Olonne*. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3. D. 4 fr.; HÔTEL DU REMBLAI, both on the beach; HÔTEL MODERNE, JOUET, near the beach; DE FRANCE, DU CHEVAL-BLANC, in the town.

**Cafés.** Café de la Playe, *Terminus*, on the Remblai; Café du Commerce, in the town. — **Sea Baths.** Machine and towel 30 c.; bathing-dress 30 c. — **Casino**, adm. 1 fr.; per month 30 fr. — **Donkeys**, 50 c. per hour.

**British Vice-Consul:** Mr. Théophile Lelièvre.

*Les Sables-d'Olonne* is a much-frequented sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and 13,000 inhabitants. Its magnificent sandy beach, sloping gently towards the S. and stretching in a semicircle for a distance of about 1 M., is flanked by a wide esplanade called the *Remblai* and *Quai de Franqueville*, with a carriage-road (electric tramway) and numerous handsome houses. Near the end is an *Aquarium* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The town, however, is badly built, and the church is its only object of interest.

To reach the beach from the station we turn to the right, into the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and then follow the Rue Travot, the first street to the left. Carriages turn to the left farther on, at the church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port*, a late-Gothic building, with fine vaulting, modern paintings, and stained-glass windows. To the W. of the Remblai is the *Casino*, and farther on is the narrow *Channel* leading to the harbour. Beyond the latter rises the *Arundel Tower*, a modern erection with battlements and machicolations, which serves as a lighthouse. Adjacent are the ruins of a château of the same

name. Here, too, lies the unimportant suburb of *La Chaume*, near which the shore forms a promontory bearing a small fort.

The *Harbour* lies to the N., between the town and this suburb. Near it there are *Oyster Parks*, and farther off, some *Salt Marshes*, which may be reached viâ *La Chaume* (ferry 5 c.).

On Sundays and festivals the varied headdresses of the country-women at *Les Sables* will attract the visitor's attention.

## 5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux.

313 M. RAILWAY in  $14\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 70 fr. 10, 47 fr. 30, 30 fr. 85 c.). — From Orléans to Bordeaux viâ Tours, see R. 1.

### I. From Orléans to Limoges.

173 M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fares 31 fr. 35, 21 fr. 10 c., 13 fr. 75 c.). — From Paris, 248 M., in  $6\frac{1}{3}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 44 fr. 80, 30 fr. 25, 19 fr. 70 c.).

*Orléans* and thence to (49 M.) *Vierzon* viâ the *Sologne*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

49 M. *Vierzon* (*Buffet; Hôt. des Messageries; du Boeuf*), a manufacturing town of 11,392 inhab., situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*.

From *Vierzon* to *Tours*, 70 M., railway in  $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This line descends the valley of the *Cher*. Best views to the left. — 10 M. *Mennetou-sur-Cher*, with ramparts of the 13th century. — From (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villefranche-sur-Cher* (*Hôtel-Café de Marseille*) a branch line runs to *Blois*, passing (5 M.) *Romorantin* (*Lion d'Or*), a cloth and linen manufacturing town of 8000 inhab., on the *Grande Sauldre*. The Edict of Romorantin, in 1580, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France. — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chabris-Givières*. The church of *Chabris*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., dates from the 10th century. — From (26 M.) *Selles-sur-Cher* (*Lion d'Or*) a diligence ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  fr.) runs to *Valençay* (*Hôt. d'Espagne*), noted for its magnificent Renaissance \**Château* (visitors admitted), which belonged to Prince *Talleyrand*, and was the place of retirement of Ferdinand VII. of Spain from 1803 to 1814. — 35 M. *St. Aignan Noyers*. *St. Aignan-sur-Cher* (*Hôt. de la Gerbe d'Or*), an old town (3300 inhab.), with many quaint houses, lies 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of the station (omn. 60 c.). The older part of the *Château* (13-16th cent.) has long been in ruins. The newer part contains various works of art, including an ancient marble sarcophagus, with bas-reliefs and an inscription in Greek. The Church dates from the close of the Romanesque period. — At (39 M.) *Thésée* are some *Roman Remains*, supposed to be those of a 'mansio', or military storehouse on a Roman road. — 46 M. *Montrichard* (*Tête Noire; Croix Blanche*), a small town of 2850 inhab., has a *Donjon*, dating perhaps from the beginning of the 11th cent., surrounded by walls of the 13th and 15th centuries. In a suburb to the W. of the town is the fine *Church of Nanteuil*, built in the 12th cent., with a Lady Chapel of two stories on the N. side, added in the 15th century. — 50 M. *Chenonceaux* (*Hôtel du Bon Laboureur*, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.), a village with a celebrated *château*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps*, where we join the Orléans line. — 70 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

From *Vierzon* to *Bourges*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

We now leave the *Bourges* line on the left and cross the *Cher* and then the *Arnon*. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chéry*. Among the numerous *châteaux* seen on the right the most striking is that of *La Ferté-*

*Reuilly* (17th cent.), beyond (61 M.) *Reuilly*. The line now follows the valley of the *Théols* to (67 M.) *Ste. Lizaigne*.

71 M. **Issoudun** (*Hôtel de France*), a town of 14,116 inhab., situated on a declivity to the left, and surrounded by vineyards. The town sustained several sieges by the English in the Middle Ages and one by the army of the Fronde in 1651, which have left very few of its houses standing.

Turning to the left on leaving the station and then to the right, we reach the Place du Marché, in which is the modern *Palais de Justice* and a 16th cent. *Town Gate*. A little to the left is the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the garden of which is the *Tour Blanche*, a keep of the beginning of the 13th cent., 88 ft. high. The *Musée* in the *Hôtel de Ville* is open daily 9-4, except Mon. and Friday.

The Rue de la République leads from the Place du Marché to *St. Cyr*, an uninteresting Gothic church with a large ancient stained-glass window.

A branch-railway runs hence to (15 M.) *St. Florent* (p. 242) viâ the little town of (7½ M.) *Chârost*.

79 M. *Neuvy-Pailloux*. — 84 M. *Montierchame*. Before reaching Châteauroux, we cross the *Indre*. To the right are the fine towers of Déols (p. 34) and Châteauroux.

88 M. **Châteauroux** (*Hôtel Ste. Catherine*, Place du Marché; *de France*, Rue Victor Hugo; *du Faisan*, Rue de la Gare 56, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *de la Gare*, unpretending; *Grand Café*, Rue Victor Hugo), the chief town of the department of the *Indre*, with 23,863 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Indre*. It is now a manufacturing town of some importance and has been much improved in recent years. Its chief products are woollen stuffs and coarse cloth.

The \**Church of St. Andrew*, a few minutes' walk to the right of the station, is a fine reproduction of 13th cent. Gothic, built in 1864-75 from the designs of A. Dauvergne. The interior contains some fine stained glass by Lobin of Tours and others; a large wrought-iron chandelier by Larchevêque, of Mehun, near Bourges; and a stone organ-loft.

A little farther on are the Place Lafayette (p. 34) to the right, and the Place Gambetta to the left, the latter with the *Theatre* and a *War Monument* (1870-71), by Verlet. The Rue Victor Hugo, behind the theatre, leads to the Place du Marché and the *Hôtel de Ville*. In the latter is a small *Museum* (entrance on the other side; open on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also), containing paintings by Brueghel, Franck the Elder, Le Bourguignon, etc.; engravings; enamels; souvenirs of Napoleon I. and his friend General Bertrand; and the cast of the Tomb of St. Ludre (p. 34).

Near this point is the CHÂTEAU RAOUL (Châteauroux) which gave its name to the town, an edifice of the 14-15th cent., now used as the Préfecture. To see it properly we must descend to the bank of the *Indre* by the Rue de la Manufacture, passing in front of

*Notre-Dame*, another handsome modern church in the Auvergnat Romanesque style.

The Rue Grande, beyond the Hôtel de Ville, leads to *St. Martial*, an old church of little interest, and terminates at the other end of the Place Lafayette. The latter is adjoined by the Place Ste. Hélène, which is embellished with a *Statue of General Bertrand* (1773-1844), in bronze, by Rude.

**Déols**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Châteauroux, reached by a pleasant road beginning at the Place Lafayette, possesses the ruins of a once notorious abbey, consisting of the fine *Tower* of the interesting Romanesque church and some fragments of sculpture (to the right on entering the village). Farther on, to the left, is a *Gateway* of the 15th cent., with two round towers. Beyond this stands the *Church of St. Stephen*, the crypt of which, to the right of the choir, contains the *Tomb of St. Ludre*, supposed to be a work of the Gallo-Roman period. The church also possesses some paintings, which are interesting as giving views of the ancient abbey.

FROM CHÂTEAUROUX TO TOURS, 74 M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 13 fr. 45, 9 fr. 10, 5 fr. 95 c.). — This line follows the valley of the Indre. — 16 M. *Buzançais*, which is to be connected by railways with Le Blanc (p. 9) and Villefranche-sur-Cher (p. 32). — 21 M. *Palluau-St-Genou*. The former contains a ruined château, seen in the distance to the right; the latter, an interesting *Abbey Church* of the 11th century. Near (26 M.) *Le Clion*, to the right, is the *Château de l'Île-Savary*. The Indre is then crossed several times. — 31 M. *Châtillon-sur-Indre* (Hôt. de l'Europe), which has also a ruined castle, with a keep of the 12th century. As we approach Loches we have a fine view, to the left, of its keep and château. To the right is the steeple of *Beaulieu*.

44 M. *Loches* (*Hôtel de France*; *de la Promenade*), a town with 5182 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Indre, possesses a celebrated *\*Castle*, the ancestral home of the Plantagenets. For a description of the town and castle, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Branch-lines run hence to the N.E. to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Montrésor*, with a Renaissance château and a fine church of the same period, and to the S.W. to (13 M.) *Ligueil*.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cormery*, with a fine spire. — 63 M. *Montbazon*, dominated by the huge keep of a castle which dates back to the 11th century. On the top is a modern statue of the Virgin. — 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 28). — 74 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHÂTEAUROUX TO MONTLUÇON, 65 M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). — Ascending the valley of the Indre, we reach (8 M.) *Ardentes* (hotels), a small town, situated to the right, with a partly Romanesque church. — 15 M. *Mers*; 20 M. *Nohant*, with a château formerly inhabited by George Sand (see below).

22 M. *La Châtre* (\**Hôtel St. Germain* or *Descosses*, Rue Nationale), a commercial and industrial town with 4850 inhab., on the left bank of the Indre. In a square 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station is a fine marble *Statue of George Sand*, the famous authoress (Baroness Dudevant, 1804-76), by A. Millet. Proceeding thence to the left, we reach the *Church*, which contains some fine modern glass and a painting by Heim. To the left, beyond the church, is a square *Tower*, a relic of the château of La Châtre, and farther on lies the fine *Promenade de l'Abbaye*, overlooking the valley.

Beyond La Châtre, on the right, we pass the *Château de la Motte-Feuilly*, which dates from the 12th century. We then quit the valley and ascend towards a plateau where chestnuts are extensively grown. — 31 M. *Champillet-Urciers*, a large station where a branch-line to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lavaud-Francé* (p. 243), viâ (20 M.) *Boussac*, diverges on the right. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Châteaumeillant*, a town with 3790 inhab., has an interesting château and church, situated in a finely wooded district. Beyond (42 M.) *Culan*, to the left, is a small lake. The train then crosses two viaducts, the second of which is very high. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Désiré*, w th a noteworthy

Romanesque church (to the left); 51½ M. *Courçais*. Extensive view to the left. Farther on, in the valley of the *Cher*, we join first the Bourges, then the Guéret line. — 65 M. *Montluçon*, see p. 241.

95½ M. *Luant*, in the *Brenne*, a district in parts marshy and sterile. Beyond (99 M.) *Lothiers* the train passes through a tunnel 2/3 M. long and crosses a viaduct, which affords a striking view of the valley of the *Bouzanne*, which we soon cross, and of the magnificent 15th cent. château of (104 M.) *Chabenet*.

107½ M. **Argenton** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Promenade*), a little town (6118 inhab.) on the *Creuse*, the *Argentomagus* of the Romans. We turn to the left on quitting the station. The *Creuse* is here spanned by two bridges, near the second of which are several quaint old houses. Of the castle, destroyed after the war of the Fronde, only a few scanty remains are now extant. — Branch-line to *Le Blanc* and (70 M.) *Poitiers*, see p. 9.

About 1¼ M. to the N. is *St. Marcel*, a small town of 2455 inhab., formerly walled, with an interesting church of the Transition period. — In the pretty *Valley of the Bouzanne*, which is traversed by the road from Argenton to Châteauroux via St. Marcel, about 4 M. from the last town, are several castles, some in ruins, but others still inhabited. About 1½ M. below the road, on the right bank, is the *Castle of Rocherolles*. At the same distance above the road, also on the right bank, are the ruins of *Prunet*; 1¼ M. farther on, on the left bank, are those of *Mazières*, on the site of a Celtic-Roman town. Still farther on, on the right bank, are the castles of *Broutay* (2 M.) and *Plessis* (1½ M.).

The *Valley of the Creuse*, above Argenton, also displays some fine scenery. The village of *Gargilesse* (*Hôtel Chamblant*), 7½ M. from Argenton, by the right bank of the *Creuse* (a fine walk), possesses a Transition church, with a fine crypt, wall-paintings of the 13th cent., and a curious old tomb. Adjacent is a ruined castle. About 2 M. to the W., on the left bank of the *Creuse*, are the remains of the castle of *La Prune-au-Pot*.

Near (113½ M.) *Célon*, to the right, we see an old castle. — 120 M. *Eguzon* (*Hôt. de France*), about 1½ M. to the E. (omn. 35 c.). About 3 M. to the N. is the ruined castle of *Châteaubrun* (no adm.), on the right bank of the *Creuse*. — Station of *La Chapelle-Baloue*.

About 2½ M. to the E. lies *Crozant* (*Hôt. du Rendez-Vous des Touristes*). On a rugged and sheer promontory, at the confluence of the *Séidele* and the *Creuse*, stands the picturesque ruined \**Castle* (adm., 50 c.), a mediæval fortress of which the history is almost unknown.

From (125 M.) *St. Sébastien* (*Buffet*), a branch-line runs to (28½ M.) *Guéret* (p. 243). — 129 M. *Forgevieille*.

136½ M. **La Souterraine** (*Hôt. de France; de la Paix*), a town with 4586 inhab., still possessing a fortified gate of the 16th cent. and a very interesting Romanesque and Gothic church. In the cemetery is a *Lanterne des Morts*, a kind of tower in which a lamp was formerly kept burning through the night.

We next pass through a tunnel, 2/3 M. long, piercing the granite rock which forms the groundwork of the plain extending from Argenton to Thiviers (p. 39), about 40 M. beyond Limoges.

142 M. *Fromental*, with a château. Farther on our line is joined on the right by that from Poitiers (p. 9) and crosses a lofty viaduct. Fine view of the valley of the *Gartempe*. — 149 M. *Bersac*. The

railway skirts (on the right) the wooded hills of the *Echelles* (2250 ft.) and threads a tunnel piercing the central chain of the Limousin.

153 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (Buffet), a picturesque village surrounded with mountains,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station. From St. Sulpice to Poitiers, see p. 9; to Guéret, Montluçon, etc., see p. 243.

Our line next passes through a tunnel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, into the valley of the Vienne. 157 M. *La Jonchère*. — 162 M. *Ambazac*, with 3758 inhab. and a church, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, containing a beautiful *Shrine of St. Etienne de Muret* in gilt and enamelled copper (12th cent.) and a dalmatic (deacon's garment) given by the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry V. of Germany (d. 1125). — The train now passes through two tunnels and reaches (166 M.) *Les Bardys-St-Priest*, beyond which it crosses a viaduct 111 ft. high. — 173 M. *Limoges* (Buffet).

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**Limoges.** — **Railway Stations.** *Gare des Bénédictins* (Pl. D, 2, 3), the central station; *Gare de Montjovis* (Pl. A, 2), for the line to Angoulême, communicating with the former.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA PAIX (Pl. a; C, 4), Place Jourdan, R., 3-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; CENTRAL (Pl. b; C 4), Place Jourdan, similar charges; BOULE D'OR (Pl. c; A, 3), Boulevard Victor Hugo 8, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; GRAND HÔT. VEYRIRAS (Pl. e; A, 3), Rue Montmailler 29-33, near the *Gare de Montjovis*, R.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*CAILLAUD, Place Jourdan, next door to the Hôtel de la Paix, R. 3, D. 3 fr.; DU COMMERCE, Boul. Louis Blanc (Pl. C, 4), R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 2, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Restaurant.** Central, see above. — **Cafés.** *De l'Univers*, Place Jourdan; Central, see above; *de la Paix*, etc., in the Place de la République.

**Cab** for 1-2 pers., per drive 1 fr., per hr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; for 3-4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 fr.; at night  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 2, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — **Tramways** traverse the Boulevards.

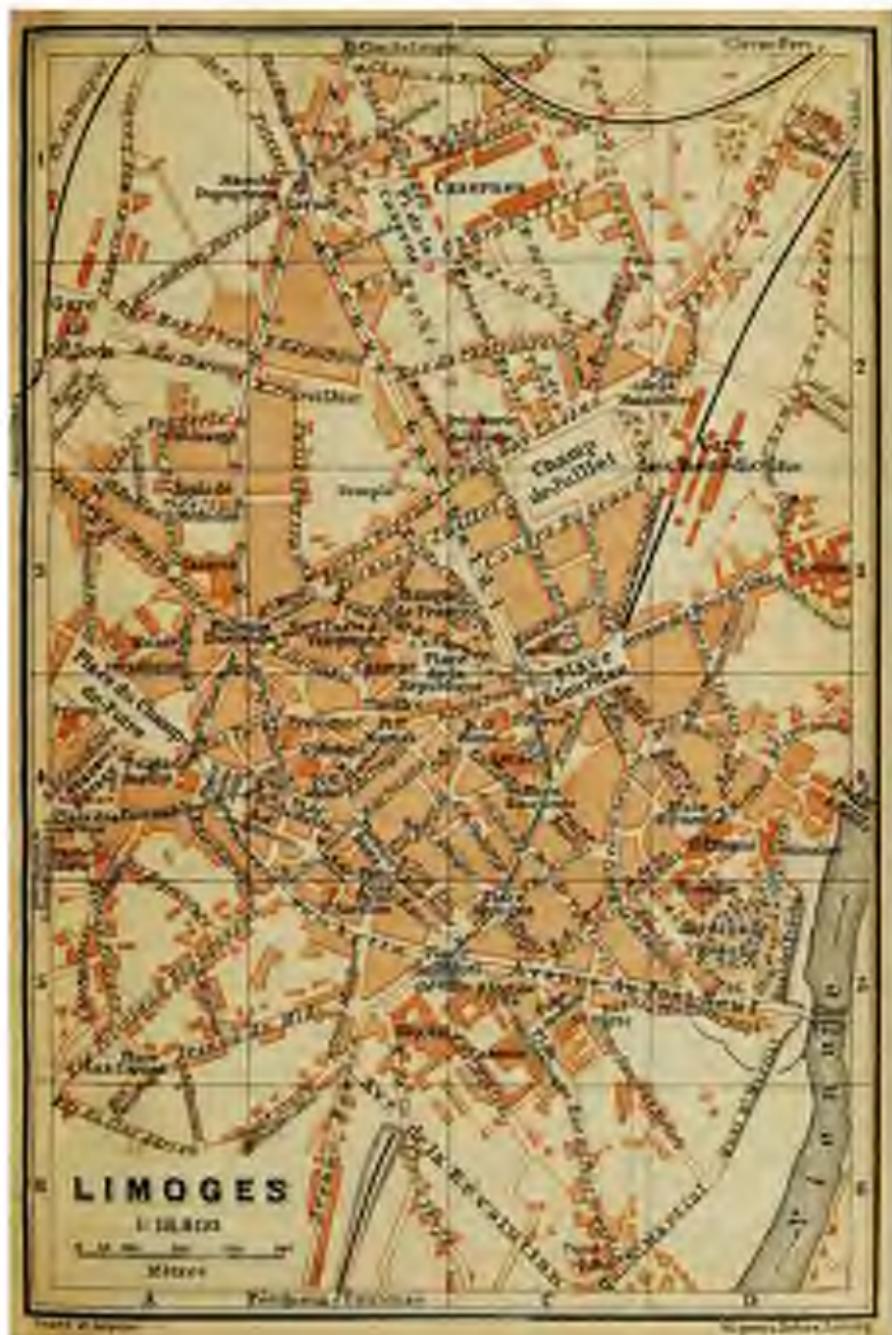
**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 3), Boulevard Carnot 7.

**American Consular Agent:** Mr. Walter T. Griffen.

The *Churches* are closed from midday to 2 p. m., according to a custom common in the S. of France.

**Limoges**, the ancient capital of the *Limousin*, now the chief town of the department of the *Haute Vienne*, the headquarters of the 4th army corps, and the seat of a bishopric, rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the right bank of the Vienne. Pop. 83,569. The town has been greatly improved in the 18th and 19th cent. since its fortifications were demolished, but the older quarters still contain numerous narrow and tortuous streets, with many old timber-built houses.

At the time of the Roman conquest this town was the capital of the *Lemovices*, a powerful Gallic tribe, able to send 10,000 men to the succour of Alesia. After its incorporation with the Roman empire it had a senate and abounded in fine buildings, such as temples, theatres, palaces, public baths, etc., of which, however, scarcely any trace remains. St. Martial, the patron-saint of the Limousin, first preached the Gospel here. The town preserved a part of its importance down to the Middle Ages, but unfortunately it formed two distinct towns, often at rivalry with each other, and it suffered much during the English wars, especially in 1370, when it was taken and sacked. The Religious Wars, plague, and famine desolated it afresh in the 16th cent., and in 1630-31 it again suffered from a terrible visitation of the plague. Under the administration of *Turgot* (d. 1781) it began to revive, but a terrible fire consumed nearly 200 of





its houses in 1790. Of the numerous other fires from which it has suffered the most disastrous was that of 1864.

Limoges is well known as the birthplace of the greatest masters in the art of enamelling, which seems to have flourished here as early as the 12th cent. and reached its culminating period in the second half of the 16th century. The most famous masters were *Nardon Pénicaud*, *Leonard Limousin*, *Jean* and *Pierre Courtays*, *Pierre Reymond*, and *Noël Laudin*. At the present day the porcelain of Limoges is highly prized, and the kaolin, or china-clay, prepared here, is exported to America and other countries. Admission is easily obtained to one of the numerous porcelain manufactories in the town, which employ about 5000 workmen and produce goods to the value of about 15 million fr. per annum (chiefly for America). Limoges has also thread and textile manufactories, large shoe and sabot-making workshops, etc.

The Gare des Bénédictins or d'Orléans (Pl. D, 2, 3) is in the lower part of the town, near the Place Jourdan and the cathedral. On the right, above it, is the *Champ de Juillet* (Pl. C, 2, 3), a large square, to the N. and W. of which lies an extensive modern quarter. On the right is the *Monument des Enfants de la Haute-Vienne* (1870-71), a pyramid with a bronze group by Thabard (1899).

The *Place Jourdan* (Pl. C, 3, 4) is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Jourdan*, of Limoges (1762-1838), by Elias Robert.

From the Place Tourny, adjoining the Place Jourdan on the N.W., the long Boulevard Garibaldi leads to the (1/2 M.) Place Sadi-Carnot (Pl. B, 1), embellished with a *Monument to Sadi-Carnot* (1837-94), the late President, who was a native of Limoges, by Claussade.

The \***Cathedral of St. ETIENNE** (Pl. D, 4), the most important and interesting building in the Limousin, only recently completed, occupies the site of a Romanesque church, of which the crypt (see below) still exists. The foundation dates from 1273; the choir was finished in 1327; the S. portal a little later; the N. portal and two bays of the nave in the latter half of the 15th century. The remainder of the building is partly of the 16th cent. and partly modern. To the left of the main portal, recently completed, is an octagonal Spire (200 ft.) rising in three stages from a square and massive lower story. It is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style and is surmounted with turrets. The N. Portal is very richly ornamented, but has no statues except on the central jamb.

The INTERIOR presents a very imposing appearance. Above the entrance is a magnificent *Rood Loft*, executed in 1533-34 and placed here in 1789. Its ornamentation, which is of the utmost delicacy, includes, curiously enough, six bas-reliefs representing the Labours of Hercules. Some of the *Stained-Glass Windows* date from the 14th cent., but have been restored in the 16th and 19th centuries. In the choir are the interesting, though somewhat dilapidated, *Tombs* of three bishops: to the right is the tomb of Raynaud de la Porte (d. 1325); to the left those of Bernard Brun (d. 1349) and Jean de Lanjeac (d. 1541). The last has lost its bronze statue, but retains fourteen bas-reliefs representing the visions of the *Apocalypse*. — The *Crypt*, under the choir, is at present inaccessible. — In the *Sacristy* are some magnificent *Enamels* by Noël Laudin.

The streets to the W. of the cathedral lead to the HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. C, 5), a fine structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1878-1881 by Alfons Leclerc.

The Boulevard Gambetta, which ascends hence to the W., marks the limits of the ancient town. — The old *Rue de la Boucherie* (Pl. B, 4, 5) is still exclusively occupied by the butchers, whose guild was formerly very influential. In front of the little church of *St. Aurelien* is a fine stone cross (15th cent.).

The church of *St. Michel* (Pl. B, 4), the spire of which, surmounted by a ball of disproportionate size, the visitor will have noticed on arriving, is of the 14-15th cent., with nave and aisles of equal height and width. It contains some stained-glass windows and three beautiful modern altars.

To the W. of this church is the *Place d'Aine* (Pl. A, 4) with the *Statue of Gay-Lussac* (1778-1850), the chemist, by A. Millet (1890). Here also is the *Palais de Justice*. This building and the *Place d'Orsay*, behind it, occupy the site of the Roman amphitheatre. Adjacent, to the N., lies the extensive *Place du Champ-de-Foire*.

On the N.E. side of this square is the *Musée Adrien-Dubouché*, or *Musée Céramique* (Pl. A, 3), rebuilt in 1896, one of the chief objects of interest in Limoges, now belonging to the State. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 10 till 12 and from 2 till 4 or 5 o'clock, and to strangers on other days also. It consists mainly of a rich collection of porcelain and fayence, but contains also the municipal museum of painting and sculpture.

The *Place Denis-Dussoubs* (Pl. A, B, 3), a little farther to the E., is named in honour of a Limousin avocat, who was killed in Paris before a barricade at the coup d'état of 1851. His statue, by Bardelle, was erected here in 1892.

The Rue Turgot, to the E. of the *Place du Champ-de-Foire*, leads back to the *Place Jourdan*, passing near the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), on the S. side of which stands the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4).

The *Church of St. Peter* (*St. Pierre*; Pl. C, 4), on the right side of the Rue Porte Tourny, dating chiefly from the 13th cent., is of irregular shape, with nave and double aisles all of the same height. At the end it terminates in a flat wall. The interior contains at the E. end a fine stained-glass window of the 16th cent. by Pénicaud, representing the Death and Coronation of the Virgin (to the right of the high-altar), and some good modern windows.

The chapel of the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of this church, contains an Assumption erroneously ascribed to *Rubens*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Limoges to *Solignac* and the *Castle of Chalusset*, see p. 86.

From Limoges to *Angoulême*, see p. 13; to *Le Dorat* and *Poitiers*, see p. 9; to *Périgueux*, see p. 39; to *Toulouse*, see R. 13.

**FROM LIMOGES TO USSEL (Clermont-Ferrand)**, 71 M., railway in 33/4-4 hrs. (tares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). — The train starts from the Gare des Bénédictins (p. 36) and ascends the valley of the *Vienne*. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Léonard* (Boule d'Or), an old industrial town of 5630 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 11-12th centuries. — 32 M. *Eymoutiers* (Hôt. Pintou), a busy little town on the *Vienne*, has a Romanesque church (Gothic choir), with fine old stained glass. — From (391 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Celle-Corrèze* a diligence plies daily to (40 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Treignac* (Hôt. de la Bagatelle), a quaint little town on the valley of the *Vezère*. Beyond (45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Viam* the railway





crosses the Vézère, and attains its highest level (3015 ft.). — At (63 M.) *Meymac* we join the line from Tulle to Clermont-Ferrand. — 71 M. *Ussel*, see p. 249.

## II. From Limoges to Bordeaux via Périgueux.

RAILWAY to *Périgueux*, 61 M., in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 45, 4 fr. 90 c.); from *Périgueux* to *Bordeaux*, 79 M., in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.).

The line passes under the town by a tunnel 1115 yds. in length. 7 M. *Beynac*;  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nexon*, a place of 3079 inhab., with a church of the 12th and 15th and a château of the 16th century. Line to Toulouse via Brive, see R. 13. —  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lafarge*. Fine view to the left. From (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bussière-Galant* a branch-line diverges to *Saillat* (p. 13). Beyond (30 M.) *La Coquille* we traverse moorland and pass through a short tunnel.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Thiviers* (*Hôtel de France*), a prettily situated commercial town (pop. 3383), with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and the fine Renaissance *Château de Vococour* (now a hotel).

Branch-line to *Angoulême* via *Nontron*, see p. 12. — Another branch-line runs to (44 M.) *Brive* (p. 87), via (12 M.) *Excideuil* (p. 41), (20 M.) *Hautefort*, with a château of the 16-17th cent., and (36 M.) *Le Burg* (p. 87).

After passing through another tunnel we reach (45 M.) *Négrondes* and (51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aygnac*, the latter with a Romanesque-Byzantine church. — 56 M. *Château-l'Évêque*, so named from its château, a building of the 14th cent., which was once the residence of the bishops of *Périgueux*.

TRAMWAY via *Chancelade* to *Brantôme* and *St. Pardoux*, see p. 41.

The train now crosses the *Beauronne* several times, describes a wide curve to the left, and enters the valley of the *Isle*. The line to *Bordeaux* runs to the right, crossing the *Isle*.

61 M. *Périgueux*. — HOTELS. *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Francheville; *DES MESSAGERIES*, same Place (Pl. b; D, 3); *DE L'UNIVERS* (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue de Bordeaux; *DU PÉRIGORD* (Pl. d; E, 1), Place du Palais-de-Justice; \**DU COMMERCE ET DES POSTES*, Place du Quatre-Septembre (Pl. D, 2), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., B. 60-75 c., déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr., omn. 50 c. — \**Buffet*. — *Café* in the Place Bugeaud and Cours Michel Montaigne.

*Cabs.* Per drive 60 c., per hour 85 c.; with two horses 1 fr. 35 c. — *Tramways*, see p. 41. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. E, 1), Cours Michel Montaigne.

*Périgueux* is noted for its pâtés of partridge and truffles ('*Périgord pies*').

*Périgueux*, the capital of the department of the *Dordogne*, is a town with 31,400 inhab., conspicuously situated on the right bank of the *Isle*. It is the ancient *Vesuna*, the capital of the *Petrocorii*, or rather it has taken the place of that town, which was situated farther to the S., to the left of the station (see p. 41). To the right, on the high ground, is the modern town, *Le Puy-St-Front*, and below lies the *Cité*, or mediæval town. Under the Romans *Vesuna* enjoyed considerable prosperity, and it became the capital of the countship of *Périgord* in the time of Charlemagne. The English besieged it three times but did not take it till 1356. It was afterwards sacked by the Huguenots, who occupied it from 1575 to 1581.

Turning to the right at the station and following the Rue Papin, and then following to the left the Rue des Mobiles-de-Coulmiers and the Rue de Bordeaux, we reach the *Place Bugeaud* (Pl. D, 2), which is adorned with a bronze statue of *Marshal Bugeaud* (1794-1849), a native of Périgord, by Dumont. A few paces to the right is the *Place Francheville* (p. 41); to the left, the *Cours Michel Montaigne* (see below). The Rue Taillefer leads in a straight direction to the old *Place Marcillac* (Pl. E, 2) and (left) to the —

\***Cathedral of St. Front** (Pl. F, 2), an old abbey-church dedicated to the patron-saint of Périgord. The entrance is on the N. side. This church was formerly one of the most remarkable in France, but the restoration, or rather reconstruction, begun in 1853, has deprived it of much of its interest. Thoroughly Byzantine in design, presenting the form of a Greek cross with cupolas, but having slightly pointed arches instead of round ones in the arcades below, it was looked upon as the first church in which the pointed arch had been systematically introduced. Some authorities ascribe the erection of this church to 984-1047, others to 1125-1150. The interior measures 184 ft. both ways, and its five cupolas, resting on pendentives and carved square piers, are about 90 ft. in height.

Adjoining the cathedral on the W. are the remains of a basilica of the 6th cent., above which rises a curious \***Tower**, 197 ft. high, the oldest in France and said to be the only one extant in the Byzantine style. It dates from the beginning of the 11th cent., but has undergone some modifications and has recently been restored. It is composed of two square stories (the first with pilasters, the second with columns), a circular story surrounded by a colonnade, and, lastly, a kind of dome covered with fish-scale ornamentation (like *Notre-Dame* at Saintes, p. 18).

The Rue St. Front, which leads to the right, passing in front of the *Freemasons' Lodge*, a noteworthy modern edifice, ends to the N. of the cathedral at the *Cours Tourny* (Pl. E, F, 1), a fine promenade planted with trees, and containing the Museum, the Préfecture, and a statue of Fénelon.

The **Museum** (Pl. F, 1), to the right, has recently been rebuilt, and the collections are not at present accessible to the public. They include Roman sculptures and inscriptions, enamels, coins, porcelain, etc., besides a gallery of paintings and sculptures.

Farther on, at the end of the *Cours Tourny*, we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Isle. To the left rises the *Préfecture*, a modern building in the Italian style. At the opposite end of the *Cours* is a bronze *Statue of Fénelon*, a native of Périgord (1651-1715), by Lanno (1840).

To the left lies the **Cours Michel Montaigne** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), which extends from this point to the *Place Bugeaud* (see above) and is the most animated part of the town. It is embellished with statues of two other illustrious natives of Périgord: *Montaigne*, the

essayist (1533-92), also in bronze by Lanno, and *General Daumesnil* (1776-1832), in bronze after Rochet.

Returning to the Place Bugeaud, we descend to the left to the *Place Francheville* (Pl. D, E, 3), near which, on the left, rises the *Tour Mataguerre* (Pl. E, 3), a relic of the 15th cent. fortifications.

The street on the other side of the Place Francheville leads to the church of **St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 4), in the Cité. This church, which was the cathedral until 1669, dates from the 12th cent. and resembles St. Front in style, but it has now only two cupolas. In the interior is a carved oak reredos, 30 ft. high and 36 ft. wide, executed by a Jesuit in the 18th cent. and representing the Assumption. The pulpit and the frescoes by Brucker deserve notice.

The street to the right, in front of the church, leads to the N.W. to the ruins of the **Amphitheatre** (Pl. C, 3), a Gallo-Roman erection of the 3rd cent., the only remains of which are a few arches and fragments of walls, in the middle of a square. The amphitheatre was about 440 yds. in external, and 290 yds. in internal circumference.

The street running to the S. from the Amphitheatre crosses the railway by a bridge, whence there is a view of the *Château Barrière* (Pl. C, 4), dating from the 10-12th cent., and built on the Roman fortifications, of which two towers still remain. It was burned by the Protestants in 1575. The entrance is on the other side. Beyond this bridge is the *Tour Vésone* (Pl. D, 4), another relic of the Roman period. This is a cylindrical building, open on one side, which is supposed to have been the *cella* of a temple.

From Périgueux to *Agen* and *Tarbes*, see R. 12; to *Brive* (*Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc.), see R. 36 B, III. — *Grotte de Miremont*, see p. 88.

**FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO RIBÉRAC**, 28 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). — 12½ M. *Lisle*. — The line then follows the valley of the *Dronne*. 14½ M. *Tocane-St-Apre*, 3 M. to the N. of which is *Le Grand-Brassac*, boasting of a Romanesque-Byzantine church of the 13-14th cent. with cupolas and very remarkable sculptures in excellent preservation. — 18 M. *St. Méard*. — 23 M. *Ribérac* (p. 12).

**FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO ST. PARDOUX (Nontron)**, 33 M., steam-tramway, starting from the Place Francheville (Pl. D, E, 3). — 4½ M. *Chancelade*, with an old abbey-church. — 7 M. *Château-l'Évêque* (p. 39). — 16 M. *Valeuil-Bourdeilles*, ¾ M. from which, on the *Dronne*, is *Bourdeilles*, which has a curious castle of the 14th and 16th cent., with a keep 130 ft. high. — 20½ M. **Brantôme** (*Hôtel Chabrol*), a town of 2344 inhab., prettily situated on the *Dronne*. It possesses the interesting remains of an old Benedictine abbey, dating from the days of Charlemagne, and once owned by the chronicler Pierre de Bourdeilles (1527-1614), who assumed its name. The Romanesque Tower, standing on a sheer rock honeycombed with caverns, is one of the oldest in France. The Church is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. Adjoining are portions of the 15th cent. Cloister. The abbey itself (now the *Mairie*) was rebuilt in the 18th century. — The château of *Richemont*, 5 M. to the N.W., was built and inhabited by Brantôme. — 33 M. *St. Pardoux*, on the line from *Angoulême* and *Nontron* to *Thiviers* (p. 39).

**FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO ST. YRIEIX**, 46½ M., steam-tramway from the Place Francheville. The chief station on this interesting route is (22½ M.) *Excideuil* (p. 39), with a château of the *Talleyrand-Périgord* family (13-16th cent.). — 46½ M. *St. Yrieix*, see p. 87.

The Bordeaux line now follows the valley of the Isle as far as its confluence with the *Dordogne*, crossing the river several times. Many picturesque castles are seen on the banks.  $67\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Razac*, in a hilly district. — 72 M. *St. Astier*, with a domed church of the 11-12th cent., afterwards rebuilt. — 77 M. *Neuvic*, with a château of the 16th century. From (83 M.) *Mussidan* a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Bergerac* (p. 53). — About 3 M. to the N. of (93 M.) *Montpon* is the Carthusian convent of *Vauclare*, dating from the 14th cent. and restored in the 19th. Beyond (104 M.) *St. Médard*, we join the line from Paris to Bordeaux.  $108\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Coutras*, and thence to (140 M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 13.

## 6. Bordeaux.

**Railway Stations.** Bordeaux has four railway stations: (1) *Gare de la Bastide* (Pl. E, 4, 5), belonging to the Orléans Co., on the right bank of the Garonne, facing the town; (2) *Gare St. Jean* or *du Midi* (Pl. E, 7; buffet), to the S., on the left bank of the Garonne,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the centre of the town, communicating with the Gare de la Bastide and the Gare de l'Etat and served by the fast trains from Paris (see p. 3); (3) *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. E, 5), near the first-mentioned, chiefly for slow trains on the State line; (4) *Gare du Médoc* or *St. Louis* (Pl. D, 1) at the N. end, for the line of that name and for trains to Le Verdon (R. 7). — There are no hotel-omnibuses, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses and cabs (see p. 43).

**Hotels.** \*GRAND HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Rue Esprit-des-Lois 11, close to the Bank (Pl. C, 4), R. from  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $51\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX, RICHELIEU ET DES AMBASSADEURS, Cours du Chapeau Rouge 40, near the Grand Theatre (Pl. C, 4), R. from 3, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; \*DE BAYONNE, Rue Martignac 6, near Notre-Dame (Pl. C, 4), no table-d'hôte (restaurant); GRAND HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, Rue Condé and Rue Esprit-des-Lois, near the Theatre, R. 3-15, L. & A.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ -3, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. (or à la carte), pens. from 12 fr.; DE TOULOUSE, Rue Vital Carles 6 and Rue du Temple 7 (Pl. C, 5); CONFORTABLE, Allées de Tourny 35, well situated; DE NICE, Place du Chapelet 4, R. 3 fr.; MONTRÉ, Rue Montesquieu 4, hôtel meublé, R. 3-7 fr.; DES AMÉRICAINS ET NICOLLET (commercial), Rue Condé 6, déj. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DES QUATRE SŒURS, Cours du Trente-Juillet 6, R.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr., restaurant à la carte; NORMANDIE, Rue Gobineau and Cours du Trente-Juillet; LANTA, Rue Montesquieu 6, near the Marché des Grands-Hommes (Pl. C, 4); DU PÉRIGORD ET D'ORLÉANS, Rue Mautrec 9, R.  $23\frac{1}{4}$ , B. 1, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 8, pens.  $81\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; GR. HÔT. DU CENTRE, Rue du Temple 8 and 10; HÔT. ET RESTAURANT FRANÇAIS, Rue du Temple 12 (Pl. C, 5), R.  $23\frac{1}{4}$ , B. 1, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-8 fr.; BEELI, Rue Voltaire 10, with garden; d'AQUITAINE ET DE LA GIRONDE, Place St. Remi 4 and Rue du Pont de la Mousque 22.

HÔTEL TERMINUS, between the arrival and departure platforms of the *Gare St. Jean*, R. 6-8, B.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5 fr., or à la carte. Opposite this station are several new hotels, convenient for passing travellers: HÔT. DU FAISAN, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; \*COMMERCIAL, R. 2-3, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; DU PRINTEMPS, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; CARNOT, déj. 2, D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Restaurants.** At most of the hotels; *Chapon-Fin*, Rue Montesquieu 7, also a hotel; *Hôt. de Bayonne*, see above; *Beeli*, see above; *Grisch*, Cours de Tourny 51; *de la Comédie*, at the Grand Theatre, déj. or D. 5 fr.; *du Louvre*, *du Palais*, Cours de l'Intendance 21 and 5, déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; *Taverne Gruber*, *des Deux Chefs*, Allées de Tourny; *du Centre*, Place de la Comédie 3, déj. or D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Café Bibent*, Allées de Tourny 1, déj. 2, D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Restaurant des Voyageurs*, same street, No. 3, déj.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Parisien* Rue Mably 7 (Pl. C, 4), déj.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 fr.

## BORDEAUX

1: 20 000

#### Notes

第三十回





**Cafés.** *Café de Bordeaux*, Place de la Comédie 2; *Café de la Comédie*, in the Grand Theatre; *Grande Taverne, Gruber, Grand Café Anglais*, etc., on the E. side of the Allées de Tourny; *Café de l'Opéra*, Cours du Chapeau-Rouge 50; *Cardinal, Tortoni, Montesquieu*, Cours du Trente-Juillet 2, 8, and 12; *Bibent*, Allées de Tourny 1; *Coq d'Or*, Rue Montesquieu; *Turc*, Place Gabriel, at the Exchange. — *American Bar*, Rue Ste. Catherine.

**Cabs.** With one horse, per drive 1 fr. 50 c., per hr. 2 fr. (open cab 2 fr. 50 c.); at night (midnight to 6 a.m.) 3 fr. With two horses, 2, 3, and 3 fr. — In hiring by time the first hour must be paid for in full, after which the time may be reckoned by spaces of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — *Luggage*: 50 c. for 1 or 2 packages, then 25 c. per package. — Outside the barrier the charges are somewhat higher. — *Per Day* (12 hrs.), 15, 20, and 25 fr. according to the carriage.

**Electric Tramways** (uniform fare 10 c.). 1. From the Boulevard Jean-Jacques Boscy (to the S. E. of Pl. F, 8) or Footbridge (Pl. E, 7) to the Rue Lucien Faure (Pl. F, 1). — 2. From the Place Magenta (Pl. B, 6) to the Bastide (Pl. F, 4). — 3. From the Gare du Midi (Pl. E, 7) to the Gare du Médoc (Pl. D, 1) or Rue Lucien Faure. — 4. From the Place de Bourgogne (Pl. D, 5) to the Boulevard du Tondu (to the W. of Pl. A, 6). — 5. From the Place Richelieu (Pl. C, D, 4) to the Boulevard du Bouscat or de Caudéran (Pl. A, 2), via the Allées de Tourny. — 6. From the Place Richelieu to the Boulevard de Caudéran, via the Rue Juïdaïque (Pl. A, B, 4) or Rue de la Croix-Blanche (Pl. A, 4). — 7. From the Place Richelieu or Crois de St. Genès to the Boulevard de Talence (Pl. B, 8), via the Rue de St. Genès (Pl. B, 6-8) or Rue de Pessac (Pl. B, 6, 7). — 8. From the Place d'Aquitaine (Pl. C, 6) to the Boulevard de Talence (Pl. B, 8), via the Route de Toulouse (Pl. C, 7, 8), or via the Route de Bayonne (Pl. B, C, 7, 8). — **Omnibuses.** 1. From the Rue Lucien-Faure (Pl. F, 1) to the Passage Lormont (to the N. E. of Pl. F, 1). — 2. From the Quai des Chartrons (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the Cours d'Abret et d'Aquitaine (Pl. B, 6). — 3. From the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, 4) to the Place Nansouty and Boulevard de Bègles (Pl. C, 8). — 4. From the Jardin Public (Pl. B, C, 3) to the Place d'Aquitaine (Pl. C, 6). — 5. From the Place de la Bourse (Pl. C, D, 5) to the Boulevards du Tondu and de Caudéran (Pl. A, 3-5). — There are other tramway and omnibus services in the environs.

**Railway Omnibuses.** These ply from the following offices in the town. For the Gare de la Bastide: Rue Gobineau 2, at the Allées de Tourny (starting  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. before the departure of the train). For the Gare du Midi: Cours du Trente-Juillet 16 (starting 35 min. before the departure of the train). For the Gare du Médoc: Rue Gobineau 2. Fare from the office 25-30 c., from a private house 50 c.; each article of luggage 20 c.

**Steamers.** *Hirondelles*, *Gondoles*, and *Abeilles* ply in the harbour and to places in the immediate vicinity. Larger steamers run to Castets, La Réole, Agen, and other places above the town, and to Paillac, Royan, etc., below (see p. 53). Ferry to La Bastide every 5 min. (10 c.). — For the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*, of the *Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, and of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (South America, etc.), see the Indicateur or the Livret Chaix.

**Commissionnaires.** Per  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., with a letter, 25 c.; per hr., with a parcel of any weight 50 c., or 60 c. if a barrow is required.

**Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue du Palais-Gallien 7-13 (Pl. B, 4), near the Place Gambetta; several sub-offices. — *Telephone* to Paris, 3 minutes' use  $\frac{1}{4}$  fr. by day, 2 fr. 10 c. at night.

**Theatres.** *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. C, 4), for operas (prices 1-6 fr.); *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. B, 4, 5;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.), Rue Castelnau-d'Auros 1-7; *Théâtre Français* or *Olympia* (Pl. B, C, 4;  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — *Casino des Lilas*, Boul. de Caudéran. — *Cirque Bordelais*, Quai de la Grave, above the stone bridge. — *Bands* play at *Les Quinconces* (p. 46), in the *Jardin Public* (p. 47), *Parc Bordelais* (p. 52), Allées de Tourny (p. 47), etc.

**Baths.** *Hot Baths*, at numerous establishments. *Cold Baths*, Ecoles de Natation, above the Pont de Bordeaux, etc. *Hydropathic Establishment*, Place Longchamp 4 (Pl. B, 3; from 60 c.).

**Golf Club** (9 holes),  $\frac{2}{3}$  M. from the town.

**Consulates.** British Consul, *Mr. W. R. Hearn*, Cours de Gourgues 9; Vice-Consul, *Mr. W. P. S. Palmer-Samborne*. — American Consul, *Mr. Albion W. Tourgee*.

**English Church**, Cours du Pavé-des-Chartrons 10 (Pl. C, 3); Chaplain, *Rev. J. W. L. Burke*. — **French Protestant Churches**, Rue du Ha 32 (Pl. C, 5), Rue Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 3), Rue Barennes 19 (Pl. B, C, 3), and Impasse St. Jean (Pl. D, 7). — **German Protestant Church**, Rue Tourat 31 (Pl. C, 3).

Bordeaux, the ancient capital of *Guyenne*, the chief town of the department of the *Gironde*, the headquarters of the 18th army corps, and the seat of a bishopric and a university (5 faculties), is a town with 257,471 inhab., situated on the left bank of the *Garonne*, 16 M. from the *Bec d'Amblès* at the confluence of this river with the *Dordogne* (p. 55), and 60 M. from its mouth on the Atlantic. It is the fourth largest town in France and also one of the leading towns in the republic in virtue of its commerce (p. 45), its splendid site, and its imposing appearance. The *Garonne* furnishes it with an excellent harbour and with a safe and convenient waterway to the ocean.

*Burdigala*, the capital of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, was one of the chief cities of Gaul in the Roman period. It became the capital of *Aquitania Secunda*, endured the devastations and the yoke of the Vandals, Visigoths, Franks, and Normans, and became part of the Duchy of Aquitaine or *Guienne*, which passed to England on the marriage of Eleanor to Henry Plantagenet (see p. 5). More fortunate than other towns of the province, it suffered little from the wars for supremacy between France and England, and it became loyally attached to its new masters, who did much to encourage its commerce, and retained it in their hands for 300 years (down to 1453). The imposition of the salt-tax, under Henri II., caused a serious insurrection here, for which the town was cruelly punished by the Constable de Montmorency in 1548. Contests also arose between the Catholics and Protestants of Bordeaux, and 264 of the latter were massacred after St. Bartholomew's Day. The district was again disturbed by dissensions under Louis XIV., who regarded the town with particular favour. From the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., when Bordeaux had for its governor the Marquis of Tourny, date its principal embellishment and the construction of its spacious thoroughfares. The ambition of its 'Parlement' was easily repressed; but it did not so easily escape the consequences of revolting against the Convention after the proscription of the Girondins, at the head of whom were Vergniaud, Guadet, Genouillé, Grangeneuve, Ducos, and Fonfrède, the deputies of the department. The town could not reconcile itself to the rule of Napoleon, who ruined its commerce, but its attachment to the Bourbons was also lukewarm. In 1870-71 it was for three months the seat of the Provisional Government, and then of the National Assembly, which here accepted the preliminaries of peace with Germany.

The traveller who alights at one of the stations in *La Bastide* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), the suburb on the right bank, at once gains an idea of the imposing character of the town, as he enters it by the \***Pont de Bordeaux** (Pl. D, 5), which commands a splendid \*View. This bridge, one of the most remarkable in the world, was erected of stone and brick in 1819-21 by Deschamps and Billaudel. It is 532 yds. long and 16 yds. wide, and has 17 arches, the central and widest of which have a span of 87 feet. Inside, between the arches and the roadway, are passages, which lighten the structure and facilitate its being kept in a proper state of repair without interrup-

tion to the traffic. The interior may be visited (9-11 and 1-5) by applying to the custodian, who lives at the Bastide end of the bridge. Higher up the river we see the *Railway Tubular Bridge*, which is 546 yds. long and has a passage for pedestrians. Near it, on the left bank of the river, is the *Gare St. Jean*. Below the Pont de Bordeaux, a 'pont transbordeur' (comp. p. 26) is about to be erected.

The **Harbour** is one of the chief attractions of Bordeaux. The Garonne here describes an almost complete semicircle, the arc of which measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. and the radius about 2 M. Along this crescent stretches the town, which is in the shape of a half-moon and is barely  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. across at its widest part. Although Bordeaux is 60 M. from the mouth of the Gironde, the tide comes quite up to it and vessels of 2000 or 2500 tons easily reach the port. The ordinary depth of the river here is 20 ft., and this is sometimes doubled at spring-tides. From 1000 to 1200 ships can anchor in the harbour; and a vast floating basin, 25 acres in extent, has lately been constructed lower down, at the end of the quays, for the accommodation of the largest vessels, of which it can hold seventy or eighty. Spacious quays, dating, like most of the adjoining buildings, from the end of the 18th cent., extend from one end of the harbour to the other.

Bordeaux, which now ranks as the third seaport of France, has regular communications with most of the ports of the Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic, with N. and S. America, with Africa, and with India, and its shipping amounts annually to nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of tons. Its commerce is chiefly in wines, colonial produce, metals, English coal, timber from N. Europe, vinegar, grain, brandy, and manufactured products. It is at the same time an industrial town, and has a large number of dockyards and establishments for the supply of everything connected with shipping.

The *Cours Victor Hugo* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6; see p. 51), which forms a continuation of the Pont de Bordeaux and bends to the right towards the cathedral, marks the limits of the old town, which in the other direction (down stream) did not extend beyond the Place des Quinconces (p. 46). The *Porte de Bourgogne*, at the beginning of the Cours, was erected in 1751-55, but altered in 1807. From the Quai de Bourgogne, the first below the bridge, the *Cours d'Alsace-Lorraine* (Pl. C, D, 5), a wide and handsome new street, leads to the W. direct to the cathedral. Farther along the quay, to the left, is the *PORTE DE CAILLAU*, called also *Porte Royale* or *Porte du Palais* (Pl. D, 5), the ancient gateway of the Palais de l'Ombrière, pulled down in 1800, once the residence of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and afterwards the seat of the governors of the district and of the Parlement of Bordeaux. It is a fine Gothic structure flanked by two round towers dating from 1495.

The Quai de Bourgogne is adjoined by the Quai de la Douane, with the *Hôtel de la Douane*, or *Custom House* (Pl. C, D, 5), built by Jacques Gabriel at the end of the 18th cent., under the Marquis de Tourny. Adjacent is the *Place de la Bourse*, adorned with the

fine bronze *Fontaine des Trois Grâces*, executed by Gunieri, after Visconti (1869). The *Hôtel de la Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which is a counterpart of the *Hôtel de la Douane*, built at the same time and by the same architect, was restored in the 19th century. The old allegorical sculptures on the pediments of the Bourse are due to Francin, the new to Coueffard (Place Richelieu) and to Jouandot.

In the *Place Richelieu* is a *Monument to President Carnot*, by Barrias (1895).

A little farther on is the **Place des Quinconces** (Pl. C, 4), the largest in Bordeaux, occupying the site of the Château Trompette (Tropeyte), built at the same time as the Fort du Hâ (p. 50), by Charles VII., after the submission of Bordeaux in 1453, to ensure the obedience of the town. This château was destroyed in 1789. The Place is 425 yds. long and 360 yds. wide, without reckoning the semicircle with a fountain, which forms an addition to it on the side opposite the quay. On the side next the river are two *Rostral Columns*, 65 ft. high, surmounted by statues of Commerce and Navigation, by Manceau, and serving also as lighthouses. Nearer the middle of the square, among the trees, are colossal marble statues of *Montaigne* (1533-92; to the S.) and *Montesquieu* (1689-1755; to the N.), two celebrities of the province, by Maggesi (1858).

On the W. side of the place a \***Monument to the Girondins** (p. 44), by *Dumilâtre* and *Rich*, was unveiled in 1897. The design includes a column surmounted by a gilded bronze statue of Liberty and surrounded by groups of the leading Girondins; and two fountains with figures of Concord and the Republic seated in cars drawn by sea-horses.

The Cours du Trente-Juillet, which runs along the W. side of the Quinconces, ends on the N. at the Jardin Public (p. 47) and on the S. at the Allées de Tourny (p. 47) and the **Place de la Comédie** (Pl. C, 4). The last, which owes its name to the neighbouring theatre, is the busiest point in the town, of which it may be called the centre. To the E. runs the handsome Rue Esprit-des-Lois, and to the S. is the busy but narrow Rue Ste. Catherine. The S. side of the Place de la Comédie also joins the main line of thoroughfare intersecting the town from E. to W. (comp. the Plan).

The **Grand-Théâtre** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1755-80 by Victor Louis, but restored in 1864 and 1881, has long ranked as one of the finest theatres in Europe. It is in the classical style and is 290 ft. long, 154 ft. broad, and 62 ft. high. In front is a portico of twelve Corinthian columns, above which is a balustrade with twelve colossal statues. At the sides are spacious colonnades. The most noticeable features of the interior are the vestibule, with its sixteen Ionic columns; the grand staircase, which ascends in two flights; and the circular auditorium, which is embellished with twelve composite columns. Above the vestibule is a concert-hall. — In this theatre the sittings of the National Assembly were held in 1871.

Behind the theatre is the *Prefecture* (Pl. C, 4), also built by Louis, in 1775, for the 'Avocat Général' of the Bordeaux Parliament. The façade, towards the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, was restored in 1873.

The **Allées de Tourny** (Pl. C, 4), an oblong 'Place', formerly embellished with trees, now offer one of the most animated scenes in Bordeaux. Most of the larger cafés (p. 43) are situated here.

At each end is a monumental fountain. In the middle formerly stood a bronze statue of Napoleon III., by Debay, on the pedestal of which might be read the words from his famous Bordeaux speech (1852): 'L'empire, c'est la paix'; but this was removed in 1870. — A military band plays here on Tues. in summer at 8 p. m.

A little to the left is the church of **Notre-Dame** (Pl. C, 4), founded in the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1701 in the style of the period, and restored in 1834. The internal decorations are elegant and luxurious. We note especially some paintings by Romain Cazes, the chief of which is a large fresco representing the Madonna enthroned (1874), and the organ-loft.

To the right of the church, in the Rue Mably, is the **Public Library**, open daily, except holidays, 11-4 and 8-10 in winter, 11-5 in summer; during the vacation (Sept. and Oct.) on Wed. only, 11-4. The library comprises upwards of 150,000 volumes and 250 MSS. The chief treasure is a copy of the 1588 edition of the 'Essays' of Montaigne, with annotations in the handwriting of the author. There is here also an interesting *Collection of Antiquities* (Sun. and Thurs., 11 to 4 or 5). — Behind the library is the *Marché des Grands-Hommes* (Pl. C, 4), a circular market-hall of iron and glass.

On the N.W. the Allées de Tourny end in a small circular Place with a bronze *Statue of Tourny*, by Leroux, erected in 1900 in place of an earlier work then removed. To the left diverges the Cours de Tourny, leading to the Place Gambetta; to the right is the Cours du Jardin-Public.

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. B, C, 3), which was originally laid out by the Marquis de Tourny, but completely transformed in 1859, is the finest promenade in Bordeaux. It consists of two parts: an *English Park*, with a large number of splendid magnolias and other exotics, and a well-stocked *Botanical Garden*, with large conservatories. A grove of China palms (*Chamærops excelsa*) flourishes here in the open air. The park is much frequented on Sun. and Thurs., when a military band plays here at 8.30 p. m. in summer and 3 p. m. in winter. — On the S.W. side of the garden, and with a direct entrance from it, is the *Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 11-5 in summer, and 11-4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also. It comprises natural history, ethnographical, and prehistoric collections; the first being much the largest.

Leaving the Jardin Public by the gate at the S.W. corner, beyond the Museum, and taking the Rue du Colisée, the fourth cross-street to the right, we see in front of us the main part of the ruins

of the **Amphitheatre** (Pl. B, 3), also called the *Palais Gallien* because the Emperor Gallienus (d. 268) is supposed to have erected it. The arena proper was oval in form and measured 84 yds. by 60 yds., while the whole structure was 144-149 yds. long and 114-124 yds. wide. A great part of the building was still standing in 1792. The four arches under which the street passes formed the W. entrance. The ruins at this point are still over 60 ft. in height.

From the amphitheatre we may proceed to the S. to the old cathedral of **St. Sernin** (Pl. B, 4), built in the 11th cent. on the site of a much more ancient church. Parts of the building, however, are not later than the 13-15th cent., and a few additions have been made more recently still. The W. façade, which is surmounted by a spire, is of the 11th cent., but it was masked in 1829 by a poor porch. On the S. side is an interesting \*Doorway of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance porch in front of it. The principal subject of the sculptures, which have been restored, is the Last Judgment.

The INTERIOR is borne partly by enormous round pillars, and partly by pillars grouped with half-columns. The church is throughout embellished with fine modern stained-glass windows. To the left, in front of the choir, is a large new Gothic chapel, near which is a chapel of the 13th cent., with graceful arches and a handsome altar. The choir contains an elaborate episcopal throne in the Flamboyant style. On an altar in front of the throne is an ancient alabaster altar-screen, part of which is in the Chapel of the Virgin. Its sculptures, comprising about 40 groups, represent the Crucifixion and scenes from the life of St. Sernin, Bishop of Bordeaux in the 5th century. Under the choir is a very old and interesting *Crypt*, divided into three vaulted aisles with semicircular vaulting (for adm. apply to the sacristan). It contains a Renaissance cenotaph, placed over the tomb of St. Fort, first Bishop of Bordeaux, the tomb of St. Veronica, and six marble sarcophagi, of the 4-6th cent., adorned with sculptures.

In the Rue St. Sernin stands the *Institution Nationale des Sourdes-Muettes* (Institution for Female Deaf-Mutes; Pl. B, 4), a handsome classical building, with a statue of the Abbé de l'Epée at the entrance. Nearly opposite, to the S., is a large *École Professionnelle*.

A little farther on the Rue Judaïque ends at the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. B, 4, 5), a fine square, from the S.E. corner of which the Rue Porte-Dijeaux, so named from an old town-gate, leads to the Rue des Remparts, which takes us to the Hôtel de Ville and the Cathedral. The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, 5), formerly the archiepiscopal palace, was built in 1770-81 for the Prince-Cardinal de Rohan-Guéméné and was restored after a fire in 1862. It is a handsome building with a conspicuous entrance between two colonnades.

The **Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture** (Pl. B, 5), at the back of the Hôtel de Ville, and facing the Cours d'Albret, consists of two wings, one on each side of a small garden. It is open to the public daily, except Mon. and Frid., from 12 to 5 in summer and 12 to 4 in winter; strangers are admitted on Mon. and Frid. also. Catalogue (1894), 2 fr.

The Right Wing is devoted to the old masters. — The VESTIBULE contains a few sculptures. — Room I. To the right, 233. *P. Grebber*, Bathsheba bathing; 243. *Holbein the Younger* (more probably *J. van Cleve*), Portrait; 696. *Monvoisin*, Battle of Denain (1712); 83. *School of Murillo*, Virgin and Child; 42. *Lorenzo di Credi* (?), Annunciation; 152. *Titian* (or *Padovanino*?), Triumph of Galatea; 79. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua in an ecstasy; 23. *P. Veronese*, Holy Family; 852. *Dutch School*, Portrait; 22. *P. Veronese*, The Woman taken in adultery; 78. *Moya*, Portrait of a painter; 144. After *Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 12. *Pietro da Cortona*, Virgin and Child; 117. *Salvator Rosa*, Ajax; 153. *Titian* (?), The Woman taken in adultery; 81. *Murillo* (?), Portrait of Don Luis de Haro; 21. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 2. After *Correggio*, Ganymede; 115. *Seb. Ricci*, Love jealous of Fidelity; 108. *Ribera*, Conventicle; 149. *Vasari*, Holy Family; 15. *Moretto*, Virgin and Child; 87. *School of Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 90. *Palmezzano*, Crucifixion; 145. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome and Augustine; 43. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 102. *Guido Reni*, Mary Magdalene; 137. *Tiepolo*, Eleazar and Rebecca; 55. *Giordano*, Venus asleep; 96. *Bassano*, Jesus with Martha and Mary; 57. *Goya*, One of the Parcae; 3. *School of Correggio* (or of *Titian*?), Venus asleep; 98. *Il Calabrese (Preti)*, Guitar-player; 17. *Bordone*, Portrait of a Venetian nobleman. — Room II. Unimportant paintings. — Room III. To the right: 274. *De Momper*, Landscape; 331. *Teniers the Younger*, Village festival; 229. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 426. *Brascassat* (of Bordeaux), Cattle; 310. *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi; 819. *Weerts*, The exorcism; 307. *School of Rubens*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 256. *Lingelbach*, Flemish topers; 278. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 264. *Maes*, Portrait; 228. *Govaerts*, Landscape, Diana resting; 283. *Maes*, Portrait of a man; 223. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; 224. *School of Franck*, Different ways of attaining immortality; 194. *Benj. Cuyp* (?), Interior of a barn; \*306. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Justus; 323. *J. van Steen*, Tavern-scene; 193. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape; 196. *B. Cuyp* (?), Interior; 247. *Karel du Jardin*, Landscape with animals; *Snyders*, 322. Fox-hunting, 321. The aged lion; 188. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Joseph's dream (injured); 222. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; 172. *N. Berchem*, Landscape; 336. *Tilborgh*, Interior; \*305. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. George; 279. *A. van der Neer*, Sea-piece; 335. *Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 330. *Teniers the Younger*, The incantation; 273. *H. Mommers*, Landscape with figures; 293. *School of Rembrandt*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 236. *Hobbema*, Landscape with figures; 319. *Siberechts*, Landscape; 184. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Queen of roses; *Rubens*, 308. Villagers dancing, 309. Crucifixion; 275, 276. *Momper*, Landscapes; 227. *Gedam*, St. Jerome; 210. *Van Dyck*, The penitent Magdalen; several Flemish and Dutch landscapes; 862. *German School*, Portrait. — Room IV. 729. *Raggi*, Bronze statue of Louis XVI., 21 ft. high (1829).

The Left Wing is devoted to modern works. — The VESTIBULE contains sculptures: 912. *Carnielo*, Mozart dying; 941. *Longepied* Neapolitan fisherman. — Painting: 383. *Gigoux*, Baptism of Clovis. — Room I. To the right, 661. *Lethière*, Louis IX. visiting the plague-stricken; 472. *Benj. Constant*, Moorish prisoners; 418. *Bouguereau*, Bacchante; 559. *Français*, Landscape; 387. *Bellangé*, Cuirassiers of Waterloo; 803. *Troyon*, Oxen ploughing; 498. *Eugène Delacroix*, Lion-hunt (a fragment, the picture having been partly destroyed by a fire); 616. *Jouy*, Execution of Urbain Grandier (p. 29); *Harpignies*, 609. Banks of the Seine, 608. Vesuvius; 425. *Brascassat*, Landscape; no number. *St. Germier*, A fraternity in the baptistery of St. Mark's at Venice; 368. *Roll*, The old quarryman; 46. *Ferrandiz*, Water Tribunal of Valencia (Spain); 370. *Antigna*, Image-seller; 467. *Cogniet*, Tintoretto painting his dead daughter; 733. *Pils*, Trench before Sebastopol; 409. *Fr.-Aug. Bonheur*, Return from the fair; 371. *Antigna*, Mirror of the wood; 763. *Restout*, Presentation in the Temple. Sculptures: 911. *Cambos*, La Cigale; 905. *Blanchard*, Discovery. — Room II. To the left: 578. *Gérôme*, Bacchus and drunken Cupid; no number. *Brascassat*, Animals; *Rosa Bonheur*, 411. Fox, 410. Goat; 417. *Bouguereau*, All Souls' Day; 445. *E. Buland*, The heirs; 556. *A. Fould*, Rosa Bonheur in her studio. In the middle: 955. *Lemoyne*, Bust of Montesquieu; 914. *Chapu*, Bust of Carayon-Latour; 908. *Is. Bonheur*, Cow defending her calf,

in bronze. — Room III. To the right, no number, *Fichet*, Cabaret of Ramponneau at Paris; 159. *A. Achenbach*, Sea-piece; 495. *E. Delacroix*, Lion; 332. *Baudry*, Toilette of Venus; 614. *Isabey*, Burning of the steamer Austria (1858); 488. *Daubigny*, The banks of the Oise; 668. *Luminais*, Gallie scouts; 599. *Gros*, Embarkation of the Duchess of Angoulême (1815). Opposite, 499. *Delacroix*, Boissy d'Anglas; 474. *Corot*, Landscape; 500. *Gudin*, Captain Desse saving the crew of a Dutch vessel (1822); 307. *Schenck*, Reveille (sheep); 374. *Auguin*, Summer on the Grande Côte; 497. *Delacroix*, Greece expiring amid the ruins of Missolonghi; 758. *P. Quinsac*, Fountain of youth. — Room IV. 892. *H. Allouard*, Teasing (marble).

The \**Cathedral* (*St. André*; Pl. B, C, 5) is one of the finest Gothic churches in the S. of France. It consists of a large nave, destitute of aisles, dating from the 11-12th cent., with Romanesque arches; a transept; and a choir with double aisles of the 14th century. The principal portal, on the N. side, is flanked with two towers surmounted by stone spires. The sculptures in the tympanum represent the Last Supper and the Ascension. On the pillar is a statue of Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux, afterwards Pope Clement V. (d. 1314), who contributed largely to the building. The S. portal is of the same character, but its towers have no spires.

The *CHOIR* is the most admired part of the interior. Among the chief works of art are the monument of Cardinal de Cheverus (d. 1836), with his statue, by *Maggesi* (near the pulpit); opposite, the monument of Mgr. Donnet (d. 1882), with his statue and figures of Faith and Charity, by *Delaplanche*; a Resurrection, by *Alessandro Veronese* (opposite the pulpit); a Crucifixion, by *Jordaens*; a Raising of Lazarus, by *Jadin* (1877); two large bas-reliefs of the Renaissance, below the organ, originally part of a rood-loft and representing the Descent into Hell and the Resurrection; a Bearing of the Cross, attributed to *Ag. Carracci* (at the side); the monument of Monsgr. d'Aviau in the second choir-chapel to the right; a statue of St. Anne, of the 16th cent., some fine wood-carvings, and the monuments of Ant. de Noailles (1562) and Mgr. de la Bouillerie (d. 1882), in other chapels. — Richard II. of England was christened in this cathedral.

About 30 yds. to the right of the choir of this church, opposite the end of the Cours Victor Hugo (p. 51), is the *CLOCHER PEYBERLAND*, built in 1440 by Archbishop Pierre Berland. It was sold at the Revolution and partly pulled down, but was bought back in 1850 and restored. The spire has been left in a truncated condition, with a gilded statue of the Virgin at the top (fine view; fee 25 c.). This tower contains a bell weighing about 11 tons.

To the S.W. of the cathedral, at No. 30, Rue d'Albret, is the *Musée Bonie* (open to strangers daily from 12 to 4 or 5; adm. 1 fr.), comprising collections of furniture, wood-carvings, porcelain, weapons, etc., and reproductions of Moorish rooms. — Farther to the S. rises the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 5, 6), a vast building erected in 1839-46, with a heavy façade, upwards of 150 yds. long. In the centre is a portico of the Doric order, and the projecting wings are crowned with seated figures of Malesherbes, d'Aguesseau, Montesquiou, and l'Hôpital.

Behind the *Palais de Justice* is the *Prison*, which occupies the site of the Château du Far or Fort du Hâ, built at the same time as the Château Trompette (p. 46).

To the S. of the Palais de Justice is the extensive *Hospital of St. Andrew* (650 beds; Pl. B, 6), rebuilt in 1825-29, with a handsome entrance. A little farther on, to the left, is the church of *Ste. Eulalie* (Pl. B, C, 6), of very ancient foundation, but rebuilt in the 14-15th centuries.

The Rue de Cursol (Pl. B, C, 6) leads to the *Cours Victor Hugo*, which extends from the cathedral to the Pont de Bordeaux. At the bend which it makes near the Rue de Cursol is the *University* (Pl. C, 5, 6), built in 1881-86, with faculties of theology, science, and literature. The vestibule contains a *Monument to Montaigne* (d. 1592), who is interred in the basement. This interesting Renaissance work originally stood in the chapel of a convent on this site.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Grand Marché*, a recent erection of iron and glass, and almost opposite is the *Lycée National*, or boys' school. In a short street to the right stands the *Porte de l'Hôtel de Ville*, a fine relic of the old *Hôtel de Ville*, dating in its lower part from the 13th cent., while the upper half, with its three turrets, was rebuilt in the 16th century. Above the arch, through which the street runs, is a curious Renaissance clock. Higher up is another arch with a bell, and on the top of this is a lantern surmounted by a lion. — Adjoining this gate is the modern entrance of the church of *St. Eloï*, which itself dates from the 15th century.

The church of **St. Michel** (Pl. D, 6), near the Quai des Salinières, a little above the Pont de Bordeaux, is a fine Gothic edifice, founded in the 8th or 9th cent., but rebuilt in 1149 and in the 14-15th centuries. Its three portals are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Nativity, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Abraham (to the N.), and the appearance of St. Michel to the Bishop of Sipontum. The choir is lower than the nave, and the wall above the arch by which it is entered is pierced by a window. In the first choir-chapel to the right is a Renaissance altarpiece, opposite which is a Pietà of the 15th century. The iron railings of the chapels in the aisles should be noticed.

The **BELL TOWER OF ST. MICHEL**, standing apart like that of the cathedral, 32 yds. from the W. front of the church, was built in 1472-92. The spire, destroyed by a hurricane in 1768, was rebuilt in the 19th cent., and the structure has also been strengthened by the erection of six buttresses, crowned with statues, round the base. The total height of the tower is 354 ft. (ascent 25 c.).

The soil of the old cemetery which once occupied this spot had the singular property of preserving the dead bodies committed to it; and a guide is at hand to conduct strangers into a *Vault* where about forty natural mummies of this kind may be seen (adm. 50 c.). The melancholy aspect of this exhibition is made almost fantastic by the attitude of the mummies, placed upright against the walls. The guide recounts a more or less true history of several.

**Ste. Croix** (Pl. D, 6, 7), in the midst of the populous artizan quarter which lies to the S. of St. Michel, is another highly in-

teresting church. It was originally founded in the 7th cent., or even earlier, but it was rebuilt in the 10th cent. in the Romanesque style and has been restored several times since, for the last time in the 19th century. Its most striking part is the \*Façade, which recalls those of Notre-Dame at Poitiers and of the cathedral at Angoulême. No satisfactory explanation of the sculptures of this façade has been given, the only recognizable details being the signs of the zodiac and a knight slaying a dragon at the feet of the Virgin. The interior, part of which is in the Gothic style, contains a noteworthy tomb of the 15th cent. and some modern stained glass.

Adjoining this church is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, in an old Benedictine abbey. The fine Renaissance gateway has been rebuilt on the opposite side of the street, which leads hence to the *Gare St. Jean* or *du Midi*, rebuilt and much enlarged in 1890-97.

The *Boulevards* of Bordeaux are noteworthy for their extent, their fine trees, and their handsome buildings. Beyond the *Boulevard de Caudéran* (Pl. A, 2, 3; tramways) is the *Parc Bordelais*, a promenade laid out in 1880-87 (band 5.30-7 on Sun. and Frid. in summer). Cafés - restaurants in the vicinity.

From Bordeaux to *Tours (Paris)* see R. 1; to *La Rochelle* and *Nantes*, see R. 3; to *Périgueux* and *Limoges*, see R. 5; to *Royan*, see R. 7; to *Arcachon*, see R. 8; to *Bayonne* and *Biarritz*, see R. 9; to *Toulouse* and *Céteie*, see RR. 10, 14; to *Cahors* via *Tonneins* (change carriages) see p. 68, via *Bergerac*, see p. 53; to *Tarbes* (Pyrenees), see R. 12; to *Lyons*, see R. 36.

FROM BORDEAUX TO *EYMET*,  $64\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de la Bastide* (comp. p. 42). — The intermediate stations are of no interest to the tourist. Near (18 M.) *La Sauve* (*Hôtel Français*) are the ruins of an abbey founded in the 10th cent., and rebuilt in the 13th cent., with a beautiful church. At (35 M.) *Sauveterre - de - Guyenne* are mediæval fortifications and a square with Gothic arcades. — 52 M. *Duras*, a town with a château and fortifications of the 15th century. — 61 M. *La Sauvetat* (p. 68). — At (64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eymet* we join the line from *Marmande* to *Bergerac* (p. 68).

FROM BORDEAUX TO *CADILLAC*,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M., steam-tramway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20 c.). — *Cadillac* (*Hôtel de France*), a small town on the right bank of the *Garonne*, is still surrounded by walls of the 14th cent., with fine gates. The *Château d'Épernon* (14-17th cent.) is now a prison for women. *Cadillac* is reached also via *Cérons* (p. 67) or by steamboat.

FROM BORDEAUX TO *CAHORS* via *TONNEINS*, see R. 10. — via *LIBOURNE* AND *LE BUISSON*,  $146\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $71\frac{1}{4}$ -11 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 55, 17 fr. 95, 11 fr. 75 c.). This line ascends the *Dordogne Valley*. — To (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Libourne*, see p. 13. — 27 M. *St. Emilion* (*Hôtel Garé-Dussaut*), a curious little town famous for its wines. It occupies a picturesque site on a hill, and still retains a great part of its mediæval ramparts, with large ditches dug out of the rock. In the hill itself are immense quarries still worked for building stone. Here, too, is a *Monolithic Church*, scooped out in the rock in the Middle Ages, and measuring 104 ft. in length, 46 ft. in breadth, and 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height. It is at the side of the hermitage of *St. Emilion*, or rather *St. Emilien*, who lived here in the 8th cent., and on a terrace above stands a fine tower of the 12th and 15th centuries. The neighbouring collegiate church and cloister (12th and 13th cent.) are also remarkable. Of the *Castle*, to the W. of the town, there remains little more than a square keep.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Castillon* (*Boule d'Or*), memorable for the defeat which definitely cost the English Guinne, in 1453. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was among the slain.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ste. Foy-la-Grande* (*Messageries*), a town of 3277 inhabitants.

60 M. *Bergerac* (*Grand Hôtel*, Rue du Marché), a town of 15,936 inhab. on the Dordogne, was one of the Calvinist strongholds of the 16th century. *Notre-Dame* is a fine modern church in the style of the 13th century. A large business is done here in wines and truffles. Line to *Marmagne*, see p. 68; to *Angoulême* viâ *Mussidan* and *Ribérac*, see p. 12.

64 M. *Creyssé-Mouleydier*, with paper-mills and the ruins of a castle. After a tunnel we see a canal rendered necessary by the rapids of the Dordogne. From (71½ M.) *Couze* a diligence plies to (7 M.) *Beaumont*, with ramparts and a fortified church dating from the English occupation. — 73 M. *Lalinde*, a small and ancient town (*Diolindum*). Then a tunnel, two bridges over the Dordogne, and a second tunnel. 80 M. *Alles*. We cross the Dordogne for the last time. 83 M. *Le Buisson* (p. 83). Thence to (115 M.) *Monsempron-Libos* and (146½ M.) *Cahors*, see pp. 83, 68.

## 7. From Bordeaux to Royan.

### a. By the Médoc Railway.

**RAILWAY** to (63 M.) *Le Verdon* and **STEAMER** thence, in connection with the trains, to *Royan*, at the mouth of the *Gironde*. The whole journey takes 4½ hrs. Tickets to Royan allow the holders to break the journey at *Soulac* and *Le Verdon*. Fares 11 fr. 40, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20 c.; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 45 c.; cheap excursion-trains run in summer (return-fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95 c., 5 fr.). The trains start from the Gare du Médoc (p. 42). The sea is sometimes rough at the mouth of the *Gironde*.

The whole journey may be made by railway (92 M., in 3-5 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 75, 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 85 c.), viâ the State line (Gare du Midi) and branch at *Pons* (p. 19).

*Bordeaux*, see p. 42. — From (2½ M.) *Bruges* a branch runs to (30 M.) *Lacanau* (p. 58). — At (5 M.) *Blanquefort* there is an old castle.

Here begins the **Médoc**, a district of the *Bordelais* occupying the tongue of land between the *Gironde* and the sea (*Medoc* = 'in medio aquae') and long celebrated for its wines. The vineyards extend along the left bank of the river in a band 5-12 M. in width reaching as far as (48 M.) *St. Vivien* (see p. 54). There is a great variety in the growths. The *Grands Crus* or first-class growths, five in number, are distinguished as 'cru classé' (classified growths), and are confined to Upper Médoc, which extends from *Ludon* to a little beyond *St. Estèphe*. Most of the Médoc wines are red. The soil of the vineyards consists mainly of siliceous deposits, quartz, etc., brought down from the Pyrenees by the *Garonne*. These deposits are particularly suitable to the vine because they are very loose and retentive of the heat. Among the other growths are the highly-esteemed *Crus Bourgeois*, the *Vins de palus*, or wines grown on cultivated marshes, etc. The vintage generally begins after the middle of September and lasts till nearly the end of October.

7 M. *Parempuyre*, with a fine modern *Château*. — 9½ M. *Ludon* produces wines of the 3rd 'cru classé' (*Château de la Lagune*). — 11 M. *Macau*, with a small harbour on the *Garonne*, which the line touches here. The *Bec d'Ambès* (p. 55) lies to the S. E., but is hidden by an island. To the right lies *Cantenac*, well known for its wines, including *Brane-Cantenac*, a wine of the 2nd 'cru classé'.

15½ M. *Margaux* produces wines of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd 'grands crus'. The finest, known as *Château Margaux*, is the best Médoc wine but one, being surpassed by *Château Lafitte* alone (see p. 54). — 17½ M. *Soussans*; 20 M. *Moulis*.

25½ M. *St. Laurent-St-Julien*. *St. Laurent*, 1½ M. to the left, produces wines of the 4th and 5th 'crus classés'. The wines of *St. Julien*, 2½ M. to the right, are mostly of the second class, and are widely known under the names of *St. Julien*, *Château Léoville*, *Larose*, etc. — Farther on, we pass on the right the domain of *Château Latour*, the wine of which ranks next to *Château Lafitte* and *Château Margaux*. The line again approaches the river.

29 M. *Pauillac* (*Grand-Hôtel; Hôtel de la Marine*), an old town of 5180 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Gironde and possesses a harbour (at *Trompeloup*) used by vessels which cannot get up to Bordeaux. Its wine-district, reckoned the second of the Médoc in general importance, includes the domain of *Château Lafitte*, which produces the finest wine of all. This domain (170 acres) was purchased in 1868 for about 180,000*l.* by the Rothschilds. The wine is worth 80-200*l.* per 'tonneau' of 198 gallons. Over 80,000 bottles are stored in the vaults. The domain of *Mouton-Rothschild* (170 acres) produces the best wine of the second class.

32 M. *St. Estèphe*, with the largest vineyard in the country. Its chief growth, *Cos-Destournel*, ranks among the second class wines. — 35 M. *Vertheuil* has an interesting Romanesque church. — 38½ M. *St. Germain-d'Esteuil*.

42 M. *Lesparre* (*Hôtel de la Paix*), a town with 4038 inhab., has a tower of the 14th cent., a relic of an old castle, and a fine modern church. It is the junction of a line to Facture and Arès (Arcachon; see p. 58). — 45 M. *Guillan*; 47 M. *Queyrac*; 50 M. *Vensac*; 51½ M. *St. Virien*, where the vines give way to marshes. This large village has a church belonging partly to the 14th cent., with a fine modern spire. — 54 M. *Talais*.

58 M. *Soulac-les-Bains* (*Hôtel Marmandais; de l'Océan; de la Paix*), a sea-bathing place much frequented by the inhabitants of Bordeaux, with a fine beach and surrounded by pine-woods. At the entrance of the (1½ M.) village is the monument of *Laporte*, a life-boat-man who was drowned in 1880. To the right is the curious Romanesque church of *Notre Dame de Fin des Terres*, buried in the 13th cent. by the encroaching sand-dunes, which have once more uncovered it in their advance inland. From the monument the *Avenue de la Plage* leads to the beach.

About 2½ M. to the S. (omn. 35 c.) lies *Amélie-les-Bains* (hotel), another little sea-bathing place. — At *Les Epis*, 1¼ M. to the N. of Soulac, extensive dykes ('épis') have been constructed to resist the encroachments of the waves. The sea, which is extremely violent in this vicinity, has swallowed up the harbour of Soulac and various other localities, including the Roman town of *Noviomagus*. From the first 'épi' a tramway runs to the *Pointe de Grave*, 5½ M. from Soulac (fare 1 fr., return-ticket 1½ fr.).

63 M. *Le Verdon* (*Hôtel de la Marine*), the terminus of the railway, has a small harbour of refuge.

From the station we proceed by tramway (no extra charge) through a fine pine-forest to (1¼ hr.) the steamboat. To the right of the pier

is a fort. To the left, in the direction of the Pointe de Grave, appears Royan, with its conspicuous casino. Directly opposite us is St. Georges-de-Didonne (p. 56).

The voyage usually takes less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour. In the distance to the left, is the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (p. 57). Good view of Royan as we approach. — *Royan*, see p. 56.

### b. By the Gironde.

STEAMERS ply from Bordeaux (near the Quinconces; Pl. D, 4) to Royan in about 4 hrs., once a day in July, starting at 8 a. m., and twice a day in Aug. and Sept., starting at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. (returning from Royan at 8 or at 7 and 2). The only intermediate stoppage is at Pauillac, which is served also by special steamers in summer (June-Sept.), starting at 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Fares 6 fr., 4 fr., with 30 c. harbour-dues at Royan; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 9 fr., 6 fr., with 60 c. harbour-dues; fare by Sun. excursion-steamer in summer 3 fr., 2 fr., return-ticket (valid till Mon.) 6, 4 fr. Fares to Pauillac, 2 fr., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr. Restaurant on board.

The scenery is dull and monotonous, but the great width of the Gironde, amounting at places to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., makes it impressive, though the water is generally turbid. Numerous islands are passed. The passage is sometimes considerably protracted when the tide is rising or the sea at the mouth of the river rough. It is not possible to make the excursion both ways by steamer in one day (except by excursion-steamer in summer), but those who are much pressed for time may go by water and return by railway, or vice versa. — The *Mascaret*, a tidal wave similar to the Barre on the Seine and the Bore on the Severn and sometimes 8-10 ft. high, ascends the river to above Bordeaux in August and September. It appears on a rising tide and is, partly at least, the result of the two opposing currents in the bed of the river.

The steamer at first threads its way through the harbour of Bordeaux, which is fringed by warehouses, manufactories, and ship-building yards. To the left are the docks and a floating basin. To the right rise the heights of *Lormont* (p. 14), with its picturesquely situated château; l. *Parempuyre* (p. 53); r. *Montferrand*; l. *Macau* (p. 53); r. *Ambès* and *Le Bec d'Ambès*, the latter a low and narrow tongue of land stretching for some distance between the Garonne and the Dordogne.

We next pass some long islands on the left, while to the right are several quarries.

r. 25 M. **Blaye** (*Hôtel du Médoc*), a town of 4800 inhab., which existed under the Romans and to this day retains a certain importance as a stronghold. It is prettily situated, partly on a hill. Its *Citadel*, on a rock beside the river, is supplemented by the *Fort du Pâté*, on an islet, and the *Fort Médoc*, on the left (opposite) bank. A branch-railway runs hence to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Mariens* (p. 20); another to (14 M.) *St. Ciers-Lalande* (p. 20).

The steamer now heads for the left bank, on which are the *Château de Beychevelle*, the slender spire of *St. Julien*, and several vineyards (p. 54). The right bank is now, in its turn, hidden by islands. To the left lies (37 M.) *Pauillac* (p. 54), and farther on are *Trompeloup* (p. 54), and *St. Estèphe* (p. 54), the latter on a knoll.

Still farther on, to the left, rise the towers of *St. Christoly* and of *Valeyrac*. Near this point the Gironde is at its widest. On the right bank, farther on, lies *St. Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 57), a small river-port and bathing-place surrounded by woods,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. short of Royan. On the left, off the mouth of the Gironde, stretches the *Pointe de Grave* (p. 54). Out in the open sea rises the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (p. 57). On the right bank stands —

**Royan.** — **Hôtels.** HÔTEL DE BORDEAUX, DE PARIS, D'ORLÉANS, all in the Boulevard Thiers, near the harbour; LA VIGIE (family hotel), Façade de Foncillon, \*RICHELIEU, Boulevard Botton, both near the Grande Conche, R. 8-9, B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; CROIX BLANCHE, Rue de Rochefort et Boul. Botton; NOUVEL HÔTEL, Rue Gambetta and Boul. Lessore; DU COMMERCE, Boul. Lessore, R. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10 fr.; \*DU CENTRE, Rue Gambetta 33, R.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; HÔTEL RESTAURANT DES VOYAGEURS, Rue de la Plage. — On the Grande Conche, near the park: \*GRAND HÔTEL DU PARC, R. from 3, B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10-16, omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; FAMILY HOTEL, R. from  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — At Pontaillac, on the beach: \*HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE; DE PONTAILLAC, R. 4-6, B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -15 fr.; D'ANGLETERRE, pens. 10-13 fr.

**Cafés-Restaurants.** At the Casinos, déj. 5, D. 6 fr.; Café des Bains, de France, Boul. Thiers, etc.

**Sea Baths**, with bathing-box and dress,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. — **Casinos.** Casino de Foncillon: adm. by day 1-2, in the evening 2-4 fr.; subscription, per week 21, per fortnight 35, per month 55, per season 100 fr. (families at a reduction). Casino Municipal: adm. 1 fr.; subscription per week 5, per month 15 fr.

**Cabs**, per drive 2 fr., per hr. 3 fr., at night 3 or 4 fr. — **Steam Tramway** (Decauville) to Pontaillac (35 c.), to the Parc (25 c.) and *St. Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 57; 40 c.). — **Steamboat** to *Le Verdon* (p. 54), starting after the arrival of the railway train (p. 19), 2 fr., return-ticket 3 fr. To Bordeaux, see p. 55.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Boulevard Botton 54.

**Royan**, a modern town with 8287 inhab., is one of the chief sea-bathing resorts in France, being frequented by about 200,000 visitors annually. It is well built, partly on the rocks which overlook the mouth of the Gironde, opposite the Pointe de Grave, and it offers to visitors all the usual amenities of a fashionable watering-place. Its four *Conches*, or beaches, are covered with fine sand and afford admirable facilities for bathing. At Royan itself the sea is generally calm, even when the waves are breaking furiously at Pontaillac,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. (hotels, see above). Between the two lie the *Conche de Foncillon*, opposite the \*Casino of that name, and the small *Conches de Chay* and *du Pigeonnier*, beyond a small fort. The *Grande Conche* lies to the left of the harbour. A new bathing-establishment has been built here, near which is the handsome *Casino Municipal* (opened in 1898). The *Statue of Eugène Pelletan* (1813-1884), by Aubé, commemorates the politician of that name, a benefactor of Royan. Near the quay where we disembark is a fine *Park*, which we may enter also from the Rue du Casino, near the harbour, between the Boulevard Thiers and the Rue Gambetta. The last-named street leads to the church of *Notre-Dame*, a handsome modern Gothic structure. — The *Railway Station* (line to Pons, see p. 19) is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. distant in the same direction.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Royan by road (tramway, see p. 56) and nearly 3 M. by the beach is St. Georges-de-Didonne (*Hôtel de l'Océan; du Nord*), another sea-bathing resort.

The chief excursion from Royan is to the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Lighthouse of Cordouan, to which steamers ply during the season, usually on Sun. and Thursday. Visitors land in small boats and on the backs of sailors. The rock on which the lighthouse stands is accessible from the shore at low tide, and was formerly, it is said, attached to the Pointe de Grave (see p. 54), which is now more than 3 M. from it. The tower was perhaps originally constructed by the Saracens or by Louis the Pious, but it was rebuilt by Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince), in 1370, and again in 1584-1610 from the plans of Louis de Foix, one of the architects of the Escorial. The third story, however, dates from the beginning of the 19th century. The lighthouse, with its basement, rises to a height of 230 ft., and its light is visible for 17 miles. Such is the violence of the sea at this spot, that the waves, though broken by reefs, still rise more than 40 ft. against the tower. In the second story of the tower is a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Cordouan.

Another excursion may be made to the *Grande Côte* (tramway), about 6 M. to the N.W., where the chief attraction is the spectacle of the stormy sea dashing on the rocky coast. Another tramway goes on thence to *La Coubre*, with another lighthouse.

From Royan to *Soulac* (p. 54), steamboat in summer once or twice daily; fares 2 fr. 70, 2 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35 c.; return-ticket 4 fr. 50, 4 fr. 15, 3 fr. 95 c.

Railway from Royan to *Pons* and to *La Tremblade*, etc., see p. 19.

## 8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon.

35 M. RAILWAY in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25 c.; return-ticket 6 fr., 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c.). Excursion-trains at reduced fares on Sun. and holidays in summer (return 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 50 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Midi or de St. Jean.

*Bordeaux*, see p. 42. This line diverges to the right from the Toulouse railway (R. 10), and passes, partly in cuttings, through a wine-growing district, the finest product of which is the *Haut-Brion*, a wine of the premier cru (p. 53).  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Pessac*.

The disappearance of the vineyards and the appearance in their place of plantations of pines now indicate that we have entered the singular district known as the *Landes* (waste lands). The name is given to a vast triangular plateau, 150-200 ft. above the sea, and bounded by the Atlantic and the valleys of the Garonne and the Adour. On the side next the sea it is upwards of 120 M. in length, its maximum width is about 60 M., and it covers an area of 2300 sq. M. The soil is composed of a layer, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, of sand and *alios*, i. e. vegetable detritus solidified by a ferruginous cement, which renders it unfit for cultivation. Even after the great improvements of modern times the district is still dried up in summer and marshy in winter, the *alios* rendering the soil impervious to moisture, while the sand-dunes (200-300 ft.) along the coast hinder the escape of the surface waters. These dunes moreover used to invade the country, advancing about 20 yds. every year, but the attack has been arrested by the planting of sea-pines (*Pinus maritima*), begun in 1786. The circulation of the waters, too, has been regulated, and the forests, already of great extent, are daily gaining on the bare ground. There still remain, however, vast stretches of country almost entirely waste, overgrown with heath, furze, reeds, bracken, and broom, and presenting a unique but monotonous appearance. It will be noticed that the trunks of the pines are scored with gashes, below which small tin vessels are placed. The purpose of these is to collect the resin, which forms a very

important article of commerce here. The sea-pine is not, however, the only tree which thrives in the Landes: the acacia, the ailanthus, the oak, and the cork-tree are successfully grown, the last chiefly near Bayonne.

In order to traverse the sands and the marshes, the inhabitants of the Landes have had to adopt the custom of walking on stilts, 4-6 ft. high, supporting themselves by a pole which serves as a walking-stick. It was formerly no uncommon sight to see the natives, often clad in sheepskins, traversing the Landes with the speed of a horse at full gallop, or supported on the end of their long poles, tranquilly watching their flocks and knitting the footless stockings peculiar to the district. Now-a-days, however, the tourist, or at least the railway-traveller, will see nothing of this kind, for there are fewer marshes and fewer pasturages than formerly, and many roads have been made throughout the Landes.

**6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>** M. *Gazinet*; **11** M. *Pierrotin*; **14** M. *Croix-d'Hins*; **17** M. *Marcheprime*; **20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** M. *Canauley*. — **23** M. *Facture* (hotels).

FROM FACTURE (ARCACHON) TO LESPARRE (ROYAN), **561<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** M., railway in **43<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-51<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 15 c.). This line, which traverses the Landes of the Gironde, skirts at first the N.E. side of the Basin of Arcachon (p. 59). — **8** M. *Taussat*, a small sea-bathing place; **13** M. *Arès* (Hôt. Sourgeac), a country-town and bathing-resort. The line then turns to the N., skirting the W. side of the *Sand Dunes*, which here attain a height of more than 200 ft. and have several times necessitated the removal of the neighbouring hamlets. — **28** M. *Lacanau* (*Hôtel Campos*), to the E. of the pool of the same name, which is 5 M. long and 2 M. broad. It is the junction of a line to Bruges and Bordeaux (see p. 53). — Beyond (35 M.) *Carcans*, we pass the *Etang de Carcans* or *d'Hourtin*, 11 M. long and **21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** M. wide. — **43** M. *Hourtin*. — **561<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** M. *Lesparre*, see p. 54.

The railway just described is continued to the S.E. of Facture by a line running through the valley of the *Leyre* (see below), viâ *Hostens* (junction of a line to *Beautiran*, p. 67) and (31 M.) *St. Symphorien* (p. 67), to (45 M.) *Luxey*.

We now cross the *Leyre*, a navigable river flowing into the Basin of Arcachon, and at (25 M.) *Lamothe* diverge to the right from the Bayonne line (p. 60). — **26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>** M. *Le Teich*; **29** M. *Gujan-Mestras* (Hôt. *Lambert*), a sea-bathing place; **31** M. *La Hume*.

**33** M. **La Teste-de-Buch** (*Hotels*), a town of 6663 inhab., represents the ancient capital of the Boii, which the dunes have driven back to its present site. In the Middle Ages it was the residence of the famous Seigneurs of Buch, whose castle has disappeared.

La Teste is the junction of a branch-railway to (8 M.) *Cazaux*, a village on the lake of the same name, which has an area of 17,000 acres and is 100 feet in depth. It formerly communicated with the sea, but is now 80 ft. above the sea-level. On the E. and S. bank respectively are *Sanguinet* and *Navarosse*, with their picturesque woods. Farther on is the similar *Lake of Biscarrosse*.

**35** M. **Arcachon**. — **Hotels.** In the town: GRAND-HÔTEL, to the W. of the Place Thiers, R. 3-10, B. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-15, omn. 1 fr.; RICHELIEU, déj. 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4 fr., well spoken of; VICTORIA, R. 4-5, B. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, déj. 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4, omn. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; DE FRANCE, déj. 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4 fr., these three in the Place Thiers; JAMPY, R. from 1, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr., omn. 30 c.; Le GALLAIS, déj. 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4 fr.; ÉTOILE D'OR, R. from 2, déj. 2, D. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr., these three in the Boulevard de la Plage; PENS. CHALET ROUSSEAU, same Boulevard 211; HÔT.-RESTAURANT DES VOYAGEURS, Avenue Gambetta, déj. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 3 fr.; DE LA GARE, déj. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 3 fr. — In the forest ('ville d'hiver'): GRAND-HÔTEL DES PINS ET CONTINENTAL. Allée Corrigan, near the Casino, a dépendance of the Grand-Hôtel (same charges); GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA FORÊT ET D'ANGLETERRE, R. 3-10, B. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, déj. 4, D. 5, omn. 1 fr.

**Furnished Houses.** Chalets from 100 to 2500 fr. per month; Villas in

the forest. — **House Agents:** *Garcias*, Place Thiers; *Brannens*, *Ducos*, Boul. de la Plage 254 and 290.

**Cafés.** *Thiers*, Place Thiers; *Grand Café Molière*, Central, Boulevard de la Plage; *du Commerce*, Avenue Gambetta.

**Sea Bathing.** Establishments at the hotels on the beach and in the Place Thiers, etc. Bathing-box 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 fr., with bathing-dress.

**Casino.** Adm. 50 c. (gratis in the morning), children half-price. Adm. to theatre: 1, 2, 3, 4 fr. Subscription, including the theatre: for gentlemen, per week 15, fortnight 25, month 45, season 50 fr. — *Club des Etrangers* and *Yachting Club*, at the Grand Hôtel.

**Tramways.** 1. From the *Place Thiers* to the *Aiguillon* on the E. and to the *Grille Péreire* on the W. (10 c.). 2. From *Notre-Dame* to the *Market* or to the *Station* (10 c.). 3. From the *Place Thiers* and the *Post Office* to *Mouleau* (p. 60; hourly; 40 c.).

**Carriages.** Per drive 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; with two horses 2 fr.; per hour 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 fr.; 50c. extra on Sunday and at night. Carriage without driver, 3 or 4 fr. per hour. *Saddle-horse*, 2 fr. per hour. — **Boats** 2-3 fr. per hour. — **Steamer** to Cape Ferret and the lighthouse (p. 60), there and back 2 fr.

**Post & Telegraph Office**, Avenue Gambetta, near the *Place Thiers*.

**Musée - Aquarium**, Boul. de la Plage 161, adm. 12-6, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Golf Club** (9 holes) at *La Hume*, 6 M. by railway from the town.

**English Church** (*St. Thomas's*), in the forest, to the S.W. of the Casino; *Rev. S. Radcliff, B. A.*, Chaplain. — **English Physician:** *Dr. Charles S. Vale*, Villa Peyronnet. — **British Vice-Consul:** *Mr. F. Audap*.

*Arcachon* is a charming sea-bathing and winter resort, annually frequented by 100,000 visitors. The resident population is 8221. On Sundays and holidays it is inundated with excursionists from Bordeaux. It consists of two parts, the town proper, situated on the lagoon of the same name (see below), and the *Ville d'Hiver*, or winter-town, in the forest planted on the dunes to the S. The former extends from the *Pointe de l'Aiguillon* on the E. to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Parc Péreire* on the W., and its pretty houses of every style are scattered amid gardens and parks.

From the station the *Avenue du Château* leads straight to the *Château Deganne*, an elegant modern mansion in the Renaissance style, now occupied by a Dominican sisterhood. — Turning to the left at the station, we follow the *Boulevard d'Haussez*, then the *Boulevard Gambetta* to the right, and reach the *Place Thiers*, almost the only spot in the town where there is free access to the beach.

The *Bassin d'Arcachon* is a spacious gulf or lagoon, nearly 50 M. in circumference and 60 sq. M. in area, of which, however, two-thirds are dry at low-water. Its form is triangular. The shore is a very safe one for bathing, of gentle slope and of fine sand. The water is as strongly impregnated with salt as that of the open sea, but vigorous bathers will miss the buffetting of the waves.

In the centre of the Bassin are the *Oyster Parks* (p. 60), and on the opposite side extends a tongue of land consisting of sand-dunes and ending to the S. in *Cape Ferret* (p. 60), on which stands a lighthouse of the first class (8 M. from Arcachon). The roadstead protected by the cape is broad and safe, but access to it is made difficult by banks of shifting sand.

The long *Boulevard de la Plage* runs in front of the houses fringing the Bassin, and is continued to the *Place Péreire* on the W. by the *Boulevard de l'Océan*.

The street nearly in front of the Grand Hôtel, a handsome ed-

fice to the W. of the Place Thiers, ascends to the *Casino*, a large building in the Moorish style, comprising a concert-hall, reading and conversation rooms, card-rooms, and cafés. At one side is an iron *Observatory*, or belvedere, commanding a fine view (20 c.). — Farther to the W. is the church of *Notre-Dame*, built in 1856 by Alaux, in the Gothic style. It contains modern frescoes and several other paintings.

The *Ville d'Hiver* is snugly ensconced among the pine-woods, the resinous emanations of which combine with the bracing sea-air to make it a peculiarly healthy resort. The temperature is at the same time very favourable to invalids, the mean of the whole year being 59° Fahr. and that of winter 48° Fahr. Arcachon, however, is far inferior to the Mediterranean winter-stations; the monotony of the woods and the absence of view are apt soon to pall upon visitors.

A pleasant walk may be taken as far as *Mouleau* (Grand-Hôtel), a village about 3 M. to the W., with an institution and a chapel founded by the Dominicans. It may also be reached by a route passing, to the right at the end of the Boulevard de l'Océan, the *Parc Péreire*, a private park to which the public are not admitted.

**Oyster Parks.** Those parts of the Bassin which are left dry by the tide, called 'Crassats', are utilised for the breeding of oysters, which is the chief industry of the district, supporting about 20,000 persons. The oysters of Arcachon are in high repute and 400 millions of them are sold annually, representing a value of about 240,000*l.* A visit to the oyster-beds is interesting if time permit. Fresh oysters may be obtained there and in the town for about 15 c. per dozen. In the middle of the Bassin, reached by boat in 3/4 hr., is the *Île des Oiseaux*.

The steamboat trip to *Cape Ferret* (p. 59) takes at least 3 hrs., and presents no special attraction except the view of the open sea. — The excursions to the lighthouse and to the open sea, at the entrance to the bay, are scarcely more interesting. To the *Etang de Cazaux*, see p. 58.

## 9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz.

RAILWAY to (123 M.) *Bayonne* in 28/4-6 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.). — LOCAL RAILWAY from Bayonne to (5 M.) *Biarritz* in 1/4 hr. (fares 75, 45 c.). — Through-tickets to Biarritz convey the traveller to *La Négresse* station (p. 115). — The trains start from the Gare St. Jean (p. 42).

From Bordeaux to *Tarbes*, diverging from this route at *Morcenx*, 153 M., in 41/4-7 1/2 hrs. (fares 27 fr. 65, 18 fr. 70, 12 fr. 20).

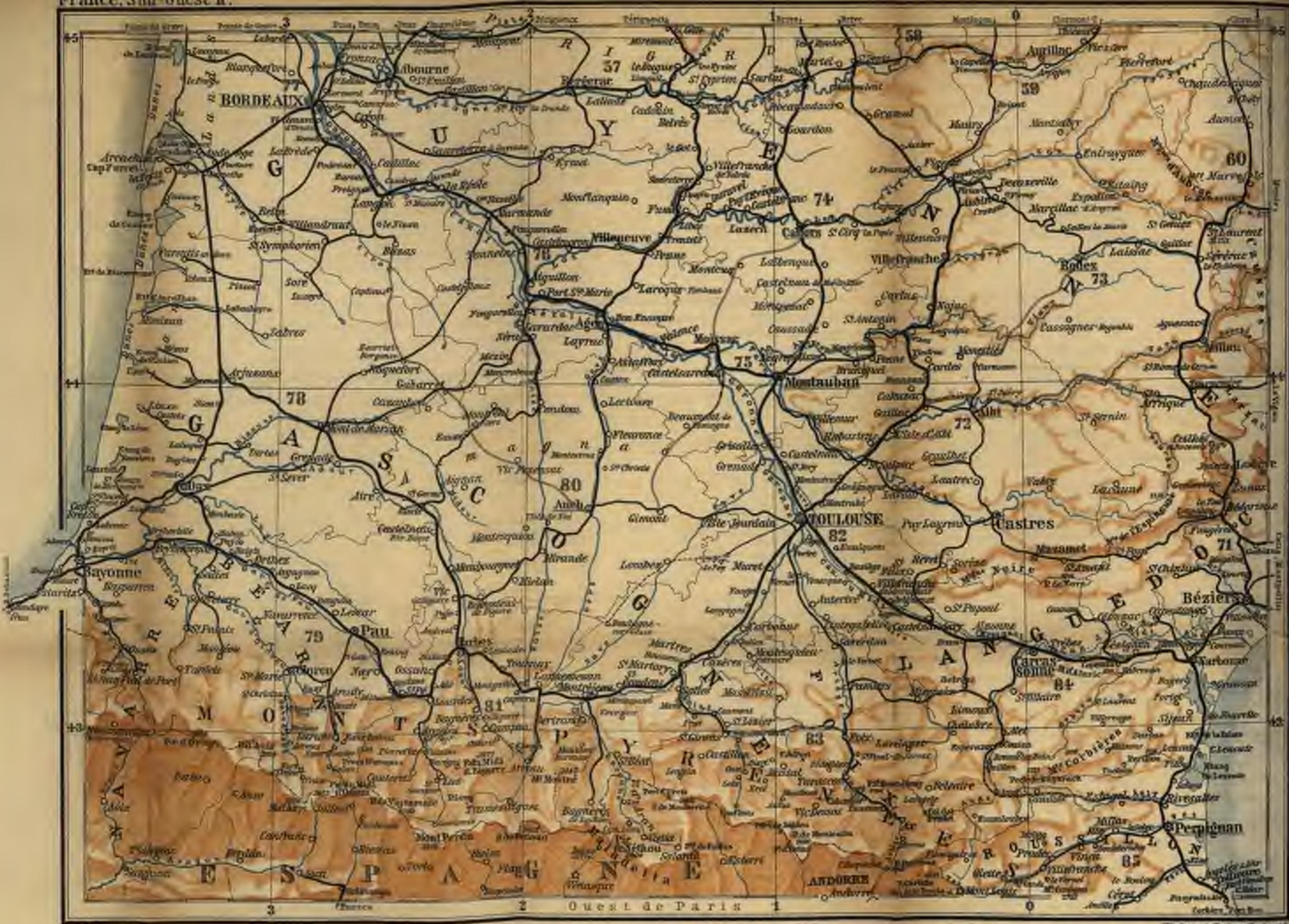
From Bordeaux to (25 M.) *Lamothe*, see p. 58. The line then runs straight across the Landes for a distance of nearly 30 M. — 32 M. *Caudos*; 39 M. *Lagos*; 47 M. *Ychoux* (branch-lines to *Parentis*, 7 1/2 M. to the W., and to *Pissos*, 9 1/2 M. to the E.); 50 M. *Labouheyre*, a small industrial town (branch-lines to the W. to *Mimizan*, 17 M.; to the E. to *Sabres*, 12 M.); 60 M. *Solféri*o, a modern place, with 2510 inhabitants.

68 M. *Morcenx* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Commerce*), a large village, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of the railway.

FROM MORCENX TO *TARBES*, 85 M., railway in 4-4 1/4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 35, 6 fr. 75 c.). — 3 M. *Arjuzanx*; 14 M. *St. Martin-d'Onay*.

24 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (*Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*; *Richelieu*), a commercial town with 11,274 inhab., the capital of the department of the Landes,

France, Sud-Ouest II.



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Kilomètres 1:1,500,000 English Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Les numéros (38, 39 etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chef-lieux sont soulignés.

57.Dordogne, 58.Corrèze, 59.Cantal, 60.Losère, 71.Hérault, 72.Tarn, 73.Aveyron, 74.Lot, 75.Tarn-et-Garonne, 76.Lot-et-Garonne, 77.Gironde, 78.Landes, 79.Basses-Pyrénées, 80.Gers, 81.Hautes-Pyrénées, 82.Haute-Garonne, 83.Ariège, 84.Aude, 85.Pyrénées-orient.



is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Midou* (or *Midour*) and the *Douze*, which together form the *Midouze*, an affluent of the *Adour*. A branch-line runs hence to (61 M.) *Marmande*, see p. 68; and another to *Port-St-Marie* (*Agen*), see p. 69. A third branch-line runs to (40½ M.) *Dax* (see below) in 2-3 hrs. viâ (10½ M.) *St. Sever* (Hôt. des Ambassadeurs; de France), a small town of Roman origin with an old abbey-church (10th cent., altered in the 15th).

We now reach a more fertile country and gain our first sight of the Pyrenees, on the right, the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 138) being the chief summit visible. — 33 M. *Grenade-sur-l'Adour*. About 3½ M. distant is *Eugénie-les-Bains* (omn. 11½ fr.), a small watering-place with warm sulphur baths.

44 M. *Aire-sur-l'Adour* (*Poste*), a very ancient town with 4510 inhab. and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral and the church of *Mas d'Aire* (13-14th cent.) are interesting. — Beyond (50 M.) *St. Germé* the line crosses the *Adour*. — 53½ M. *Riscle* (Hôt. de France), the junction of a line to *Nérac* and *Port-Ste-Marie* (p. 69). — 74½ M. *Vic-en-Bigorre*, with 3719 inhab., is the junction for *Agen* and *Périgueux* (see p. 86). — 85 M. *Tarbes*, see p. 126.

From Morcenx a branch-line, devoid of interest, crosses the Landes to the W. viâ *Sindres* to (14 M.) *Mézos* and (18½ M.) *Uza*.

76 M. *Rion*; 83 M. *Laluque* (branch-lines to *Linxe*, 16½ M. to the W., viâ *Castets*; and to *Tartas*, 8½ M. to the E., on the *Midouze*). In clear weather the Pyrenees now come into view on the left. — 87½ M. *Buglose*, a hamlet belonging to *St. Vincent-de-Paul* (formerly *Pouy*), the birthplace of the saint of that name (1576-1660). A handsome modern chapel and the ancestral house of the saint are shown here, and at Buglose is a pilgrimage-chapel. — We now quit the Landes and enter the valley of the *Adour*.

92 M. *Dax*. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DES THERMES, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr., with a cheaper *Annexe* behind (pens. 6½ fr.); GR. HÔT. DE LA PAIX, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7½ fr., omn. 25, each trunk 25 c.; DE L'EUROPE, DU NORD, unpretending; RICHELIEU, Avenue Victor Hugo. — Invalids find accommodation at *Les Baignots*, 5½-8 fr. per day, incl. treatment, and at the *Thermes Séris* (5 fr.).

**Cafés.** Casino, de la Renaissance, Promenade des Remparts; Café Paul, de Bordeaux, near the Fontaine Chaude; others in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and Place St. Vincent; Buffet, at the station. — Restaurant de la Terrasse, Promenade des Remparts.

**Bath Establishments.** Thermes Salins, private baths 60 c.-2¾ fr., public bath 50 c., douches 1½-1¼ fr.; Baignots, private baths 1½-2½ fr., public bath 50 c., douches 1½-1¼ fr.; Thermes de Dax, slightly cheaper, mud-baths 1½-2 fr.

Casino, 25 fr. per month; family-tickets cheaper.

Cabs with one horse per drive ¾ fr., at night 1 fr.; per hr. 11/- and 2 fr.; with two horses 11½, 13½, 2, and 3 fr.

*Dax*, a town with 10,200 inhab., on the left bank of the *Adour*, ¾ M. from the station, is the old capital of the *Tarbelli*, called by the Romans, in honour of its thermal waters, *Aquae Tarbellicae*, afterwards *Civitas Aquensis*, and then simply *Aquae* or *Acqs*. The town was held by the English from 1177 to the end of the 15th century.

In spite of its antiquity *Dax* has no noteworthy monuments. It is, however, of importance as a thermal station, and even as a winter-resort. The waters (108° Fahr.) are used in baths of every

description for rheumatic, neuralgic, scrofulous, and uterine diseases. Some of the baths are fed by the bed-water of a mine of rock-salt.

A bridge leads over the Adour from the station to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) town. To the right, on the opposite bank, are the *Casino* and the *Thermes Salins*, with the *Thermes de Dax* and the *Grand Hôtel des Thermes* behind. To the left, above the bridge, is the copious *Fontaine Chaude*, or *Source of the Nèhe*, which supplies several bath-establishments, while the water is also used for domestic purposes.

The site of the old walls beside the Adour is occupied by the pretty *Promenade des Remparts*, and in the former moat are the mud-baths of *St. Pierre*. — The former *Cathedral* was rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. In the adjoining square is a statue, by Aubé, of *Borda* (1733-1799), the mathematician, a native of Dax. The neighbouring *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small Museum of antiquities and natural history. — Farther down the left bank are the *Thermes Séris* and the *Baignots*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the bridge.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Dax is *St. Paul-lès-Dax*, with an interesting church. — At *Tercis*, 4 M. to the S.W., are warm baths containing chloride of sodium.

**FROM DAX TO PAU**, 53 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 20 c.). — This line skirts the town on the S. and crosses the Adour. — 8 M. *Mimbaste*; 13 M. *Misson-Habas*. The train then passes through a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Gave* (torrent) *de Pau*, affording a fine view of the *Pic d'Anie* (p. 131) and other summits of the Pyrenees. — 19 M. *Puyôo*, on the line from Bayonne to Pau (see p. 118).

The line to Bayonne now descends the valley of the Adour. 101 M. *Saubusse*, with mud-baths; 107 M. *St. Vincent* (branch to *Soustons*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant). From (115 M.) *Labenne* a diligence (1 fr.) plies to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cap Breton* (*Hôtel de la Plage*), a small port with sea-baths. Our route now approaches the sea, which comes into view on the right, as we emerge from the forest. The Adour reappears at the next station. — 121 M. *Le Boucau*, not far from the outlet of the river.

We now follow the right bank of the Adour and pass the foot of the citadel of Bayonne, skirting the quarter of *St. Esprit*, in which is the principal station. For the line to Biarritz, see p. 64.

**123 M. Bayonne.** — *Railway Stations*. *Gare du Midi* (Pl. C, D, 1; buffet), on the right bank of the Adour. *Gare de Biarritz* (Pl. A, 2), on the left bank. *Omnibus* from one to the other, 20 c.

**Hotels.** \*GR. HÔT. DU COMMERCE, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; DE PARIS ET BILBAÏNA; ST. ETIENNE, R. from 4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., these three in the Rue Thiers (Pl. B, 2, 3); PANIER-FLEURI, Impasse Port-Neuf (Pl. B, 3), R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE L'EUROPE ET GUIPUZCOANA, Rue Thiers 33; DE FRANCE, Place St. Esprit (Pl. C, D, 1), near the chief station, second-class. — *Cafés*. *Farnie*, *Grand Balcon*, *de Bordeaux*, near the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2, 3).

**Cabs.** Per drive, with one horse 1 fr., two horses  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; outside the octroi limits 25 c. extra; per hr. 2 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; at night, 1 fr. extra. — *Tramway to Biarritz*, see p. 64.

**British Vice-Consul, Mr. Paul Schoedelin.**

**Bayonne**, a town and fortress with 27,118 inhab., is prettily situated at the confluence of the Adour and the *Nive*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from





the Bay of Biscay. The population consists mainly of Basques and Spaniards, whose types, manners, language, and dress form a striking contrast to those of the other inhabitants.

Bayonne, which is probably the *Lapurdum* of the Romans, acquired some importance in the Middle Ages by its whaling fleet, its trade with Spain, its tanneries, and its manufactures of arms. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. Acquired by England along with Aquitaine, the town remained faithful to that country till 1451, thanks to the privileges granted to it. It offered a vigorous and successful resistance to Spain in 1523. Here, in 1565, amid great rejoicings, took place the interview between Charles IX. of France and his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, in the presence of their mother, Catherine de Médicis, and the Duke of Alva, when the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been planned. In 1814 Bayonne made a brave resistance to the British and Spanish troops under Sir John Hope and was still untaken when peace was declared. The name Bayonne is Basque and means 'port'.

The suburb of St. *Esprit* (Pl. D, 1, 2), in which the station lies, is dominated by a *Citadel* (Pl. C, 1) built by Vauban (1674-79) and considered one of his best works. It has never been taken, and over the entrance is the inscription 'Nunquam polluta'. It commands a fine view, but admission is not easily obtained. The 'Cimetière des Anglais', at the N. base of the citadel, owes its name to the total defeat of three English regiments.

Turning to the right on leaving the station, we cross the Adour by the *Pont St. Esprit* (Pl. C, 2), from which there is a striking view. At the end of the bridge is a fortified gate, the *Réduit* (Pl. B, C, 2), near the mouth of the Nive, which divides Bayonne into two parts. *Petit-Bayonne*, the quarter on the right bank, is chiefly occupied by the working-classes. It contains the large *Military Hospital* (Pl. C, 3); the *Musée* (Pl. C, 3), recently much enlarged by the valuable collection of pictures and drawings presented by the painter L. Bonnat, a native of Bayonne (b. 1833); the *Château-Neuf* (Pl. C, 4; 15th cent.), converted into a barrack and military prison; the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 4); and the *Church of St. André* (Pl. C, 3), a modern Gothic building in the style of the 15th century, containing (in the last chapel on the right) an Assumption by Bonnat.

The *Pont Mayou* (Pl. B, 3), the first bridge over the Nive, on the other side of the Réduit, leads us to the *Place de la Liberté* and the *Place d'Armes*, separated by a large building (Pl. B, 2) comprising the *Town Hall*, the *Theatre*, the *Custom House*, etc. Farther on, outside the fortifications, is the *Gare de Biarritz* (see p. 64). — The Rue Thiers (Pl. B, 2, 3), which begins at the Place d'Armes, leads to the *Château-Vieux* (Pl. A, 3), of the 12th and 15th cent., which is supposed to have been built on a part of the Roman enceinte. The continuation of this street leads to the —

\**CATHEDRAL* (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), originally founded in 1140, but rebuilt after a fire in 1213. The choir was first taken in hand, and the work was continued till 1544, when the great portal was left unfinished. In 1847 a citizen of Bayonne, M. Lormand, bequeathed an annuity of 35,000 fr. for the restoration and com-

pletion of the building, and the work is still going on on the plans of M. Boeswillwald (d. 1896). Both spires are modern. The usual entrance is by the portal on the N. side, which is preceded by a vestibule. On the S. side of the church, which is hidden by other buildings, stands a cloister of the 13th cent., formerly used as the burial-place of the chapter. The fine \*S. Portal adjoins the Sacristy, which contains beautiful and well-preserved sculptures of the 13th cent. (entr. from the interior of the church).

The internal proportions of the cathedral are vast and harmonious; the transepts project very slightly beyond the aisles. Among the most noticeable points are the triforium (with stained-glass windows of the 15-17th cent.), the handsome high-altar (modern), the marble pavement of the sanctuary (modern Italian work in imitation of an Oriental carpet), and the modern mural paintings on a gold ground in the apsidal chapels.

In the Place de la Cathédrale is a small *Fountain* in memory of two Bayonnais killed at Paris in 1830, with the inscription: 'Les révoltes justes sont le châtiment des mauvais rois'.

Outside the town, on the N. W., are the *Allées Paulmy* (Pl. A, 2), a promenade skirting the fortifications (near the Biarritz Station, see below), and the *Allées Marines* (Pl. A, 1), a fine promenade about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, on the left bank of the Adour.

Bayonne has a handsome modern *Amphitheatre* in the Moorish style, for bull-fights and other entertainments; it lies a little to the W. of the town. — *Race Course*, see p. 66.

**FROM BAYONNE TO BIARRITZ**, 5 M., local railway in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.: trains every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Gare de Biarritz (Pl. A, 2; fares 60, 35 c., return-ticket 1 fr., 60 c.), viâ Anglet. There is also a tramway-line from the Place d'Armes at Bayonne to the beach at Biarritz: cars every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in 35-40 min. (fares 50, 35 c., return-ticket 90, 55 c.). By the main line to the Negresse Station at Biarritz, see p. 115.

**Biarritz.** — **Hotels.** Those of the first class are palatial establishments, providing every comfort, with corresponding charges. \*Hôt. du PALAIS, in the former Villa Eugénie (p. 65), on the beach, R. from 7, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 5, D. 7 fr.; \*GRAND-HÔTEL, Place de la Mairie and Place Bellevue, R. 5-15, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; DU CASINO, at the old Casino; D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. 7), Rue Mazagran, R. 3-7, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; these three overlook the beach; VICTORIA (Pl. 8), R. from 5, L. & A.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 6 (both incl. wine), pens. in winter 10-14, in summer 15-20, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; CONTINENTAL (Pl. 6), similar; these two in the Avenue de la Reine, near the beach. — Hôt. BIARRITZ-SALINS ET DES THERMES (Pl. 5), to the N. E., with a covered foot-bridge to the Thermes, R. 3-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-15, omn. 1 fr. — Hôt. DE PARIS (Pl. d), Place Ste. Eugénie, with view of the sea; Hôt.-RESTAURANT ST. JAMES (Pl. g), Rue Gambetta 15, déj.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 fr.; \*Hôt. DES PRINCES (Pl. f), Rue Gambetta 13, R. 4, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12, omn. 1 fr., frequented by the English; COSMOPOLITAINE (Pl. e), DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a), DE FRANCE (Pl. b), Place de la Mairie; \*DE BAYONNE ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. h), Rue Gambetta 12, R. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 9 fr. — *Furnished Houses* and *Apartments* abound.

**Restaurants.** At most of the hotels; also, Central, Place de la Mairie 21, déj.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , D.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fr., furnished rooms, 2 fr. in August; *Haran*, behind the Hôt. de l'Europe, similar charges.

**Cafés.** *Anglais*, de Paris, Place Bellevue; *Cosmopolitain*, Place de la Mairie; de l'*Europe*, Place de la Liberté; *Terminus*, at the station (band).

# BIARRITZ

1:30,000

1.000 meters (3,280 feet)  
0.500 meters (1,640 feet)N  
O C E A N  
RochefortO C E A N  
N

1. Disquette
2. Pointe d'Urtre
3. - - - - - Biarritz
4. Biarritz
5. Rue Jeanne d'Arc
6. - - - - - Grand Hotel
7. - - - - - Casino
8. - - - - - Dunes
9. - - - - - Gare
10. Place de la Gare
11. - - - - - Biarritz
12. - - - - - Biarritz
13. - - - - - Biarritz
14. - - - - - Biarritz
15. Pointe de l'Aiguille
16. Pointe de l'Aiguille
17. Biarritz
18. Biarritz





**Baths at the Bathing Establishments** (see below) 30 c., with dress 45 c.

**Cabs.** With one horse 1½ fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hr.; with two horses 2 and 2½ fr.; 1½ fr. more outside the town; 1 fr. more at night (10 p. m. to 7 a. m.). — **BATH CHAIRS** drawn by donkeys, 1 and 1½ fr. — **OMNIBUS** to La Négresse station (p. 115; branch-line projected), 1 fr.; particulars at one of the offices in the Place de la Mairie.

**Casino.** Adm. 2 fr.; 3 fr. after 7 p. m. Subscription for a week 15, for a fortnight 25, for a month 40 fr.

**Golf Club** (18 holes), 1 M. from the town, with ladies' round.

**English Church** (*St. Andrew's*), Rue Broquedis; chaplain, *Rev. W. G. Sharpe*. — **British Vice-Consul:** *Mr. E. H. W. Bellairs*. — **English Physicians:** *Dr. Macken, Dr. Welby, Dr. Malpas*.

**Biarritz**, a town of 11,869 inhab., situated on a line of cliffs facing the Bay of Biscay, is one of the most frequented bathing-places in France, especially during September. The court patronage of the Second Empire undoubtedly contributed to this result, but the reputation of the place is also founded on its real merits, such as its singular situation and its magnificent beach. The climate is mild and free from extremes, so that Biarritz is now in vogue as a winter-resort. Biarritz is specially frequented by the upper classes, by the aristocracy of Southern France and by Spaniards in summer, and by the English in winter.

The station is now in the Place de la Liberté, near which, to the right, is the Place Bellevue, between the Casino and the Grand Hôtel. From the Place we obtain a fine view of the sea and of the beautiful situation of Biarritz.

The *Grande Plage*, which is more than ½ M. long, extends on the N. to *Cape St. Martin*, on which is a lighthouse of the first class. It is divided into two parts by a small promontory on which stands the former *Villa Eugénie*, a large and massive building erected by Napoleon III., now a hotel (p. 64). Opposite is an elegant *Russian Church*. At the beginning of the Grande Plage is the principal *Bathing Establishment*, in the Moorish style, with a terrace which always presents a scene of great animation. The fine sandy beach is safe and pleasant for bathing, and the force of the waves is slightly broken by a barrier of rock.

The road passing the base of the old casino leads to the *Atalaye*, a promontory crowned by a ruined castle and surrounded by a picturesque chaos of rocks called *La Chinoaque*. On one side of it is a small fishing harbour, on the other (reached by a tunnel 82 yds. in length) a harbour of refuge, the half-ruined pier of which affords a fine view of the Spanish mountains near the mouth of the Bidassoa. From the tunnel, a road descends to the *Port-Vieux*, a narrow and perfectly sheltered creek between rocks. Here stands the *Bathing Establishment* for persons who are weakly or unaccustomed to the sea. — Farther on we reach another beach, the *Côte des Basques*, where the waves attain extraordinary force. There is a third bathing establishment here. On the second Sunday in September the Basques resort to this beach in vast numbers, and bathe all together, presenting a very curious spectacle.

In 1893 *Saline Baths*, connected with a hydropathic establishment, swimming-bath, etc., were opened at Biarritz, on the Bayonne road (tramway, p. 64). They are supplied by the saline springs of Briscous, 11 M. to the E., whence the water is brought by means of subterranean canals.

The *Race Course* is at *La Barre*, near the entrance to the harbour of Bayonne; the nearest railway-station is (2½ M.) *Anglet* (p. 64).

From Bayonne to *St. Sébastien*, see R. 18; to *Pau*, *Toulouse*, etc., see R. 18.

**FROM BAYONNE TO ST. JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT AND RONCEVAUX.** To (32 M.) *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port*, RAILWAY in 13½-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.); thence to (13½ M.) *Roncevaux*, DILIGENCE (interesting road) running to *Burguete*, 2 M. beyond Roncevaux (fares 4, 5 fr.) and sometimes going on to (50 M.) *Pampeluna* (12 hrs.; fare 10 fr.). — The railway ascends the left bank of the *Nive*, passing (6 M.) *Villefranque*, (8 M.) *Ustaritz*, a small industrial town, and (10 M.) *Halsou*. — 12 M. *Cambo-les-Bains* (*Hôtel St. Martin & d'Angleterre*, *de Paris*, both near the Baths; *de France*; *des Basques*) is a picturesquely situated place, partly on a steep eminence on the right bank of the *Nive* (*Haut-Cambo*) and partly in the valley (*Bas-Cambo*). About ¾ M. farther (station, see below) is a bathing-establishment, with iron and sulphur springs. The climate is hot in summer, but pleasant in spring and autumn. A great gathering of Basques takes place on St. John's Eve (June 23rd), when each tries to drink the greatest possible amount of water whilst the clock is striking twelve (midnight), in order to insure his well-being until the following anniversary. They also take away with them a supply of the water for those who have not been able to come. The *Church* at *Haut-Cambo*, in the style peculiar to the country, contains three galleries for men and a blue ceiling with silver stars.

The railway continues to ascend on the right bank of the *Nive*, viâ (12½ M.) *Cambo-les-Bains* and (15½ M.) *Itxassou* or *Itsatsou* (*Hôt. Teillary*). About 1 M. from this village, in the rocky part of the *Nive* valley, is the *Pas de Roland*, a rock through which the road passes by an opening made, according to the legend, by a kick of the paladin's foot. The *Pic Mondarrain* (2460 ft.; extensive view), to the W. of *Itxassou*, is easily climbed thence (5 hrs. there and back). — The next stations are (18½ M.) *Louhossoa* and (21½ M.) *Bidarray*, 3 M. from which is a small grotto containing a stalactite, regarded with superstitious veneration by the peasants. — From (25½ M.) *Ossès* (*Hôt. Chibrac*), at the confluence of the *Nive de St. Etienne* and the *Nive d'Arnéguy*, a branch-line ascends the valley of the former to (5½ M.) *St. Etienne-de-Baigorry* (hotels). — The railway to *St. Jean* ascends the valley of the *Nive d'Arnéguy*. 32 M. *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port* (500 ft.; *Hôtel Apésteguy*; *de France*; *Central*, new, well spoken of), a small town fortified by Vauban in order to command the passage of the *Port* or *Col de Roncevaux* (see below). *St. Jean*, the old capital of *Basse-Navarre*, has belonged to France since the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. — A diligence plies hence to *St. Palais* (p. 119).

The ROAD TO RONCEVAUX runs to the S., on the right bank of the *Nive*, which forms several picturesque gorges. At (5 M.) *Arnéguy* we quit French territory by crossing the river. — 7 M. *Luzaire* or *Valcarlos* (*Hôtel de Barcelone*) is a Spanish village with a hydropathic establishment. The road now ascends a magnificent rocky valley in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to the (10½ M.) *Port de Roncevaux* (3470 ft.; fine view). From the col, on which is an ancient chapel, we descend in less than 1½ hr. to Roncevaux. — 13½ M. *Roncevaux*, Span. *Roncesvalles* (3220 ft.; *Posada*) is situated in the valley famous for the defeat of Charlemagne's rear-guard in 778, and the death of Roland, better known in poetry than in history. *Eginhard* is the only chronicler who mentions the famous paladin as among the slain. The village contains an ancient *Abbey*, with a Gothic church enriched with a costly statue of the Virgin and several interesting paintings. The *Chapel of the Holy Ghost*, near the church, is said to mark the spot where the companions of Charlemagne were buried.

## 10. From Bordeaux to Toulouse.

159 M. RAILWAY in  $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 28 fr. 90, 19 fr. 55, 12 fr. 75 c.). From Bordeaux to Cahors via Tonneins (p. 68; change carriages), 129 M., railway in  $6\frac{3}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fares 23 fr. 60, 16 fr. 75, 10 fr. 45 c.). This is the shortest route, but there are no through-trains. — The trains start from the Gare du Midi or St. Jean.

*Bordeaux*, see p. 42. The line ascends the valley of the Garonne, passing several small stations. — 12 M. *Beautiran*.

From Beautiran a branch-line runs to (201/2 M.) *Hostens* (p. 58). The chief intermediate station is (41/2 M.) *La Brède* (*Hôtel du Grand-Montesquieu*), a small town containing the *Château de Montesquieu*, a building of the 13-15th centuries. The chamber of the famous essayist (1689-1755) is kept as it was in his lifetime (visitors admitted). A statue of Montesquieu, by P. Granet, was erected here in 1895.

13 M. *Portets*; 15 M. *Arbanats*; 171/2 M. *Podensac*. From (181/2 M.) *Cérons* a diligence plies to (13/4 M.) *Cadillac* (p. 52). — We now traverse a district famous for its white wines, those of (21 M.) *Barsac* and (23 M.) *Preignac* being specially esteemed. *Sauternes*, which lends its name to the whole class, is about 4 M. to the S.W. of the latter place.

26 M. *Langon (Cheval Blanc)*, a town of 4956 inhab., on the Garonne, has a small harbour at which the tide is perceptible.

FROM LANGON TO BAZAS, 121/2 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). — 41/2 M. *Rouillac*. — About 2 M. to the N. of (71/2 M.) *Le Nizan* is the *Château de Roquetaillade*, built in the beginning of the 14th cent., with six towers and a keep more than 100 ft. high.

[Nizan is the junction of a branch-line to several industrial places, including (41/2 M.) *Villandraut*, the birthplace of Pope Clement V. (Bertr. de Goth; d. 1314), whose large *Château* still exists, though in ruins; and (11 M.) *St. Symphorien* (junction of the line to *Facture* and *Arès*; p. 58).]

121/2 M. *Bazas (Cheval Blanc)*, a town with 4806 inhab., on a rock washed by the *Beuve*, belonged to the ancient *Vasates*. It played an important part in the Religious Wars, when it was the scene of excesses of all kinds committed both by Catholics and Protestants. Down to 1790 it was the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13-16th centuries. Some of the 13th cent. *Town Walls* and a number of old *Houses* are interesting. — The railway is to be extended from *Bazas* to *Auch* (p. 85).

The main line now crosses the Garonne by a bridge succeeded by a long viaduct.

29 M. *St. Macaire (Hôtel des Voyageurs)*, a town of 2283 inhab., to the right, the ancient *Ligena*, suffered considerably in the Hundred Years' War and the Religious Wars. It still possesses the remains of three lines of defence of the middle ages, the principal feature being a gateway of the 13th cent., and many quaint old houses. The handsome church of *St. Sauveur*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), contains some ancient mural paintings (badly restored). About 3 M. to the N.W. is *Verdelais*, with a pilgrim's shrine of the Virgin.

39 M. *St. Pierre-d'Aurillac*. A little farther on the river is joined by the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne*, 120 M. long, which meets the Canal du Midi at Toulouse (p. 76). — 321/2 M. *Caudrot*; 35 M. *Gironde*, beyond which are two short tunnels.

38 M. **La Réole** (*Grand-Hôtel*), a town of 4271 inhab., on a hill rising from the Garonne, was built in the 10th cent. round the Benedictine abbey of *Regula*. The church of *St. Pierre* dates from the 13-15th cent. and has a modern Romanesque steeple. Adjoining is the former *Abbey* (17th cent.); and behind the church is a *Terrace* with a modern Collège. Near the church are the ruins of a *Castle* built by the English during their rule; it is now private property and is still partly inhabited.

49 M. **Marmande** (*Hôt. des Messageries*, near the station; *du Centre*, Rue Nationale) is a commercial and industrial town (9888 inhab.) on the Garonne. The *Church*, of the 12-15th cent., is adjoining on the right by a ruined cloister, in the Renaissance style.

FROM MARMANDE TO BERGERAC,  $46\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). The line runs via (5 M.) *Seyches*;  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Miramont*, a town of 2035 inhab., with trade in 'prunes d'Agen';  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Sauvetat* (p. 52); 25 M. *Eymet* (line to Bordeaux, see p. 52); and (35 M.) *Issigeac*; —  $46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bergerac* (p. 53).

FROM MARMANDE TO MONT-DE-MARSAN, 61 M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr., 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — This line, crossing the Garonne and the lateral canal by means of a viaduct over 1000 yds. in length, ascends the valley of the *Avance*. —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Casteljaloux* ('Castelgelos'; *Hôtel Girot*), a town of 3578 inhab., with a ruined *Château*, remains of *Fortifications* (15th cent.), an old *Commandery* of the Knights Templar (now the *Mairie*), and chalybeate springs. — Farther on the scenery is monotonous as the line traverses the extremity of the *Landes* (p. 57). — 38 M. *Bourriöt-Bergonne*. — 46 M. *Roquefort*, a small town with a 13th cent. church. — 61 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (p. 60).

55 M. *Gontaud-Fauguerolles*. — 60 M. **Tonneins** (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), with 6796 inhab., on the Garonne, formerly consisted of two towns, which were destroyed in 1622 by Louis XIII. on account of their attachment to Protestantism.

FROM TONNEINS to CAHORS, 69 M., railway in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 45, 5 fr. 45 c.). Beyond a tunnel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, the train emerges in the valley of the *Lot*, which it ascends to Cahors.  $41\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Clairac* (3203 inhab.) embraced the Reformation with ardour and was captured by Louis XIII. in 1621. Beyond (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fongrave* we cross the *Lot*. — 21 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Lot* (*Hôtel Lamouroux; de France*) is a town of 13,561 inhab., with a large trade especially in prunes, which it exports annually to the value of 120,000*t.* Part of the *Ramparts* of the 13th cent., especially on the left bank, and a bridge of the same period still remain. One of the squares is surrounded by arcades of the same date. —  $26\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Penne* (on the line from Périgueux to Tarbes) and thence to (36 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Monsempron-Libos*, see p. 84. — Beyond Libos the valley of the *Lot* is highly picturesque. — 37 M. *Funel*, an industrial town of 3828 inhab., 5 M. from the well-preserved old castle of *Bonaguil*. At the foot of the hills on the right are the ruins of the old town of *Orgueil*. — 46 M. *Duravel*, beyond which we cross the tortuous *Lot*;  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Puy-l'Évêque*, a town of 1993 inhab.;  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Castelfranc*, with a castle situated on the right a little short of the station; 57 M. *Luzet*, with a ruined castle of the 13th cent., on a peninsula formerly defended by a Celtic fortress, of which some remains have been discovered. —  $59\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Parnac*. To the left is the *château* of *Grézette*. —  $61\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mercuès*, with an interesting castle of the 13th cent., on a hill to the right, belonging to the Bishop of Cahors. — 69 M. *Cahors*, see p. 90.

$64\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nicole*, beyond which we cross the *Lot*, not far from its confluence with the Garonne.

67 M. **Aiguillon** (*Tapis Vert*), the *Acilio* of the Romans, on the left bank of the Lot, contains 3094 inhab. and possesses the ruins of a castle of the Dukes of that name, and a modern Gothic church.

72 M. **Port-Sainte-Marie** (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), a small and ancient town on the Garonne, with two Gothic churches of the 14th century.

FROM PORT-SAINTE-MARIE TO MONT-DE-MARSAN, 70 M., railway in  $\frac{4}{3}$ /4- $\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 35, 4 fr. 80 c.). — The line crosses the Garonne. 33/4 M. *Feuguerolles*; 61/4 M. *Vianne*, a small walled town; 8 M. *Lavardac*, a small industrial town on the *Baise*, with a trade in cork.

12 M. **Nérac** (*Hôtel de France*), a commercial town of 6683 inhab. on the *Baise*, belonged to the Sires d'Albret from the 14th cent. onwards, and was often the residence of the court of Navarre in the 16th cent., before the accession of Henri IV to the French throne. Taken and dismantled by Louis XIII. on account of its Protestant sympathies, it has never regained its former importance. Only a part of its 16th cent. *Château* remains, but the park still exists, forming the beautiful *Promenade de la Garenne*, which contains various points of interest. In one of the squares of Nérac is a statue of Henri IV, by Raggi. The *Sous-Préfecture* contains a small Musée with three paintings by Turner. — Branch-line hence to *Riscle*, see below.

Beyond Nérac the train traverses a tunnel, 1 M. in length, and ascends the valley of the *Gélise*, passing (21 M.) *Mézin*, with a church of the 12-14th cent., and other small stations. 33/2 M. *St-Pé-St-Simon*. The line ascends and enters the valley of the *Adour*. — 42 M. *Barbotan* (*Grand Hôtel*), a village with thermal and mud baths. Beyond (45 M.) *Cazaubon* we descend the valley of the *Douze* and then that of the *Midou*. — 70 M. *Mont-de-Marsan*, see p. 60.

[FROM NÉRAC TO RISCLE, 60 M., railway in  $\frac{3}{4}$ /7 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — 13 M. *Condom* (*Lion d'Or*), a town with 7045 inhab., on the *Baise*, carrying on an important trade in Armagnac brandy. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which was held by Bossuet. The handsome Gothic *Cathedral* (1506-21) is adjoined by remains of a cloister, now containing the *Hôtel de Ville*. — 34 M. *Eauze* (*Hôtel Soubeiran*), a town of 4175 inhab. on the *Gélise*. It is the modern representative of *Elusa*, an important town in the time of Cæsar, which was completely destroyed about A. D. 910. The old town was at *La Ciutat* ('City'), about 1/2 M. to the E., and many antiquities have been discovered on its site. Eauze has a fine Gothic *Church* of the 16th century. — 461/2 M. *Nogaro*, a town of 2170 inhab., with a trade in brandy. Its old Romanesque church is interesting. — 60 M. *Riscle*, see p. 61.]

76 M. *Fourcès*; 79 M. *St. Hilaire*; 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Colayrac*. As we approach Agen, we see to the right a fine aqueduct, carrying the canal across the railway (see p. 70).

84 M. **Agen** (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** \**JASMIN*, at the station, déj. 21/2 fr.; **GRAND-HÔTEL**, Place du Quatorze-Juillet, to the left of the exit from the station; **GEORGE**, Rue Jacquard, B. from 2, déj. 21/2, D. 3 fr.; **DES AMBASSADEURS ET DE FRANCE**, Cours Voltaire 22; **PETIT-ST-JEAN**, Cours Voltaire 35; **DU MIDI**, Boul. Président Carnot; **CONTINENTAL**, at the station. — **Cafés.** *Foy*, d'Agen, Place Jasmin; *Grand*, close by. — **Cabs.** Per drive 3/4, per hr. 13/4 fr.; with 2 horses 11/4, 21/4 fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

*Agen*, a town with 22,730 inhab., the capital of the department of *Lot-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, lies on the right bank of the Garonne. The new *Boulevard Président Carnot*, traversing the town from N. to S., and the *Boulevard de la République*, crossing it at right angles, have much improved the town, which was formerly badly built, especially in the older parts.

As the capital of the *Nitobriges*, Agen was a place of importance under the Gauls, and it afterwards became the chief city of the *Agénais*. The executions of Albigenses and Huguenots form bloody pages in its history. It was the birthplace of the philologist Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), and of the naturalist Lacépède (1756-1825). It has a large trade in dried plums.

In front of the station is the *Steeple of Ste. Foy*, a modern Gothic tower marking the site of a former church. — A little farther on, to the right, is the *Cathedral of St. Caprais*, with a fine apse and transept of the 11-12th cent., and a nave rebuilt in the 14-16th centuries. The interior is richly decorated with polychrome paintings and frescoes. Among the most noteworthy features are the left arm of the transept and the huge piers which formerly supported a dome, adorned with shafts ending in singular capitals.

The Rue Raspail and the Rue Jacquard lead from this church to the *Market Hall*, a handsome modern building in the centre of the town. In the E. part of the Boulevard de la République (see p. 68) are a modern *Bust of Françoise de Cotèle* (d. 1567), an Agenais poet, and a *Statue of the Republic*, by Fumadelles.

In the opposite direction, the Boulevard descends to a small square adorned with a bronze *Statue of Jasmin* (Jacques Boé; 1798-1864), author of several poems in the Agenais dialect. The statue, by Vital Dubray, represents the poet, who was a barber by profession and has been styled the 'Last of the Troubadours', in a quaint French costume, and reciting the following verses, which are inscribed on the pedestal: —

'O ma lengo, tout me zou dit, Plantarey uno estelo A toun froun encrunit'.	O ma langue, tout me le dit, Je placerai une étoile A ton front rembruni.
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In front of the Place Jasmin runs the wide Cours Voltaire, which a little farther to the E. skirts the *Promenade du Gravier*, on the bank of the Garonne, here crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* for foot-passengers. Higher up is a *Stone Bridge*, while lower down is a *Canal Bridge* or aqueduct, over which the Canal Latéral is carried, and which also serves for foot-passengers. On the same side, to the right, not far from the Cours Voltaire, is the *Church of St. Hilaire*, a building of the 15th cent., with a modern façade and a handsome modern tower. The interior is adorned with polychrome paintings and contains some good modern stained-glass windows and a handsome stone organ-loft.

The Rue Loundrade, the second in ascending the Boulevard de la République from the Place Jasmin, leads to the *Eglise des Jacobins*, a brick building of the 13th cent., adorned with polychrome paintings and modern stained-glass windows. — Hence we proceed by the Rue du Pont-de-Garonne to the *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining which is the *Hôtel de Vaurse*, a building of the 16th cent., with a fine winding staircase. It contains the interesting *Municipal Museum*, which is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also.

The Rue Montesquieu, which begins at the Market and is joined by the streets which pass the Hôtel de Ville, leads S. to the *Promenade de la Flate-Forme*, in which stand the *Préfecture*, originally the Bishop's Palace (18th cent.), the modern *Palais de Justice*, and other large buildings. In front of the *Palais de Justice* is a small bronze *War Monument* ('Round the flag'), by Campagne. The Rue Palissy, to the right, leads back to the Gravier (p. 70).

From Agen to *Périgueux*, to *Auch*, and to *Tarbes*, see R. 12.

87 M. *Bon-Encontre*, the station for the pilgrimage-resort of that name,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.E., and the junction for Auch and Tarbes (p. 84). — Then five small stations. The Garonne is crossed by numerous suspension-bridges, one of the finest of which, near Moissac, is prolonged by a viaduct, carrying the road over the railway.

111 M. *Moissac* (*Hôtel du Nord; du Luxembourg*), a commercial town with 8769 inhab., on the Canal Latéral and the right bank of the *Tarn*, is of very ancient origin, and suffered severely in the wars between the 5th and 17th centuries. Its celebrated abbey, of which the church and cloisters remain, is believed to have been founded before 650, and was suppressed in 1790. Turning to the left at the end of the Avenue de la Gare, we reach the —

*Church of St. Pierre*. This was rebuilt in the 15th cent., but retains a magnificent, though somewhat mutilated \*Portal of the 12th cent., originally on the W. façade, but removed to the S. side in the 13th century.

The portal consists of a deeply recessed archway forming a kind of porch. The central pier is adorned with lions and statues of the Prophets in high relief, while on the lateral piers are similar statues of Isaiah and St. Peter, and sculptured bands of rats and birds. The inner walls of the porch are also lavishly embellished with groups of statues (the Annunciation and the Visitation on the right; Avarice and Luxury on the left) and bas-reliefs (Infancy of Our Lord, Dives and Lazarus). The tympanum group represents Our Lord surrounded by the Elders of the Apocalypse, with symbols of the Apostles and two Angels. Both statues and reliefs are framed in bands of decorative sculpture, of great beauty and delicacy, and at each side are three attached columns, the capitals of which are adorned with griffins, arabesques, etc.

The chief objects of interest in the interior of the church are the Renaissance screen enclosing the sanctuary, the organ, a Merovingian sarcophagus (below), and wood-carvings of the 13th and 15th centuries.

The \**Cloister*, adjoining the church on the left, and entered from the little Place in front of it (custodian), dates from 1100-1108 and is one of the finest in France. Its arches, which are very slightly pointed, rest alternately on single and clustered columns, the capitals of which are embellished with scenes explained by inscriptions.

Beyond Moissac the railway passes through two short tunnels, after which we see on the right the church of St. Pierre (see above). We then cross the *Tarn* by a tubular bridge, and reach —

116 M. *Castelsarrasin* (*Hôtel de France; de l'Europe*), a town with 7871 inhabitants. The name has nothing to do with the Saracens, but is supposed to be a corruption of 'Castel-sur-Azin' or 'Castrum'

Cerrucium'. The brick church of *St. Sauveur* (12-15th cent.) is interesting; the tower over the nave is modern.

Beyond (121 M.) *La Villedieu* the line to Cahors and Limoges (p. 92) diverges to the left.

128 M. **Montauban (Buffet).** — The *Gare du Midi* and the *Gare d'Orléans* are 1 M. apart, each lying about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the centre of the town, but they are connected by rail, and the trains which arrive at the latter go on to the former.

**Hotels.** "DU MIDI, Place d'Armes, of the first class, déj. or D. 3 fr.; DE L'EUROPE, Place de l'Horloge and Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; QUATRE SAISONS, Rue Bessières. — **Cafés.** De l'Europe, Place de la Préfecture; des Mille-Colonnes, Rue de la République 30. — **Cabs.** Per drive 60 c., per hr. 1 fr. 20 c., at night 1 fr. and 1 fr. 60 c.; two-horse cabs, 80 c., 2 fr., 1 fr. 80 c., and 3 fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue des Lices, next the Préfecture.

*Montauban*, a prosperous town with 30,603 inhab., the capital of the department of *Tarn-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, occupies a plateau on the right bank of the Tarn, the sides of which are washed by two small affluents of that river.

Montauban was founded in 1144 by Alphonse I., Count of Toulouse, on the site of the Roman station of *Mons Albanus*. It embraced with ardour the doctrines of the Albigenese, partly through hatred of the monks of Le Moustier, which is now its N.E. suburb, and the Inquisition wrought terrible havoc here, without, however, preventing the Reformation from making such progress that the town was one of the chief strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. failed in his attempt to capture the town in 1621, but the struggle could not be continued after the fall of La Rochelle, and the town, submitting to Richelieu in 1629, had its fortifications levelled. Even now it is partly Protestant, and it has a Faculty of Protestant Theology.

Quitting the *Gare du Midi*, we traverse the suburb of *Ville-Bourbon* and cross the Tarn by a lofty brick *Bridge*, built in 1303-1316, with pointed arches; it was formerly fortified. The Tarn is even more turbid than the Gers and the Gironde.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a brick building on the other side of the bridge, is the old château, begun by the Counts of Toulouse, added to by the Black Prince in the 14th cent., and finished by Bishop P. de Berthier in the 17th century. The **MUSEUM**, on the first floor, is chiefly interesting because it contains the collections as well as some paintings and souvenirs of *Ingres* (1780-1867), who was a native of Montauban. It is open to the public on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

**FIRST FLOOR.** — Rooms I, II, & III. contain paintings by *Ingres* (in R. II: 44. Jesus among the Doctors in the Temple), *Jouvenet*, *Mignard*, *Poussin*, *Jordaens*, *Pourbus*, *Holbein*, *P. Veronese*, etc. R. III is the first room of the *Musée Ingres*. — Rooms IV, V, & VI. contain an important collection of drawings (many of them copies by *Ingres* himself), antiquities, casts, pictures (15. Portrait of *Molière*, attributed to *Seb. Bourdon*; copies of *Raphael*), sculptures (Cupid bending his bow, attributed to *Praxiteles*), bronzes, etc. The ceilings of the 4th and 5th rooms deserve notice.

The **BASEMENT** contains a *Museum of Antiquities and Objects of Art* of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. — The **Public Library** (25,000 vols.) and archives are also deposited in the *Hôtel de Ville*.









Opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the *Exchange*, containing a Museum of Natural History (second floor; open on Sun., 1 to 4).

We turn to the right and proceed to the *Church of St. Jacques*, a brick building in the Gothic style of Toulouse (see p. 77), with an octagonal tower adorned on the outside with fayence. The pulpit and the fine modern stained-glass windows are noteworthy. — A little farther to the N., behind St. Jacques, is the *Place Nationale*, bordered by double arcades and with gates at the corners (17th cent.).

In the Place d'Armes, which we reach by turning to the right on the other side of the Place Nationale, stands the *Cathedral*, a commonplace building of the 18th cent., but containing a fine painting by *Ingres* (in the sacristy), representing the Vow of Louis XIII. — A little farther on, to the left, is the *Prefecture*, a modern edifice in stone and brick.

The Allées de Mortarieau, to the right, on this side of the Préfecture, in front of a convent, lead to the *Promenade des Curnes*, at the end of which stands the *Monument to Ingres*, by Etex. It consists mainly of a bas-relief in bronze, reproducing the picture of the Apotheosis of Homer, with some modifications by Ingres himself, and of a bronze statue of the artist seated in front of his work. In clear weather the Pyrenees are visible from this point.

At the beginning of the promenade is the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes*, which occupies the slope on the right bank of the *Tescou*, an affluent of the *Tarn*, and also part of the left bank in the suburb of *Sapiac*. The church of *Sapiac*, which is reached by the street descending at the end of the promenade, possesses a second-rate picture by *Ingres*, representing Ste. Germaine (second chapel on the right).

From Montauban to *Limoges* (Paris), see R. 13; to *Montpellier* via *Castres*, see R. 15; to *Lexos* (*Limoges* line), see p. 95.

The railway now returns to the side of the Canal Latéral, leaving on the left the line to Castres, and traverses a fertile but uninteresting district, passing several small stations. At (155 M.) *Lacour-tensourt* we join the Paris line (R. 13; to the left).

159 M. *Toulouse* (Gare Matabiau), see below.

## 11. Toulouse.

**Railway Stations.** *Gare Matabiau* (Pl. F, 1, 2; Buffet), the central station on the N.E. side of the town; *Gare St. Cyprien* (Pl. A, 5), to the S.W., about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the stone bridge over the Garonne, for the line for Auch (p. 85); *Gare-Roguet*, in the Avenue de la Patte-d'Oie (Pl. B, 4), for the line to Boulogne-sur-Gesse (p. 82). — There are no hotel-omnibuses at the stations, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses (40 c. for each pers. and 25 c. for each trunk) and cabs (see p. 74). The town-office of the railway-omnibuses is at Rue Lafayette 21.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL TIVOLIER, Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine 17 (Pl. E, 3), of the first class, R. 3-6, déj. or D. 5 fr.; \*HÔTEL CAPOUL & SOUVILLE, Place Lafayette, with baths, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL, Rue de Metz, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr. — DE L'EUROPE ET DU MIDI,

Place Lafayette 6, 7 (Pl. E, 3), R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr., well spoken of; GRAND HÔTEL CENTRAL, Rue St. Pantaléon 1, behind the Hôtel Tivollier, R., from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 9 fr. — DE PARIS, Rue Gambetta 66, pens. 7-7½ fr.; DU GRAND BALCON, Rue des Lois and Rue Romiguières (Pl. D, 3). — \*TERMINUS, R. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr., \*BAYARD, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., FAGES, R. from 1½, déj. 2-2½, D. 2½ fr., these three opposite the Gare Matabiau (Pl. F, 1). — Hôtels Meublés. Gr. HÔTEL MEUBLÉ DES ARCADES, Place du Capitole; BAICHÈRE, Rue des Arts 7 (Pl. E, 3, 4); \*GR. HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, Rue d'Alsace - Lorraine 38, R. 2½-6, B. 1 fr. (commercial); DES BAINS, Rue Neuve-St-Aubin 5; DES AMÉRICAINS, Rue d'Austerlitz 5; DURET, opposite the Gare Matabiau.

**Restaurants.** \*Tivollier, see p. 73; Café Albrighti, Avenue Lafayette, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Monestié, Rue du Salé 5; Doré, Place Lafayette 15bis, déj. or D. 2½ fr.; des Boulevards, Boul. de Strasbourg, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; Hôtel Terminus, Hôt. Bayard, see above; Buffet at the Gare Matabiau. — A speciality of Toulouse and other towns in S. France is Pâtés de Foies de Canard aux Truffes (pies of duck's liver with truffles), and they are also famous for their ortolans, mushrooms, and fruits.

**Cafés.** Café de la Paix, Bibent, Richard, Place du Capitole; Lafayette, Place Lafayette; Albrighti, des Américains, Gr. Café Fagel, de la Comédie, Avenue Lafayette; in the Place Etienne, etc.

**Cabs (Citadines).** One horse: per drive within the town 90 c. by day, 1¾ fr. after midnight, per hour 1½ and 2½ fr. Two horses: per drive 1 fr. 10 c. and 2 fr., per hr. 1 fr. 80 c. and 3 fr. Drive to hirer's address, 25 c. more. Each package of luggage 20 c.

**Tramways** (comp. the Plan). From the Place du Capitole (Pl. E, 3) to St. Cyprien (Pl. C, 4), to the Gare Matabiau (Pl. F, 1), to the Minimes (N. suburb; Pl. D, 1). From the Avenue Lafayette (Pl. E, F, 2) to Les Amidonniers (Pl. C, 2), and to St. Michel (Pl. D, 5) by the Boulevards. From the Rue de Metz (Archevêché; Pl. E, 4) to the Gare Matabiau. From the Place Extérieure St. Michel (Bridge; Pl. D, 5) to the Place St. Cyprien. Fare 10 c.; correspondance 5 and 10 c. — Omnibuses also ply in the city and suburbs.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 2), Rue de la Poste 6; Place de la Bourse (Pl. D, E, 3), etc.

**Theatres.** Théâtre du Capitole, at the Capitole (Pl. E, 3; p. 77), for operas and comedies (tickets 50 c. to 5 fr.); Théâtre des Variétés (Pl. E, 2), Avenue Lafayette, for dramas and operettas (50 c. to 3½ fr.); Théâtre Français, Place Lafayette (50 c. to 4 fr.); Théâtre des Nouveautés, Boul. Carnot 56 (50 c. to 4 fr.). — CIRCUS, Avenue Lafayette 64, near the Canal.

**Music.** At the Avenue Lafayette (Pl. F, 2; p. 76) and the Grand-Rond (Pl. F, 5; p. 80) on Sun. and Thurs.; in the Place du Capitole (Pl. E, 3; p. 76) on Thurs.; and at the Cours Dillon (Pl. C, D, 4, 5) on Sunday.

**Baths.** Dutemps, Place Lafayette 1, bath 1 fr.; at the Hôtel Souville; St. Martoire-Laprade, Rue de la République 15. — River Baths, Noguès, Quai de Tounis 34 (Pl. D, 4, 5).

**Protestant Church,** Rue Deville (Pl. D, 3). — **Synagogue,** Rue Palatrat 2 (Pl. F, 3).

Toulouse still maintains night-watchmen who cry the hours ('minuit passé, dormez en paix').

**Toulouse** (460 ft.), the ancient capital of *Languedoc*, the present capital of the department of the *Haute-Garonne*, the headquarters of the 17th army corps, and the seat of an Archbishopric, a University, and a School of Medicine, is a city with 147,696 inhab., situated in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Garonne, at the junction of the Canal du Midi with the Canal Latéral (pp. 76 and 67). It is a large and wealthy town, enjoying great importance from its position as the centre of Southern France, and from the extent

of its industry and commerce. The greater part of it is irregularly laid out, and its excessive heat in summer, combined with the violent winds to which it is subject all the year round, makes it a fatiguing place for the visitor. Considerable improvements and embellishments have, however, been undertaken and partly executed of late years, and the town has a character of its own and a sufficiency of historic remains to recommend it to the notice of strangers.

Toulouse, the ancient *Tolosa*, was an important town some centuries before it was conquered by the Romans. It was the capital of the Tectosages and possessed a temple which was celebrated for its immense treasures, partly stored in sacred tanks. Having allied itself with the Cimbri to shake off the Roman yoke, it was taken, in B. C. 106, by the consul Quintus Servilius Cæpio, who seized the treasures of the temple. Cæpio was, it is true, utterly routed by the Cimbri in the following year, but he was succeeded by Marius, and Toulouse was reduced to submission. In 419, after the fall of the Roman empire, Toulouse became the capital of the Visigoths, and in 507 it passed into the power of the Franks, after Clovis had vanquished Alaric II. at Vouillé. Subsequently it recovered its independence, and in 778 it was made a county governed by hereditary princes till it was united to France in 1271. Under its Counts the city enjoyed a long period of prosperity, but the Albigensian wars brought upon it great calamities. Count Raymond VI., too tolerant in the eyes of those who had just instituted the Inquisition, and accused of the assassination of the Papal Legate. Peter de Castelnau, tried to save the town by a most humiliating submission, but had notwithstanding to see it besieged by Simon de Montfort, leader of the crusade, to whom his dominions had been adjudged. Raymond successfully defended the town on the first attack, but he was dispossessed of it in 1214, after the battle of Muret (p. 129). Toulouse did not, however, tamely accept the rule of De Montfort, and till 1229 its history was little more than a succession of revolts and sieges. On the succession of Louis VIII., King of France, to the claims of Amaury de Montfort, son of Simon, Raymond VII. had finally to submit, and the Inquisition extinguished with the utmost cruelty what was left of heresy. Thereafter the town became so oblivious of the principles it had so bravely defended that it repeatedly made itself notorious by violent acts of intolerance. Thus in 1562 a civil war broke out between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, and 4000 of the latter perished, while 300 more were massacred on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. Dr. Vanini, accused of Pantheism, was burnt alive here in 1619, after having his tongue cut out, and an aged Protestant, Jean Calas, unjustly accused of murdering his eldest son in order to prevent his becoming a Roman Catholic, was broken on the wheel in 1762. The generous exertion of Voltaire in behalf of the last-named victim is one of the brightest gems in the great author's crown. In 1815 General Ramel, confidant of Louis XVIII., was assassinated here by the Verdets, volunteers more royalist than the king himself. In 1862 the authorities had to interfere to prevent a festal celebration of the tercentenary of the massacres of 1562. — On April 10th, 1814, the final battle of the Peninsular War took place at Toulouse between Wellington and Soult, some days after Napoleon's abdication.

The *University* of Toulouse, founded in 1229, is the oldest in France after that of Paris. Like other provincial universities it was re-established in 1896, and it has faculties of Literature, Law (Rue de l'Université 2 and 4), Science, and Medicine (Allée St. Michel; Pl. E, F, 5). The city also contains an *École des Beaux-Arts et des Sciences Industrielles* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a *Conservatoire de Musique*, and an *Institut Catholique*, Rues de la Fonderie and de la Dalbade.

The *Gare Matabiau* or central station (p. 73), which has be-

come too small for the traffic, lies to the N.E. of the town. On quitting it, we cross the *Canal du Midi*, turn to the left, and soon reach the *Avenue Lafayette* (Pl. F, 2). At the beginning is a marble *Statue of Riquet*, the creator of the *Canal du Midi*, by Riffoul-Dorval, erected in 1838.

The *Canal du Midi* or *du Languedoc* was made in 1666-81 by Paul Riquet of Béziers entirely at his own expense (17 million francs, which would to-day represent a sum of 34 million francs, or about 1,360,000*l.*). It connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with the aid of the Garonne. It begins at the Bassin de l'Embouchure (Pl. A, 1), a little below Toulouse, and ends at the Etang de Thau, beyond Agde (p. 105), after a course of 148 M. It is 33 ft. wide at the bottom and 65 ft. at the surface and its depth is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Its highest point is 8 M. to the N.W. of Castelnau-dary (p. 98), and it has 100 locks, 26 on the side of the Garonne, with a fall of 200 ft., and 74 on the other side, with a fall of 425 ft. It is fringed by a double row of trees, those on the side next the Mediterranean being cypresses, as those trees are particularly fitted to mitigate the Mistral, which often blows on this side. The *Canal Latéral*, not finished till 1838, was made in consequence of the obstacles to navigation presented by the Garonne in its upper course. The *Canal du Languedoc* was at one time regarded as a perfect marvel of engineering skill; but lately it has been proposed to replace it by a ship-canal.

On the other side of the canal and the railway stands a huge edifice containing the *Veterinary College* (Pl. F, G, 1), one of the three veterinary colleges which exist in France, the other two being at Alfort (near Paris) and at Lyons. Beyond it stands the *Observatory* (Pl. G, 1; not accessible to the public), adjoining which is a brick *Obelisk*, erected in commemoration of the Battle of Toulouse (see p. 75). In clear weather the Pyrenees may be seen from this point.

At the end of the Avenue Lafayette we cross the Boulevards, which form a ring round the old town, and reach the *Place Lafayette*, an oval Place with a garden embellished with a bronze group ('The Wrestlers') by Labatut. Hence the Rue Lafayette leads to the Capitole, crossing the *Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine*, a splendid new street which traverses the town from N. to S. (Pl. E, 2-4).

On the E. of the Place du Capitole, the centre of the town, rises the **Capitole**, or *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. E, 3), a building of the 16-19th cent., almost entirely rebuilt in recent times. The commonplace Ionic façade, rising directly from the square 'Place' used as a market, scarcely justifies the classic name. That, however, is due to the magistrates of the town before 1789, who were called 'Capitouls'. In the first court, which has a fine Renaissance doorway, with a statue of Henri IV, by *Bachelier*, Duke Henry II. de Montmorency, Marshal and Governor of Languedoc, was beheaded in 1632. He had shared the revolt of the Duke of Orleans against Richelieu because the title of High Constable was refused to him. The great hall or 'Salle des Illustres', in the interior (apply to the concierge), is embellished with paintings and sculptures by modern French artists, many of them natives of Toulouse. — The Académie des Jeux-Floraux formerly established here has been transferred to the Hôtel d'Assézat (p. 79).

To the S. of the Capitole is the *Théâtre Municipal du Capitole*

(p. 74), and behind the two buildings is the *Donjon*, a square keep of the 15th cent., rebuilt on Viollet-le-Duc's plans in 1880, and now the depository of the archives.

We may now either visit the Musée (p. 80) or proceed to the N. from the Place du Capitole, following the Rue du Taur, which owes its name to the *Eglise du Taur* (Pl. E, 2; to the right), built on the spot to which St. Saturnin, the apostle of Toulouse, was dragged by the bull which he had refused to sacrifice to Jupiter. It is a building of the 14-15th cent. and possesses a façade with triangular arches and battlements. The interior contains modern paintings by Bern. Bénezet (the Martyrdom of St. Saturnin).

The church of \*St. Sernin, or *St. Saturnin* (Pl. D, 2), at the end of this street, is the chief monument of Toulouse and one of the finest Romanesque churches in existence. The choir was begun at the end of the 11th cent., and the building was extended westwards in the 12-13th cent., the great W. portal remaining unfinished. A thorough restoration took place under the direction of Viollet-le-Duc (d. 1879). The church is cruciform and has a nave with double aisles. It is 330 ft. long, and 104 ft. wide; the transept is 210 ft. across; and the nave is 70 ft. high. The \*Apse is flanked by five semicircular chapels, and each arm of the transept has two similar chapels adjoining its E. side. These chapels group picturesquely with the apse, the choir, and the transept, and above the crossing rises a fine octagonal \*Tower, of later date, with five tiers of triangular arches in the Tolosan style and terminated by a gallery and a spire, 210 ft. above the ground. An Outer Porch of the 16th cent., erroneously attributed to Bachelier, stands in front of the S. transept-porch, facing the Rue du Taur. This portal and the one on the N. are both more interesting than the unfinished portal at the W. end.

The INTERIOR is of large dimensions for a Romanesque church, but the general effect is somewhat marred by the strengthening of the central pillars supporting the tower. Under the choir is a crypt (adm. 50 c.) containing the relics of six Apostles, St. Saturnin and three of his successors, and many other saints. In a chapel of the N. transept is a singular Byzantine figure of Christ, on a colossal scale (12th cent.). The 16th cent. stalls also deserve attention; on the first to the right is a pig in a pulpit, intended to represent Calvin preaching. On a pillar to the left of the entrance to the ambulatory is the 'Crucifix of St Dominic' (1213). Behind the choir are some interesting bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. and a Holy Family attributed to Correggio. Farther on is a votive offering of 1528, representing the church as it then was, surrounded by defensive works. The organ is a fine modern instrument. — The Treasury, entered from the choir-crypt (adm. 50 c.), contains two magnificent copes and other objects of the 13th cent., etc. — The carillon of St. Sernin plays the 'Ave Maria de Lourdes' every hour, and parts of the same composition every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

Opposite the façade of St. Sernin is the former *Collège St. Raymond* (15th cent.), restored by Viollet-le-Duc, and converted into a *Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities* (adm. as to the Musée des Beaux-Arts, p. 81).

On the groundfloor are collections of foreign art and ethnography and objects of the 17-18th cent., etc. On the 1st floor are Greek, Egyptian, Roman, and Gallic antiquities; a collection of coins (5000 in number); mediæval and Renaissance objects; furniture, arms, medals, seals, enamels, ivories, etc.

Returning to the Place du Capitole and following the Rue Romiguières towards the W., we pass, at the corner of the Rue Deville, the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 3), some paces to the right of which, in the Rue Deville, are the remains of the *Eglise des Cordeliers*, a building of the 14th cent., burned down in 1871.

To the left, opposite the Protestant church, begins the Rue Lakanal, in which stands the Lycée. The *Church of the Jacobins* (Pl. D, 3), which is attached to the Lycée, is a tasteful building of the 13-14th cent., chiefly noticeable for its 13th cent. brick tower, which, however, has lost its spire. This is a typical Tolosan tower, with triangular arches. — The *Lycée* (Pl. D, 3) occupies a part of the large building at the end of the street, originally the house of Bernuy, the Spanish merchant who guaranteed the ransom of Francis I. (2,000,000 fr.) after his capture at the battle of Pavia (1525). It has fine details in the Renaissance style. In the same building, on the side next the Rue des Balances, is the *Town Library*, containing 70,000 vols. (open daily, except Mon. morning, 9-11 and 1-5; closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th).

The Rue Lakanal joins the Rue Gambetta, following which to the right, and again turning to the right we reach **La Daurade** (Pl. D, 3), a church rebuilt between 1764 and 1810, which owes its name ('dorée', Lat. deaurata) to the richness of its original decorations. The present edifice, which is partly shut in by houses, is of no architectural merit. The usual entrance is by the side-doors in the Rue de la Daurade or on the Quay (No. 1). The choir is decorated with scenes from the life of the Virgin, painted by Roques the Elder. Clémence Isaure (p. 79) is said to be buried beside the high-altar. The flowers destined for the successful candidates in the Jeux-Floraux (p. 79) are blessed here on 3rd May.

A little above the somewhat dull quay on which the Daurade stands the Garonne is crossed by the *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. D, 4), a fine stone bridge of seven arches, built in 1543-1626 by Nic. Bachelier and his son. The roadway was lowered in 1867.

On the *Garonne* within the town are two extensive mills, each having 34 mill-stones. Below the Pont St. Michel, at the end of the Ile de Tounis, is the *Moulin du Château*, so called because it belonged to a château now replaced by the Palais de Justice (p. 80). It is mentioned as early as 1182. The other, the *Moulin du Bazacle*, founded in the 9th cent., is below the Pont St. Pierre. Its weir dates in part from 1719. Farther down are several other industrial establishments, which make use of the mill-lead. — Close at hand, on the right bank, is a *Tobacco Manufactory* (1500 hands). — From the N. side of the river, near the last-named mill, issues the small *Canal de Brienne*, which unites with the Canal du Midi and the Canal Lateral at their junction, in the *Bassin de l'Embouchure*, at the W. end of the Faubourg St. Pierre.

The vast pile of buildings to the right, on the other side of

the Pont - Neuf, in the Faubourg St. Cyprien, is the *Hôtel - Dieu St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 4), a hospital founded in the 12th cent., but repeatedly rebuilt. — Farther down is the *Hospice St. Joseph de la Grave* (Pl. C, 3), with a dome-covered chapel. — On the left, near the *Hôtel-Dieu*, stands the old *Château d'Eau*, whose tower, 90 ft. in height, together with the new one near it, supplies the town with water from the Garonne, purified by underground filters in the meadow between the Garonne and the Cours Dillon (Pl. D, 4-5).

To the E. of the Pont - Neuf is the Place du Pont (Pl. D, E, 4) whence the *Rue de Metz* runs across the town in the direction of St. Etienne (p. 80), intersecting the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. On the left, as we enter it, at the end of a short cross-street, is the *Hôtel d'Assézat et Clémence Isaure* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome building of the 16th cent., the finest parts of which are the court (unfinished), recalling the style of Bachelier, and the staircase with its tower. The mansion was presented to the town in 1895 to serve as the seat of the Académie des Jeux-Floraux and of the learned societies of the city, which formerly met at the Capitole.

The *Académie des Jeux-Floraux*, perhaps the oldest literary institution in Europe, was founded in 1323-27, under the name of the 'Collège du Gay Scavoir', and observed the custom of distributing flowers of gold and silver to its laureates. Clémence Isaure, a noble dame of Toulouse, left a legacy at the end of the 15th cent., which enabled it to increase the number of these flowers, and the Flower Fête is held every year with great solemnity on May 3rd. The flowers distributed are nine in number: the amaranth of gold, the violet, marigold, primrose, eglantine, and lily of silver, all for poetry; the violet or eglantine and immortelle or jasmine of gold, for prose compositions, and the carnation of silver, a 'consolation prize'. The Academy consists of 40 'Mainteneurs' and an indefinite number of 'Maîtres-ès-jeux'. The former are so called because it is supposed to be their duty to 'maintain' the Provençal language and literature.

The *Hôtel d'Assézat* is also the seat of an *Academy of Science, Inscriptions, and Belles-Lettres*, founded in 1640, and of an *Academy of Legislation*, dating from 1851. The town numbers many other learned societies.

To the S. of the Place du Pont we follow the Rue des Couteliers, which leads to **La Dalbade** or the church of *Notre - Dame - la-Blanche* (Pl. D, E, 4), rebuilt in the middle of the 15th century. It has a fine square tower and an elegant portal of the Renaissance, by Nic. Bachelier, with a modern tympanum in enamelled terracotta, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, after Fra Angelico. The interior, consisting of a nave without aisles, is distinguished by its bold proportions.

A little farther on to the left is the *Hôtel St. Jean* (No. 32; 16-17th cent.), the seat of the *Institut Catholique*. To the right, in the Rue de la Dalbade (No. 25), is the *Maison de Pierre* or *Hôtel de Clary*, a fine mansion of the early part of the 17th cent., lately restored; and on the left is the *Hôtel Felzins* (No. 22). — The Rue St. Jean, to the left, leads to the Place des Carmes, where we see on the opposite side, at the beginning of the Rue du Vieux-Raisin, another fine Renaissance building, the *Hôtel Lasbordes* or *de Fleyres*, which is considered the masterpiece of Nic. Bachelier (1515).

The Rue du Vieux-Raisin descends to the S.W. to the small triangular *Place du Salin* (Pl. E, 5), where the autos-da-fé of the Inquisition took place. Adjacent, to the W., in an unpretentious house occupied by nuns, is the *Chapelle de l'Inquisition*, open to visitors, but no longer containing any relics of the Holy Office.

A little lower down is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 5), the old Palais du Parlement, a plain building, containing some richly decorated rooms. — To the N. rises a statue of *Cujas* (1520-90), the celebrated jurist, a native of Toulouse, in bronze by Valois (1837).

To the S. of the Palais is the *Allée St. Michel*, near the end of which, on the right, is the ornamental entrance of the **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. F, 5), one of the finest promenades in Toulouse. Adjoining the entrance is a *Museum of Natural History* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-5 in summer, 1-4 in winter).

Nearly opposite the entrance to the Jardin des Plantes is the *Jardin Royal* (Pl. F, 5), in which are a marble statue by L. Laporte-Blaissy (Morpheus awaking), and a bronze by A. Fabre (Shepherd playing with a panther). Adjoining is another promenade, the *Grand-Rond* or *Boulingrin* (bowling-green), the focus of five avenues. This also is embellished with statues by Falguier, Mercié, Barthélémy, etc. Band, see p. 74.

We proceed to the left, viâ the Rue Ninau, to the —

**Cathedral of St. Etienne** (Pl. F, 4). This church consists of three distinct and somewhat inharmonious parts. The *W. Front*, flanked on the left by a huge square tower, and now much mutilated, dates from the 15-16th century. It has taken the place of an earlier façade, the rose-window of which (13th cent.) has been retained, though its position is no longer central with regard to the main doorway. The *Nave*, which is the oldest part, is a wide and rather low structure of the first half of the 13th cent., without aisles. It is evident that it was meant to be rebuilt after the completion of the *Choir*, which was taken in hand in 1272 on a larger scale and with a different axis. The work went on till the 16th cent. when so many churches were left unfinished. The choir is a handsome and imposing structure with aisles, though it was partly spoiled in the 17th cent. when restored after a fire. It is surrounded with seventeen chapels and is adorned with stained-glass windows of the 15-17th centuries. The metal screens and the stalls are noteworthy. Above the high-altar is a stoneing of St. Stephen in marble and stucco, by Gervais Drouet (1670).

The Rue St. Etienne, in front of the Cathedral, takes us back to the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, where we turn to the right.

The \***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. E, 3) occupies an old Augustine convent (much enlarged), of which some interesting features remain, and a new and massive brick building, designed by *Viollet-le-Duc*. Founded in 1742, this collection is particularly rich in antiquities

and pictures. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 5 in summer and till 4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also. The entrance is on the W. side, in the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. The arrangement of the paintings, etc., is not yet final. — Director, Mons. Laborde.

**GROUND FLOOR.** The *Grande Galerie*, which we enter first, contains antique sculptures, altars, sarcophagi, inscriptions, etc. — To the left is the *\*Large Cloister*, a picturesque structure of the 14th cent., the trefoil arches of which, supported by double columns, recall the Moorish style. It contains sculptures, Christian sarcophagi, and inscriptions. Adjoining is the *\*Small Cloister*, in the Renaissance style (1626), containing some fine bas-reliefs and other works of art of the period.

The former *Church*, at the end of the Small Cloister, contains modern sculptures and a number of paintings: *Benj. Constant*, Mohamed II. entering Constantinople; *De Gros*, Hercules and Diomedes, the last work of the artist, who had not the courage to bear the criticism it aroused. — In a tasteful 15th century *Chapel*, parallel to the second gallery of the chief cloisters, is the continuation of the Museum of Antiquities.

**FIRST FLOOR.** The staircase ascends from the Large Cloister near the Great Gallery first entered. The two rooms next the street contain the chief treasures of the —

**Picture Gallery.** There are still three series of numbers: black for the French paintings, red for the Spanish and Italian, and blue for the Flemish, Dutch, and German. — Room I. From left to right: 21. *Brascassat*, The Sorceress; 18. *Boulanger*, Procession of the Gargouille, at Rouen; 28. *Coignet*, Baalbec; 69. *Hédonin*, Women at the fountain; 40. *Diaz*, Nymphs and Cupids; 36. *E. Delacroix*, Muley Abd-er-Rahman, Emperor of Morocco; 146. *Robert-Fleury*, Pillage of a house in the Giudecca; 98. *Lazerges*, Scourging of Christ. — 44. *Falguière*, Sphinx; 130. *Protails*, End of the halt; 30. *Cormon*, Death of Ravana; J. P. *Laurens*, 93. Pool of Bethesda, 94. St. John Chrysostom and the Empress Eudoxia; 58. *Gérôme*, Anacreon, Bacchus, and Cupid; 103. *Luminais*, Horses watering; 124. *Pils*, Sister of charity. — 56. *Gendron*, Nymphs at the tomb of Adonis; 2. *Antigna*, Compulsory halt; 73. *Isabey*, Boulogne; 43. *Duveau*, Deposition of the Doge Foscari (1457); 33. *Couture*, Love of gold; 150. *Schopin*, Jacob and Laban; 77. *Joyan*, Palace of the Popes at Avignon; 62. *Giroux*, Roman Campagna; 15. *Langlois*, Alexander the Great yielding Campaspe to Apelles; 67. *Vien*, Cupid fleeing from slavery; *Boucher*, 16. Pastoral; 17. Bathers; 135. *Restout*, Diogenes; 142. *Rigaud*, Racine; 5. *Bertin*, Jacob returning to Canaan; 141. *Rigaud*, The Regent; 99. *Lemoine*, Apotheosis of Hercules; 141. *Oudry*, Hunting; 14. *P. de Champigne*, Descent from the Cross; 38. *Ravesteyn* (not Miereveit), Portrait; 52. *Verelst*, Head of an old man; 28. *Honthorst* (not Janssens), Crown of Thorns; 46. *Seghers*, Adoration of the Magi; E. *Quellin*, 43. St. Catharine, 142. St. Lawrence; 44. *Rubens*, Christ between the thieves (unfinished); 61. *Murillo*, St. Diego; 32. *Kalf*, Kitchen-scene; 47. *Siberechts*, Pastoral scene; 7. *Cerquozzi*, Knife-grinder; 41. *Vanvitelli*, Piazza San Pietro; 37. *Crespi*, Democritus and Heraclitus; 17. *Guercino*, Beheading of SS. John and Paul. — 20. Ascribed to *Pesarese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 4. *Annibale Carracci*, Virgin appearing to saints; 22. *Lauri*, Stoning of St. Stephen; 33. *Raphael* (or *Giulio Romano*?), Head of Damaris (study); 1. *Baroccio* (?), Holy Family; 23. *Locatelli*, Tobias and the angel; 2. *Canaletto*, Ponte di Rialto; \*27. *Perugino*, St. John the Evangelist and St. Augustine; 20. *Guido*, Bearing of the Cross; 24. *Locatelli*, On the way to Emmaus; 6. *Cerquozzi*, Blacksmith; 16. *Guardi*, Ceremony of the Bucentoro at Venice; 39. *Tempesta*, Cavalry skirmish; \*32. *Procaccini*, Betrothal of St. Catharine; 9. *P. da Cortona*, Moses trampling on the crown of Pharaoh; 21. *Van Dyck*, Christ and angels; 6. *Van Bloemen*, Circe; 35. *Roselli*, Triumph of Judith; 20. *Van Dyck*, Miracle performed at Toulouse by St. Anthony of Padua (at his command an ass kneels before the Holy Sacrament, rather than eat the oats that are offered to it, although it has been three days without food), a copy of the original at Lille; 37. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. before

Cambrai; 5. *Van Bloemen*, Riding-school; 22. *Van Dyck*, Achilles detected by Ulysses; 19. *De Crayer*, Job; 41. *Poorter*, Lucretia; 18. *C. van Haarlem*, The golden age; 35. *De Lairesse*, Crucifixion; 49. *Van Swanenvelt*, Italian scene; *Ph. de Champigne*, 19. Crucifixion, 16. Louis XIII. conferring the collar of the Order of the St. Esprit; 191, 180, 192. *Unknown*, Portraits; *Ph. de Champigne*, 15. Annunciation, 19. The Virgin and the Souls in Purgatory; 100. *Lesueur*, Manoah's sacrifice; 163. *Le Valentin*, Judith; 106. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; *Stella*, 158. Christ and St. Peter, 159. Holy Family; 125. *Poussin*, John the Baptist; 176. *A. Vouet*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 82. *Lafosse*, Venus and Vulcan; 189. *Vignon*, St. Cecilia; 76. *Jouvenet*, Descent from the Cross; 178. *Unknown Artist*, Head; 111. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 84. *Lagrené*, Caritas Romana; 87-89. *De Largilliére*, Portraits (87. himself); 81. *Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 143. *Rigaud*, Portrait; \*168. *Mme. Le Brun*, Baronne de Crussol; *Gros*, 65. Cupid, 67, 69. Portraits of the artist and his wife; 134. *Regnier*, Carthusian monastery in Auvergne.

Room II. 71. *Hennier*, Mary Magdalen; *Besson*, Grétry as a child; 96. *Alb. Laurens*, Christ and the Holy Women; 32. *Corot*, The morning-star; 97. *A. Laurens*, Hymn to Ceres; 41. *D. Pouget*, Moors in blossom; 61. *Gide*, Monastery; 54. *Flemish School* (16th cent.), Life of John the Baptist; 55, 58. *German School* (?), Descent from the Cross; 54. *Italian School*, SS. Leonard and James; 56. *Flemish School*, The Evangelists; 13. *Italian School*, Madonna; 57. *Flemish School*, St. Peter; *Italian School*, 47. Crucifixion, 45. Madonna and Child with two saints.

On issuing from the Musée, we turn to the right along the Rue d'Alsace - Lorraine in order to regain, on the left, the Place du Capitole, or, on the the right, the Place Lafayette, etc.

From Toulouse to *Bordeaux* (*Agen*), see R. 10; to *Limoges* (*Paris*), see R. 13; to *Bayonne*, see R. 18; to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25; to *St. Gérons*, see R. 26; to *Ax*, see R. 27; to *Lyons* via *Le Puy* and *Aurillac*, see R. 37; to *Cette* (*Nîmes*; *Lyons*), see R. 14.

FROM TOULOUSE TO AUCH, 55 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.). There are four trains, one of which starts from the *Gare St. Cyprien* (p. 73), which those from the *Gare Matabiau* take 25-30 min. to reach, having to make a circuit of 6 M. The line passes through a picturesque and diversified country, crossing several valleys. — 14 M. (from Toulouse-Matabiau) *Fibrac*, birthplace of Germaine Cousin, a young shepherdess (1578-95), who was canonized in 1867, and whose tomb has become an object of pilgrimage. — 26 M. *L'Isle-Jourdain* (*Hôt. Daubriac*), a town with 4305 inhab., beyond which we cross the *Save*. — Near (39 M.) *Gimont-Cahuzac* we cross the *Gimone*. Gimont is a small town with an interesting Gothic church, of brick, visible on an eminence to the left. — 44 M. *Aubiet*, beyond which the line crosses the *Arrats*. 49 M. *Marsan*, with a fine château. — 55 M. *Auch* (p. 85).

FROM TOULOUSE TO BOULOGNE-SUR-GESSE, 61 M., narrow-gauge railway, starting from the *Gare Roguet* (p. 73) and passing various unimportant stations. 36½ M. *Lombez* (two hotels) has an interesting cathedral of the 14th century. — From (61 M.) *Boulogne-sur-Gesse* a diligence plies to (18½ M.) *St. Gaudens* (p. 129).

## 12. From Périgueux to Tarbes.

186 M. RAILWAY in 9 hrs. (fares 33 fr. 70, 22 fr. 80, 14 fr. 90 c.). — From *Paris* to *Tarbes* via *Limoges*, 495 M., in 2¾ hrs. (fares 89 fr. 60, 60 fr. 50, 39 fr. 50 c.); via *Bordeaux*, 515 M., see R. 1 and p. 60. — From *Limoges* to *Tarbes*, 247 M., in 12 hrs. (fares 44 fr. 80, 30 fr. 30, 19 fr. 75 c.).

*Périgueux*, see p. 39. The train passes near the ruins (left) of *Château Barrière* (p. 41); to the right is the *Tour Vésone* (p. 41). Beyond (7 M.) *Niversac* (p. 250), the junction for *Brive*, our line ascends. 11 M. *Versannes*: 15½ M. *La Gélie*. — 21 M. *Miremont*.

About 3 M. to the E. of the station is the **Grotto of Miremont or Trou de Granville**, the galleries of which measure altogether about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. The 'Grande Branche' is about 1100 yds. long, and contains remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, fossil shells, etc. The guide, whose attendance is necessary, lives close by. The entrance is narrow and the ground almost everywhere slippery; the atmosphere cold and damp. To see the whole would take eight hours, but curiosity may be satisfied in two. The most interesting points bear more or less appropriate names.

Beyond Miremont we cross two viaducts, pass through a short tunnel, and cross the **Vézère**. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Les Eyzies**, a picturesquely placed village, surrounded and overhung by magnificent rocks. These rocks contain a large number of **Grottoes**, where remarkable discoveries of bones of extinct animals, human skeletons, and implements of flint and reindeer horn have recently been made.

The line now again crosses the **Vézère**. Beyond (30 M.) **Le Bugue**, a commercial town with 2640 inhab., we cross for the last time the tortuous **Vézère**, which joins the **Dordogne** a little farther on. On the left is the old **Château de Perdigat**; to the right the village of **Limeuil**, once a fortified town. We now enter the beautiful valley of the **Dordogne** and cross that river.

$35\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Le Buisson (Buffet)**, the junction of the line from **Bordeaux** via **Libourne** and **Bergerac** (p. 53) to **Cahors** (p. 90).

About  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. is **Cadouin (Lion d'Or)**, which once possessed a celebrated abbey. The only remains are the church (12th cent.), with a fine painting of the 15th cent., and the magnificent \***Cloisters**, in the late-Gothic style.

From **LE BUISSON** to **ST. DENIS-PRÈS-MARTEL (Aurillac)**, 50 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 95 c.). We follow the main line as far as ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Siorac**, the next station, and crossing the **Dordogne** ascend the beautiful valley of that river to the E. —  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. **St. Cyprien**, a small town of 2064 inhab., on the left. To our left is a range of hills on which, beyond (13 M.) **St. Vincent-Bézenac**, the fine **Château de Beynac** (13th, 14th, and 16th cent.) comes into view. We cross the **Dordogne**. The château (14th cent.) seen on the right before the bridge belongs to (14 M.) **Castelnau-d. Vézac**. We now quit the river.

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sarlat (\*Hôt. de la Madeleine, Rue de la République)**, a town of 7225 inhab., in a valley about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left of the station. The large building to our left as we arrive is a seminary. With the exception of the Rue de la République, the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill-built, but they contain several quaint old **Houses**, some even in the Gothic style. The most interesting are in the Rue Gambetta, to the right, where there is also a ruined church of the 14th century. A little farther on is a **Cathedral**, of the 11th, 12th, and 15th cent., with some fine wood-carving. The 16th cent. house near the entrance was the birthplace of La Boëtie (1530-1563), the author and friend of Montaigne, to whom a statue was erected in 1892. The lane ascending by the left of the church skirts an enclosure within which is a **Sepulchral Chapel**, a Gothic structure of two stories, belonging to a convent (visitors admitted).

Beyond Sarlat the railway returns to the valley of the **Dordogne**; fine view to the right. — Several small stations. At ( $35\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Cazoulès** (p. 89) we join the line from Cahors and follow it to beyond the viaduct of Souillac.

38 M. **Souillac** (p. 89). We cross the large viaduct and see another to the left, over which runs the line to Brive. Then, farther on, another viaduct and a tunnel, over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length. — 41 M. **Le Pigeon**.

46 M. **Martel**, a little town to the left, has the remains of a curious Hôtel de Ville (14th and 16th cent.) and an interesting church of the 15th century. — The railway now attains a considerable elevation (fine

view to the right), traverses rock-cuttings and five tunnels, begins to descend rapidly, and joins the line from Toulouse via Capdenac beyond the Cirque de Montvalent (p. 93; on the right). — 50 M. *St. Denis-près-Martel* (p. 93).

Beyond (40 M.) *Siorac* we quit the Dordogne valley, which diverges to the left, and skirt slopes planted with vines.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Belvès* (three hotels), a small town of 1988 inhabitants. The country now becomes very hilly; the line crosses five viaducts and passes through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. 50 M. *Le Got*, with a large export of mushrooms (*cèpes*) gathered in the neighbourhood. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Villefranche-du-Périgord*, a small town on a hill rising from the *Allemanche*, which we cross repeatedly farther on. 58 M. *Sauveterre*, with a ruined castle of the 13th century. — 60 M. *St. Front*, with a partly fortified Romanesque church. Then three bridges with a short tunnel between the first two. — 64 M. *Cuzorn*.

67 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Monsempron-Libos** (*Buffet*). Monsempron, on a height to the right, has an interesting Gothic and Romanesque church.

From Monsempron-Libos to *Cahors*, see p. 68; to *Capdenac*, see p. 94.

The Agen line skirts the Lot for some distance, passing (71 M.) *Trentels-Ladignac*. — Bridge over the Lot, and two short tunnels.

77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Penne*, on a hill 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of the station, with the scanty remains of a famous mediæval castle. At some distance, to the left, are the ruins of *Castel Gaillard*.

From Penne to *Villeneuve-sur-Lot* and *Tonneins*, see p. 68.

We now traverse a pretty valley and a tunnel 1350 yds. long. To the left is the lofty tower of *Hautefage* (15th cent.). 88 M. *Laroque*, with remains of fortifications. Beyond (90 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont-du-Casse* we cross the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne* (p. 67) and join the Bordeaux line.

94 M. **Agen** (*Buffet*), see p. 69. To *Bordeaux* and to *Toulouse*, see R. 10.

We here quit the Orléans Railway and proceed by the Chemin de Fer du Midi (Toulouse line) as far as (97 M.) *Bon-Encontre* (p. 71), beyond which we cross the Garonne by a fine viaduct and ascend the valley of the *Gers*, passing several small stations.

116 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lectoure** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue Nationale), an ancient town of 4736 inhab., on a steep and almost completely isolated hill. The principal *Church*, formerly a cathedral, to the right, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is a massive building of the 13th and 16th centuries. It contains side-chapels with galleries; the fine pendentives of the apsidal chapels are noteworthy. At the end of the promenade (fine view of the Pyrenees) behind the church is a *Statue of Marshal Lannes* (1769-1809), Duke of Montebello, who was born at Lectoure of obscure parents. The Rue de Fontélie, which descends to the right of the old episcopal palace, near the church, leads to the *Fontaine Hondélie* or *Font-Elié*, which dates from the Roman period, when it is said to have been consecrated to Diana of Delos

or to the Sun; it was partly rebuilt in the middle ages. It forms a grotto with pointed vaulting and two arches closed by a railing.

We now cross the Gers, and reach (123 M.) *Fleurance*, a small town on its right bank. Beyond (126 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Montestruc* the Gers is again crossed. 130 M. *Ste. Christie*. Beyond (133 M.) *Rambert-Preignan*, the line to Toulouse diverges to the left.

138 M. **Auch** (*Hôtel de France*, Place de l'Hôtel - de - Ville; *Georges*, Rue de Lorraine), the ancient capital of *Gascony*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Gers*, with 14,838 inhab., is situated on a steep hill rising from the river *Gers*. It was the capital of the *Ausci*, and was very flourishing under the Romans. Since the 9th cent. it has been the seat of archbishops, who formerly styled themselves the Primates of Novempopulania.

The town is entered by a street to the right of the station and the Avenue d'Alsace, which leads to a bridge over the turbid and yellowish *Gers*. The Rue de Lorraine, beyond the bridge, ascends to a small Place (right), with a *Statue of Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse* (1750-1812), by H. Nelli (1884). Turning to the left into the Rue Gambetta, we soon reach the Place de l'Hôtel - de - Ville and the *Cours d'Etigny*, a promenade adorned with a *Statue of Meyret d'Etigny*, a governor and benefactor of the district in the 18th century. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Musée* of paintings, antiquities, etc. (adm. Thurs. & Sun., 2-4). At the other end of the *Cours* is the modern *Palais de Justice*.

The \***CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY**, in the Place adjoining the *Hôtel de Ville*, rebuilt in 1483-1662, is one of the finest churches in the South of France. It is in the form of a Latin cross with a transept in the debased Gothic style; the classical portico is surmounted by two square towers of the composite order.

The **INTERIOR** is more imposing than the exterior, which on the whole is somewhat heavy and cold. The *Choir* (closed) contains 113 beautifully carved \**Stalls*, masterpieces of their period. The rood-loft between the nave and choir has given place to a pretentious modern *Choir Organ*, with panels on its sides adorned with paintings on a gold ground. The reredos at the *High Altar* is a huge and tasteless marble erection of the end of the 18th century. The chapels of the *Ambulatory* contain rich stained glass of the Renaissance, representing Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Sibyls. Some of the sculptures in the chapels are also noteworthy. Behind the choir are several bas-reliefs of the Renaissance.

Near the cathedral stands the *Archbishops' Palace* (18th cent.), with a *Tower* of the 14th century. A handsome flight of 232 steps descends hence to the left bank of the *Gers*, by which we may regain the bridge and the station.

From Auch to Toulouse, see p. 82.

155 M. **Mirande** (*Hôtel Laffargue-Rousselle; Tartas*), a small town (3771 inhab.) with the remains of fortifications, was built on a regular plan towards the close of the 13th century. It contains an interesting church of the 15th cent., with a belfry above the street.

171 M. *Villecomtal-sur-Arros*. The Pyrenees, which have al-

ready been in sight for some time, are now, in clear weather, very distinctly seen during the descent into the valley of the Adour.

173 M. *Rabastens-de-Bigorre* (Hôt. Trouette), a small town to the left, at the siege of which Blaise de Montluc, the famous and terrible opponent of the Calvinists, received a frightful wound in the face, which obliged him to wear a mask for the rest of his life (1570-77). In revenge he ordered a general massacre, from which only four persons, two of them Catholics, escaped.

The train now crosses the *Adour* and turns to the S. 178 M. *Vic-en-Bigorre* (Hôt. de la France; Poste), a town with 3719 inhab., the junction of a line to Morcenx (p. 61); 179 M. *Pujo*; 180 M. *Andrest*.

186 M. *Tarbes* (see p. 126).

### 13. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse.

$193\frac{1}{2}$  or 216 M. RAILWAY in  $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 35 fr. 50, 25 fr. 5, 15 fr. 70 c.). — From *Paris* to *Toulouse* via Brive and Cahors, 443 M., in  $12\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 80 fr. 30, 54 fr. 30, 35 fr. 35 c.).

#### I. From Limoges to Brive.

##### a. Via Uzerche.

$61\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in  $13\frac{3}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). The trains start from the Gare des Bénédictins.

*Limoges*, see p. 36. — The line passes below the town by a tunnel 1085 yds. in length, crosses the *Vienne*, and ascends the valley of the *Briance*, to the S. E. Fine view of Limoges to the right. Then a viaduct and a tunnel. To the left a modern château.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Solignac-le-Vigen*. The small town of *Solignac* (Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer)  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the right, was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., rebuilt in the 18th, and now a porcelain manufactory. The interesting Romanesque *Church* of the 12th cent. has a dome-vaulted nave. Near *Le Vigen*, on an eminence on the left bank of the *Briance*, is the *Castle of Chalusset*, the ancient residence of the Viscounts of Limoges, which was built in the 12th and 13th cent. and dismantled in 1593. Its triple walls were about 65 ft. in height. Two towers and other parts of the stronghold are still standing. This castle is seen from the railway, to the right, beyond the next viaduct and tunnel.

13 M. *Pierre-Buffière* (Hôt. de la Providence), with porcelain-manufactures, was the birthplace of the surgeon Dupuytren (1777-1835), a statue of whom has been erected near a bronze fountain presented by him to the town. — The train then enters the valley of the *Blanzou* and crosses the *Briance*. — 17 M. *Glanges*. Beyond (20 M.) *Magnan-Vieq* the *Petite-Briance* is crossed by a long and lofty viaduct. —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Germain-les-Belles*; the little town lies 1 M. to the left. 26 M. *La Porcherie*. We now enter the Basin of the *Dordogne*, and beyond ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Salon-la-Tour* descend the valley of the *Vézère*.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Uzerche (*Hôt. Pommarel*), a town of 3222 inhab., is picturesquely situated about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of the station, on a steep hill washed by the Vézère. It contains an interesting Romanesque Church and several castellated mansions of the 12-16th centuries. Uzerche claims to be the Uxello-dunum of antiquity (comp. p. 92).

The railway next traverses the *Gorges de la Vézère*, crosses three bridges (the third spanning the Vézère), and threads a tunnel. — About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Vigeois (2986 inhab.) is the Carthusian monastery of *Glandier* (restored 1869-79). We enter a wooded rocky gorge in which there are eight tunnels. Between (46 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Estivaux* and (51 M.) *Allassac* there are four tunnels and a bridge. We then quit the Vézère.

54 M. Donzenac (*Hôt. du Périgord*, etc.), with 3090 inhab., picturesquely situated to the left, has an interesting Church (12-14th cent.) and several quaint houses.

57 M. Ussac. We cross the *Corrèze* and join the following railway, then that from Périgueux (p. 250). — 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Brive, see below.

#### b. Viâ St. Yrieix.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares as above).

*Limoges*, see p. 36. — This line diverges to the left from the preceding after crossing the Vienne (see p. 86). — 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Beynac.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nexon* (3079 inhab.), with a church of the 12th and 15th cent., and a château in the style of the 16th century. Line to Périgueux, see p. 39.

26 M. St. Yrieix (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Faisan*), a town of 8467 inhab., where the first French quarries of kaolin or porcelain clay were discovered in 1765, possesses an interesting church of the 12-13th cent., with a single nave and three choirs. Tramway to Périgueux, see p. 41.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Coussac-Bonneval*, with a château of the 15-16th cent., to the left; 35 M. *St. Julien-le-Vendômois*. — 42 M. *Pompadour* (*Hôt. Vitaud*), with a château presented by Louis XV., with the title of Marquise, to his mistress, Antoinette Poisson (1721-64). The *National Stud Farm* here is one of the most important in Europe. — Then, after three viaducts, the line descends, crossing several affluents of the Vézère, to (48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vignols-St-Solve*. At (56 M.) *Le Burg* we join the line from Thiviers (p. 39). Beyond (58 M.) *Varetz* we cross the Vézère and its tributary the *Corrèze*.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Brive (\**Buffet; Hôtel de Bordeaux; de Toulouse*), an ancient town with 18,111 inhab., where Gundebald was proclaimed King of Aquitania in 585, was the birthplace of Cardinal Dubois (1656-1723) and Marshal Brune (1763-1815) and has a statue of the latter. The chief local trade is in truffles. In the middle of the town stands the Romanesque and Gothic church of *St. Martin* (11-12th cent.), recently restored. The little *Musée*, in the Rue du Docteur Masséna, is open on Thurs. and Sun. (1-4 p.m.).

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of the town are four *Grotto Chapels* (pilgrimage-resort), beside a Franciscan Monastery founded in 1226 by St. Anthony of Padua. — The *Grottos of Lamouroux*, 3 M. farther on, were formerly inhabited.

From Brive to *Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc., see R. 36 b, III; to *Thiviers* see p. 39; to *Périgueux (Bordeaux)*, see p. 250.

**FROM BRIVE TO AURILLAC**, 65 M., railway in 3- $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). — From Brive to (17½ M.) *St. Denis-près-Martel*, see p. 92. Beyond St. Denis the route ascends the valley of the *Dordogne* and then the interesting *Valley of the Cère*. — 22½ M. *Vayrac*. Beyond (22½ M.) *Puybrun* we cross the *Dordogne*. On the right appears the château of *Castelnau* (see below). — 29 M. *Bretenoux* (*Hôt. de la Gare*), a village, at one time fortified, on the left bank of the *Cère*. The \**Château of Castelnau* (12-15th cent.) is a picturesque ruin on a steep rock, 1¾ M. to the S.W., commanding a fine view. The village *Church*, dating from the 15th cent., contains stalls and an altar-piece of that period. — From *Bretenoux* station diligences ply to *St. Cère* and to *Beaulieu*. *St. Céré* (*Hotel Orliac*), a small town, 6 M. to the S.E., dominated by the ruined *Tours de St. Laurent* (12th and 14th cent.), was the birthplace of *Marshal Canrobert* (1809-95), to whom a statue has been erected. — *Beaulieu* (*Hôt. de Bordeaux*), a little town on the right bank of the *Dordogne*, 3½ M. to the N. of *Bretenoux*, with a fine Romanesque \**Church* of the 11-13th centuries. Thence an interesting expedition may be made into the desolate upper valley of the *Dordogne*, which winds at the bottom of a deep ravine between wooded rocky heights.

The valley of the *Cère*, here more than 1300 ft. above the sea-level, now becomes highly picturesque. — 32 M. *Port-de-Gagnac*; 35½ M. *Laral-de-Cère*. Then six tunnels and a bridge over the *Cère*. — Beyond (41½ M.) *Lamativie* the valley becomes a wooded rocky gorge, 980 ft. deep, in which the railway passes through 17 tunnels in rapid succession. Views to the left. — 51 M. *La Roquebrou* (*Hôt. Rieu*), a small shoe-making town on the right bank, has a ruined castle and a Gothic church. A narrow-gauge line is to be constructed hence to *Limoges* (p. 36), viâ *Tulle* (p. 249). The valley now expands. The line recrosses to the right bank by means of a viaduct 80 ft. in height, and gradually quits the river. 53 M. *Mézace* is the junction for the line from *Aurillac* to *Montluçon* viâ *Eygurande* (p. 249). In the distance, to the left, appear the mountains of *Auvergne*. Then the view opens on the right. A viaduct, 110 ft. in height, is crossed. 56 M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès*; 60 M. *Ytrac*. — 65 M. *Aurillac*, see p. 256.

## II. From Brive to Toulouse.

### a. Viâ Cahors and Montauban.

132 M. RAILWAY in 31½-7 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 20, 16 fr. 35, 10 fr. 70 c.). —

The Railway to *Toulouse* viâ *Cahors* and *Montauban*, built in 1880-91 at the cost of about 62,000£. per mile, is interesting for engineers, especially near *Souillac* (p. 89). The country traversed is not very fertile and is scantily wooded with chestnuts; it has no considerable elevations.

On quitting Brive the line ascends towards the *Causse de Martel* ('causse', see p. 260), between the *Corrèze* and the *Dordogne*. Several tunnels (the first 1150 yds. long) and viaducts are traversed. — 5 M. *Noailles* (655 ft.), to the left, has given its name to a well-known noble family. Fine view to the left. Before and after (8 M.) *Chasteaux* tunnels are traversed. The railway soon quits the basin of the *Corrèze*, and descends rapidly towards the *Dordogne*. Tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. The last viaduct

is also used by the railway to St. Denis-près-Martel, which joins ours on the left. Fine view of the valley of the Dordogne.

23 M. Souillac (410 ft.; *Lion d'Or*), a manufacturing town with tanneries and 3069 inhab., lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the left of the railway. Near the end of the main street is an ancient ruined church, and behind it a handsome *Parish Church*, formerly belonging to an abbey. The building is in the Romanesque-Byzantine style of the 12th cent., with domes and transept, and has semicircular apses. In the interior, beside the main portal, is a fine bas-relief, and there are some paintings on the vaults of the choir and transept.

To *Le Buisson* and *St. Denis-près-Martel*, see p. 83.

Two curved viaducts and a tunnel follow; view to the left. — At (26 M.) *Cazoules* (330 ft.) the line to Le Buisson diverges (p. 83), and soon afterwards we cross the *Dordogne* and begin to re-ascend.

— 30 M. *Lamothe-Fénelon* (472 ft.) recalls the famous Périgord family, better known under the single name Fénelon. Archbishop Fénelon was, however, born at Lamothe-Salignac. — Tunnel, 700 yds. long. —  $33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nozac* (570 ft.).

$36\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gourdon* (690 ft.; *Hôtel de l'Ecu-de-France; de la Providence*), with 4452 inhab., is situated to the right, on a hill commanding a fine view. The town is dominated by the *Church of St. Pierre* (14-15th cent.), with two W. towers. Another church dates from the 13th cent.; and the chapel of *Notre-Dame-du-Majou* is a pilgrim-resort. Remains of fortifications, an ancient gate, etc., may be seen. — Branch to Sarlat (p. 83) under construction (15 M.).

Beyond a tunnel and a long and deep cutting lined with masonry, we begin to descend, but beyond (41 M.) *St. Clair* (555 ft.) we re-ascend. The *Tunnel de Marot* (1130 yds. long), before the next station, presented considerable difficulties in construction, as beds of quicksand were found here. The same also occurred in two tunnels immediately beyond ( $44\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Dégagnac* (740 ft.). — At ( $47\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Thédirac-Peyrilles* the railway reaches its highest point (1570 ft.), before passing from the basin of the *Dordogne* into that of the *Lot*, an affluent of the *Garonne*. The *Tunnel de Roques* (1 M. long) is the longest on the line, and also offered considerable difficulty in construction. It is followed by a deep cutting with massive retaining-walls, the sloping sides of which are 180 ft. high. — Beyond ( $52\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Denis-Catus* (685 ft.) are a tunnel and viaduct. —  $56\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Espère*. Farther on, to the right, is the fine 13th cent. *Château de Mercuès*, belonging to the bishopric of Cahors. A final tunnel now admits us to the valley of the *Lot*, which flows on the right. On that side also is the Monsempron-Libos railway, to which the line from Brive descends, traversing a stone embankment,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, with 33 arches more than 50 ft. high. We now cross some old fortifications and enter —

62 M. *Cahors* (390 ft.; Buffet). Continuation of the railway to Toulouse, see p. 92.

**Cahors.** — **Hotels.** DES AMBASSADEURS (Pl. a; B, 3), Boul. Gambetta; \*DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue du Lycée. — *Cafés* in the Boul. Gambetta. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 3), Rue du Lycée, near the hospice.

*Cahors*, a town of 14,502 inhab. and formerly more important, was the old capital of the country of the *Carduci* and afterwards of *Quercy*, and it is now the chief town of the department of the *Lot*. It was occupied for a time by the English and taken by Henri IV, when King of Navarre. It formerly possessed a university founded by Pope John XXII. (Jacques d'Euse, 1244-1334), who was a native of the town. Clément Marot (1495-1544) and Léon Gambetta (1838-1882) were also born here.

*Cahors* is picturesquely situated on a peninsula on the right bank of the *Lot*, its E. side being adorned with ruins and ancient monuments, which lend it much interest.

The station is in the new Quartier des Hortes ('*Hortus*', garden), where some Roman remains have been found, including a theatre finally destroyed in 1851. We follow the Avenue de la Gare to the right, and then the Rue du Lycée, which leads to the left to the town.

The \*Pont Valentré (Pl. A, 3), to the right of this point, at the beginning of the Rue du Lycée, is a remarkable monument of the 14th cent., with three towers, the two at the ends being machicolated. By means of gates, a barbican on the left bank, etc., it was converted into a strong fortification. It was restored in the 19th century.

On the opposite bank are steep rocks. Beneath a rock about 300 paces to the left, behind a mill, is the Fontaine des Chartreux, a limpid spring, from which was derived the Roman name of the town, *Divona* ('holy fountain'). The water, when abundant, flows through three basins connected by cascades, and is finally conducted into the *Lot*. This spring supplies Cahors with drinking-water; near the bridge is the reservoir.

On the right in the Rue du Lycée, beyond the house (No. 9) in which Gambetta was born (1838), stands the LYCÉE GAMBETTA (Pl. B, 3), formerly a convent of the Cordeliers (Franciscans) and a Jesuits' college. The building, which has an elegant brick tower (17th cent.), also contains the *Municipal Library* (18,000 vols.).

The Boulevard Gambetta, a little farther on, marks the W. limit of the old town, as the *Lot*, parallel with it, marks the E. limit. In front is the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. B, 3), containing a small Musée of art, archæology, and natural history (open on Sun. and holidays from 2 to 4, and to strangers on other days also).

Descending the Boul. Gambetta, we pass, on the right, the \*Monument of Gambetta (Pl. 7; B, 3), a large work by Falguière, with a bronze statue of the dictator. Behind are a small square, with a Fountain adorned with a statue of Neptune, and the Allées Fénelon, with a Bust of Fénelon (p. 89), who studied at the university of Cahors. — The boulevard ends at the Pont Louis-Philippe (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), built below a Roman bridge, the last remains of which lingered until 1868. On the opposite bank, in the suburb of St. Georges, is a Statue of the Virgin, by Pradier.

The old town is poorly built, but contains some picturesque corners and quaint old Houses; e. g. in the Quartier des Badernes





(Pl. C, 4), near the Pont Louis-Philippe. — At the E. end of the Rue Fénelon is the *Church of St. Urcisse* (Pl. C, 3), of the 12-13th centuries. The Rue Fénelon runs near the market-place, where also the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville debouches.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), to the right, belongs, like those of Périgueux and Angoulême, to the Romanesque-Byzantine period, and has two domes. It dates from the end of the 11th cent., but has been much altered, the choir and some of the chapels having been in great part rebuilt in the 14-15th centuries. The *N. Portal*, on the left, unfortunately much dilapidated, is the most interesting part of the exterior; the tympanum contains fine sculptures. The most notable features of the interior, to which we descend by ten steps, are the paintings of the chapel on the right of the choir, and some restored paintings of the 14th century. On the right or S. side of the nave are remains of Gothic *Cloisters* of the 15th century.

The building to the N. of the cathedral-portal is the old bishops' palace, now the *Préfecture*. The street between the two descends to the quay, passing a small square with the *Monument of Marot* (Pl. 6; C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1892. The bust of the poet is by Turcan; the bas-relief by Puéch. The adjacent *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. C, 3), of the 13th cent., was so called in contrast to the old Roman bridge (see p. 90). — In the suburb of Cabessut, on the opposite bank, is the fine ruined Gothic choir of a church (Pl. C, 3; 14th cent.) which belonged to a Dominican or Jacobin Convent, destroyed in 1580 by the Huguenot troops of Henri of Navarre.

On the right bank, above the Pont Neuf, are the curious remains of the *Collège Pélegri* (Pl. 2; C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., with an octagonal tower. Not far from this spot rises the square tower of the former *Château du Roi* (Pl. C, 2; also 14th cent.), now used as a prison; farther off is the *Tour de la Barre* (see below).

The Rue Pélegri, or the curious but dirty lane called Rue du Four-Ste-Catherine, beside the Collège, leads hence to the *Rue du Château*, which, like the following streets, contains some curious old houses. At the end are the *Church of St. Barthélemy* (Pl. C, 2) and, on the left, the remains of the *Palace of John XXII.*, of the 14th cent., with a large square tower. In the *Place Lafayette* (Pl. C, 1, 2), behind the church, is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, with sculptures by C. A. Calmon.

The Rue de la Barre leads hence to the *Barbacane*, a guard-house (15th cent.), beside the lofty *TOUR DE LA BARRE* or *Tour des Pendus* (Pl. B, C, 1), which rises on a sharp-pointed rock near the Lot, and is open on the side next the town. Since the 13th cent. Cahors has possessed *Ramparts*, shutting off the peninsula, and still intact but for the opening made for the railway. Near the Barbacane is the handsome *Porte St. Michel* (Pl. B, 1), now serving as the entrance to the cemetery. The massive tower a little farther on is used as a powder-magazine.

The Rue Ste. Claire, on this side of the cemetery, leads back to the Place Thiers, skirting the barrack-wall. In an enclosure on the right is a *Gateway* of Roman baths, known as the Porte de Diane.

Following the Boul. Gambetta to the Hôtel de Ville, we pass the new *College for Girls* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2). The Rue du Séminaire, a little beyond the Palais, and the Rue des Cadurques, on this side of the Collège, lead direct to the station, passing the Grand Séminaire.

Railway from Cahors to *Tonneins* (Bordeaux), see p. 68; to *Capdenac*, see p. 94.

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**CONTINUATION OF THE RAILWAY TO MONTAUBAN AND TOULOUSE.**— Beyond Cahors the line passes near the Pont Valentré (p. 90), on the right, crosses the Lot, and leaves the line to Capdenac on the left. We traverse a long curved viaduct. — 65 M. *Sept-Ponts*. Rock-cuttings; lofty viaduct; tunnel. —  $77\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montpezat*, an ancient little town, fully 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence), with a 13th cent. church, rich in works of art of the 14-16th centuries. Beyond a tunnel and a large viaduct we reach (84 M.) *Borredon*.

87 M. *Caussade* (*Hôtel du Commerce*, etc.), to the left, a town of 4051 inhab., one of the fortresses of the Huguenots. Fine 14th cent. spire.

$90\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Réalville*. We cross the *Aveyron*. —  $93\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albias*; 97 M. *Fonneuve*. To the left is the railway to Lexos. We cross the Tarn and join, on the right, the railway to Bordeaux.

101 M. *Montauban* (Gare du Midi; see p. 72). Hence to (132 M.) *Toulouse*, see p. 73.

#### b. *Via Capdenac.*

$154\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (same fares as at p. 88). — The traveller should traverse the part of the line between Brive and Lexos by day.

Beyond Brive (p. 87), where the most interesting and picturesque part of the route begins, the train passes through two tunnels; the second (1550 yards long), the *Montplaisir Tunnel*, is the longest on the Orléans Railway system. — At a distance, first on the left and then on the right, are the ruins of the Château de Turenne (see below).

10 M. *Turenne*.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. of the small and ancient town of that name. This was the capital of the 'vicomté' from which the celebrated Marshal Turenne (1611-75) took his title. The ruins of his *Château* consist of two imposing towers situated on high and precipitous rocks; the older of the two (13th cent.) is round, the other (14th cent.) is square.

13 M. *Quatre-Routes*. Farther on, to the left, is the plateau on which stands the village of *Puy-d'Issolud*, the probable site of the Celtic town of *Uxellodunum*, taken by Cæsar B.C. 50 (see also pp. 87, 94).

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. St. Denis-près-Martel (390 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. Vayssière*, at the station, moderate), a small town on the *Dordogne*.

From St. Denis to *Aurillac*, see p. 88; to *Le Buisson* via *Sarlat*, see p. 84.

We now reach the *\*Cirque de Montvalent*, part of the picturesque valley of the *Dordogne*. The line crosses the river and ascends the left side of the winding valley, overhung by rocks more than 600 ft. high. The *Buisson* line (p. 84) runs on the other side. Beyond (22 M.) *Montvalent*, we reach the *Causse de Gramat*, the rocky and barren plateau which separates the valley of the *Dordogne* from that of the *Célé*.

The *Causse de Gramat* is one of the most interesting plateaux in France, from the point of view of hydrology. It contains numerous 'gouffres' or natural wells, which collect the rainfall and discharge it by means of subterranean channels, which eventually return to the surface and form the beginnings of rivers. The most important of these wells is the *Gouffre de Padirac* (adm. 10 fr.; 5 fr. each two or more), 120 ft. in diameter and 250 ft. deep, which lies about 7 M. to the N.E. of the station of Rocamadour (see below).

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. Rocamadour. The village lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. W. (*omnibus*  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., to the castle 1 fr.).

Rocamadour (\**Hôt. Ste. Marie; Grand-Soleil*, well spoken of; *Notre-Dame; Lion d'Or*), romantically situated in a ravine, bounded by rocky walls 400 ft. high, to which the houses cling, is one of the most ancient pilgrim-resorts in France, especially frequented in mediæval times. Above the houses are the church and chapels, and still higher is an ancient castle. The name is derived from St. Amadour, a hermit who is said to have lived here in the 1st cent., and is identified with Zacheus, the Publican.

To reach the church from the lower town we climb two steep flights of stairs, with 143 and 51 steps respectively, and another of 75 steps leads thence to the Chapel of the Virgin.

The *Church*, an early Gothic building, consists of two parts, the parochial church, or St. Sauveur, and the subterranean church, or Chapel of St. Amadour. The former has two aisles without transepts; the high-altar stands in the middle of the apse, with a chapel on each side. The walls are entirely covered with paintings, portraits, and inscriptions, commemorating illustrious pilgrims, among them St. Louis, Charles IV., Louis XI., and other kings of France. The Chapel of St. Amadour is smaller than the church above it, but is adorned in the same fashion.

The *Chapel of the Virgin* dates only from the 15th cent. and was partly rebuilt in the 19th century. Its internal decoration is very rich. The modern stained-glass windows are by Thévenot. On the altar is a small black image of the Virgin, of wood, ascribed to Zacheus.

There are three other chapels to the right as we ascend. — Opposite the entrance of that of the Virgin are some ancient mural paintings and a huge sword fixed to the wall. This sword is said to be an imitation of Roland's famous 'Durandal', which according to tradition was vowed by the Paladin to the Virgin, brought here after his death, and stolen in the 12th century.

The *Castle*, which stands much higher up, was built in the middle ages to defend the shrines, and has been partly reconstructed. It now serves as a clergy-house. Fine view from the wall and the old tower.

A variety of interesting excursions may be made from Rocamadour: to the numerous 'gouffres' in the vicinity; to several waterfalls; etc.

$33\frac{1}{2}$  M. Gramat (*Hôt. de l'Europe; de Bordeaux*), with 2996 inhab., lies about 7 M. from the *Gouffre de Padirac* (see above). — 44 M. Assier has an interesting church and the remains of a 16th

cent. château. Beyond (48 M.) *Le Pournel* we descend by two tunnels and a viaduct into the valley of the *Célé*, a tributary of the *Lot*.

56 M. **Figeac** (*Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*, near the market-place; *H. des Voyageurs*, Allée des Platanes), an old town of 6310 inhab. on the right bank of the *Célé*, possesses some interesting 13-14th cent. houses. The Avenue Gambetta leads from the station to the principal bridge and to the Rue Gambetta, which ends at the Place Carnot. To the right of the bridge is an *Obelisk* to the memory of *Champollion*, the Egyptologist, a native of the town (1790-1832).

The *Church of St. Sauveur* (11-15th cent.) has a transept with a central tower surmounted by a clumsy dome, and a modern W. tower. Inside are two fine Corinthian capitals supporting holy-water basins, the fonts, in the first chapel on the right, and, on the same side, a large low chapel of the 13th cent., with aisles, and containing some fine bas-reliefs in wood.

In a narrow street on the left, at the beginning of the Rue Gambetta, is the *Prison* (14th cent.), formerly the *Palais de Justice*.

*Notre-Dame-du-Puy*, in the highest part of the town, beside the college, is a church of the 12-14th cent., also with a modern steeple. There is no transept, but the aisles extend all the way round. Its chief attraction is a large and magnificent wooden \**Altar Screen*, of the latter part of the 17th cent., in perfect preservation and enclosing two pictures and two statues.

From Figeac to *Aurillac*, etc., see R. 37.

We now pass through two tunnels, the first 1350 yds. long, into the beautiful valley of the *Lot*. On the right is the line to Cahors (see below). Beyond another tunnel we cross the river.

59 M. **Capdenac** (*Buffet-Hôtel*, R. 2 fr.; *Hôtel Raynal*, near the station). The town (1037 inhab.), which lies 2 M. to the W., on a steep eminence on the right bank of the *Lot*, is another claimant to be the Roman Uxellodunum (pp. 87, 92). In any case it was an important place in the middle ages, and it still has remains of fortifications, pointed gateways, a keep, etc. *Omn. to Rocamadour* (p. 93), 75 c.

From Capdenac to *Rodez* and *Béziers*, see R. 16; to *Aurillac*, see R. 37.

FROM CAPDENAC TO CAHORS, 44 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 5. 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.). This line descends the interesting valley of the *Lot*, at first on the right bank, at the foot of lofty pointed cliffs. Tunnels, cuttings, and bridges are numerous on this line. — 8½ M. *Toirac*. — 15½ M. *Cajarc*, a small town to the right, with a ruined château. — 20 M. *Calvignac*. To the right, farther on, the large *Château de Cénevières* (13th, 15th, and 16th cent.), on a cliff above the *Lot*. — 25½ M. *St. Cirg-la-Popie*, very picturesquely situated on the left bank of the river, with a ruined castle (13th cent.) and a fine 15th cent. church. Numerous tunnels and several small stations are passed. — 42 M. *Cabessut* is an E. suburb of Cahors, on the left bank of the *Lot*. Fine view on the right of Cahors, which both railway and river now skirt. We cross the *Lot*, with a view of the *Pont Valentré* (p. 90) to the left. — 44 M. *Cahors*, see p. 90.

Beyond Capdenac the railway ascends considerably, traversing several small tunnels and viaducts and affording a succession of fine views. Three small stations. We now cross the *Aveyron*.

77½ M. Villefranche - de - Rouergue (*Hôtel du Grand Soleil; Notre-Dame*), a commercial town with 8426 inhab., was a rich and important place in the middle ages, when it distinguished itself in the wars with England. In the 16th cent. it was noted for its devotion to Protestantism. Three times in the 15-17th cent. it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1643 it became the centre of the insurrection of the Croquants, or peasants who revolted against the exactions of the Intendants. The chief sights of the town are the *Church of Notre-Dame* (13-16th cent.), to the right on the way from the station, and an old *Carthusian Convent*, on the left bank, converted into a hospital, with pretty cloisters in the florid Gothic style.

The line next skirts the Aveyron, sometimes on one bank, sometimes on the other. At (84 M.) Monteils the valley becomes highly picturesque, forming a rocky and wooded gorge in which no less than nine bridges and nine tunnels are passed. Then, to the right, we obtain a magnificent view of Najac and its castle.

88 M. Najac (*Hôt. du Midi*), a small town of 1771 inhab. on a height, with a \**Castle*, the remains of which are very striking as seen from the valley. Founded in the 12th cent., the castle was rebuilt in the middle of the 13th. It stands on a bold cliff, washed on three sides by the Aveyron, commanding the valley. It was sold at the Revolution for 12 fr. and has since been partly demolished to supply building materials. To inspect the interior, apply at the hotel. The chief part is the keep, which is 100 ft. in height. — The interesting *Church* of Najac dates from the 13th century.

Recrossing the Aveyron and passing under the town by a tunnel, we obtain another very striking view of the castle on the left. Three more tunnels and three bridges are then traversed. At (94 M.) Laguépie, the ruins of a 16th cent. château are seen to the left. Beyond it the valley expands. — 100 M. Lexos (Buffet).

From LEXOS TO MONTAUBAN, 41½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). The line follows the rocky and picturesque valley of the Aveyron, crossing the river several times. — 8 M. St. Antonin (*Hôtel Abouy*), an ancient town with 4033 inhab., has a curious *Hôtel de Ville* of the 12th cent. and a handsome modern Gothic *Church*. The Aveyron is here spanned by an ancient Gothic bridge. — There are ancient châteaux at (16 M.) Penne, (20½ M.) Bruniquel, and (24 M.) Montricoux. The train quits the Aveyron. 28½ M. Négrépelle, a small town on the left bank of the Aveyron, devoted to Protestantism in the Religious Wars, was sacked by Louis XIII. in 1622. — 38 M. Montauban-Ville-Nouvelle. The Tarn is crossed. 41½ M. Montauban-Ville-Bourbon (see p. 72).

Our route now ascends the valley of an affluent of the Aveyron. 106 M. Vindrac. In the distance to the left is the town of Cordes.

From VINDRAC TO CORDES, 3½ M., diligence in 50 minutes. Vindrac being served by a few slow trains only, time may be saved by taking a private conveyance from Lexos to Cordes (7 fr.). — Cordes appears more and more picturesque as we approach it. Below it, at the foot of the hill, is the village of *Les Cabanes* (hotel), whence we may ascend direct on foot. By the road, which winds round the N. side of the hill (to the left), the distance is nearly a mile. — Cordes (*Hôtel*, near the church), with 1860 inhab. perched on an isolated hill, is an ancient and highly interesting town, the general look of which takes us back to the middle ages. It still

retains its ramparts of the 13th cent. and several fine houses of the 13-14th centuries. The street leading from the principal gate (where the omn. stops) to the right passes the *Maisons du Grand-Ecuyer*, *du Grand-Veneur*, *du Grand-Fauconnier*, and other interesting mediæval houses, with Gothic windows. The third, restored and converted into the Hôtel de Ville, is specially remarkable for its trefoil and rose windows. The Church, in the second of the streets which intersect the town from W. to E., also dates from the 13-14th century. It has a fine nave and is decorated with polychrome painting and modern stained glass. The ramparts command a fine view of the valley of the Céron.

We cross two viaducts and pass through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. Beyond (112 M.) *Donnazac* there is a high viaduct over the Vère, affording a pretty view. 115 M. *Cahuzac*, followed by a tunnel 780 yds. long. On the right bank are two châteaux of the 15-16th cent., and on the left bank is another. — 117 M. *Tessonnières* (Buffet). Continuation of the railway to Toulouse, see p. 98.

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**FROM TESSONNIÈRES TO ALBI,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 85 c.).**

This line enters the valley of the *Tarn* and crosses that stream. 5 M. *Marsac*. To the left is the village of *Castelnau-de-Lévis*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower, 160 ft. high. Farther on, also on the left, we see the imposing cathedral of Albi.

**$10\frac{1}{2}$  M. Albi.** — Stations. The *Gare d'Orléans*, on the W., is connected with the *Gare du Midi*, on the N., by a loop-line crossing the river. — Hotels. Gr. Hôt. *CASSAGNE*, Place du Vigan, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., omn. 60 c.; Gr. Hôt. de la POSTE, in the Lices, R.  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; du NORD, near the cathedral. — Cab, 50 c. per drive.

*Albi*, an ancient town with 21,490 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Tarn*, and the seat of a bishopric, lies on the left bank of the *Tarn*, and gave its name to the famous sect of the Albigenses and to the war which deluged the South of France with blood from 1209 to 1229.

From the *Gare d'Orléans* we enter the town by the Avenue de la Gare and the Avenue Lapérouse, to the left, leaving the Parc Roche-gude (p. 97) on the right. The latter avenue ends at the Place Lapérouse, in which stands a bronze Statue of *Lapérouse* (1741-88), the famous but unfortunate navigator, who was a native of Albi. — To the left of this Place is the *Palais de Justice*, with ancient cloisters. We follow the street to the left, on this side of the *Palais de Justice*, to the —

\***CATHEDRAL OF ST. CECILIA**, built between 1277 and 1512, and one of the finest and most remarkable churches in the S. of France. Its peculiar character is due to the fact that it was constructed with the view of serving as a fortress as well as a church, and to its being entirely of brick, with the exception of the porch. The works which defended the approaches have disappeared as well as the machicolations of the huge W. tower, but the latter, which is destitute of a spire and has no external openings in its lower part, still looks like a keep. The style of the church is Gothic, but its plan is Ro-

manesque. It has a single nave, without aisles or transept, and two choirs. The exterior is very plain, the bare walls, 125 ft. in height, having neither turrets nor sculptures. The \*S. Porch, however, which is the principal entrance, is a magnificent structure of the 15th cent., approached by a double flight of steps and forming a kind of canopy with four arches, surmounted by rich open-work carving.

**INTERIOR.** After the general heaviness of the exterior, the interior of the church affords an agreeable surprise. The \*\*Rood Screen is a marvel of 15th cent. sculpture, considered to be almost without a rival. Its delicate lace-like forms are all the more remarkable from the fact that the stone of which it is made is hard and brittle. The ornamentation also includes statues under beautiful canopies, graceful pinnacles, etc. The *Ambulatory*, or *Cloister* surrounding the choir, is scarcely inferior in richness and beauty; its exterior is decorated with 72 exquisite statuettes of angels and with statues of prophets and other Bible characters. Above the doors are Constantine and Charlemagne, and inside are the Apostles. Both these splendid works were executed between 1473 and 1502, under the direction of a bishop (Louis I.) of the family of Amboise, who was noted for his love of art and good taste, while it was his nephew and successor (1502-10), who employed Italian artists to paint the scenes from the Bible which adorn the vaulting. The style of these paintings, however, is not quite in keeping with that of the building and the sculptures. The sadly damaged paintings in the second choir, representing the Last Judgment, date from the 14th cent., while some of the chapels contain others of the 15th century. The chapels, 28 in number, are inserted between the buttresses of the church in two stages. The pulpit, in stucco and marble, was made by Italians in 1776; the organ in 1736. In the chapel of the apse is a fine modern statue of the Virgin.

The *Archiepiscopal Palace*, to the N. E. of the cathedral, by the riverside, is a vast building of the 14th cent., in the form of a fortified castle with a keep. Higher up are an *Old Bridge* (13-14th cent.) and a modern bridge at the end of the Lices (see below).

The Rue Mariès, behind the E. end of the cathedral, leads to the right to the *Church of St. Salvi*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., but standing on foundations of an earlier period. It has a tower of the 13th cent., over the N. transept, and a Romanesque cloister on the S. side, visible from the interior.

Following the same street farther, we reach the *Prefecture*; thence the street to the left leads to the Lices, and the Rue Timbal, to the right, with two Renaissance houses, to the Place du Vigan.

The *Lices* form a boulevard descending to the left to the Tarn, passing the *Lycée* (on the left) and the *Post Office*, and ascending to the right to the allées beginning at the Place Lapérouse.

In the suburb of **LA MADELEINE**, on the opposite bank of the river, are the *Church of La Madeleine* (paintings), near the Old Bridge, and beyond it, the *Gare du Midi*, for the line to Carmaux (p. 107).

The *Place du Vigan*, skirted by the Lices, forms the centre of the town.

The Boulevard des Lices ends at the *Place du Manège*, near which, to the left, is the modern Romanesque *Church of St. Joseph*. The Avenue Gambetta, to the right, leads to the *Parc de Rochegude*, embellished with a curious 16th cent. *Fountain*, with bas-reliefs

of the 12th century. In this park is a small *Musée* belonging to the town (adm. 2 to 4 or 5 p. m.).

Railway from *Castres* to *Carmaux*, see p. 107. — Another line is to be constructed between *Albi* and *St. Afrique* (p. 259).

**CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY TO TOULOUSE.** Beyond Tessouinières we follow the valley of the Tarn for some distance. — 122 M. *Gaillac* (*Hôt. du Commerce; de France*), a town of 7527 inhab., is situated on the right bank. The chief street leads to the *Church of St. Pierre* (13-14th cent.) in the Place Thiers, embellished with an ancient *Fountain*, and to the *Church of St. Michel* (also 13-14th cent.). Gaillac also contains some quaint old houses. — 121 M. *Lisle-d'Albi*, another little town to the left, has a 14th cent. church, with a brick belfry in the Tolosan style. The line crosses the Tarn. — 131½ M. *Rabastens* (*Hôt. Pongis*), a picturesque town with 4821 inhab., on the right bank of the Tarn, possesses a Romanesque and Gothic church decorated with frescoes of the 14-15th centuries. — We now cross the *Agout*.

136 M. *St. Sulpice-du-Tarn*, with a church, showing a façade of the 14th century. For the line to Montauban and Castres, see p. 106. — Our line quits the valley of the Tarn and runs through a tunnel. Beyond (142 M.) *Gragnague*, the Pyrenees, which in clear weather have already been visible, come prominently into view. 150 M. *Montrabé*. — 154½ M. *Toulouse (Gare Matabiau)*, see p. 73.

#### 14. From Toulouse to Cetze.

136 M. RAILWAY in 31½-7¾ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 50, 16 fr. 55, 10 fr. 80 c.) To *Carcassonne*, 56½ M., in 11½-21½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 50 c.). The trains start from the Gare Matabiau.

*Toulouse*, see p. 73. — The line ascends the wide, fertile, and well-cultivated valley of *Lhers*, which is also traversed by the Canal du Midi (p. 76). — 8 M. *Escalquens*: 12 M. *Montlaur*; 14 M. *Baziège*. The churches of (16½ M.) *Villenouvelle* and (20½ M.) *Villefranche-de-Lauragais* exhibit interesting features of the Tolosan style (15th and 14th cent.). — 25 M. *Avignonet*, another small town with a 14th cent. church. Beyond (28 M.) *Ségala* we cross the low watershed and begin the descent to the basin of the Mediterranean. — 31 M. *Mas-Saintes-Puelles*. On the left the Cévennes appear.

34 M. **Castelnau-dary** (*Buvette; Hôtel de France; Notre-Dame*), a town with 9720 inhab., situated to the left on a hill adjoining the Canal du Midi. It was burned and several times besieged in the Albigensian wars, and was again burned by the Black Prince in 1355.

About 4 M. to the E. of Castelnau-dary lies the large village of *St. Papoul*, formerly the seat of a bishop and still possessing a fine abbey-church, part of which, including the cloisters, is in the Romanesque style.

FROM CASTELNAUDARY TO CASTRES, 34 M., railway in about 11½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line skirts the town on the E., with the



CARCASSONNE

1 : 10,000

MILES

KILOMETERS



Montagne Noire (p. 107) to the right. — About 2 M. to the S. E. of (16 M.) *Revel* (Lune; Notre Dame) is the *Bassin de St. Ferréol*, the most important feeder of the Canal du Midi (p. 76). It is formed by a dam about 2600 ft. long, 230 ft. thick, and 100 ft. high. It holds 1400 million gallons of water, and when full has an area of 166 acres. — About 3½ M. to the E. of Revel (diligence, 60 c.) and 2½ M. to the N. E. of the basin, lies the small town of *Sorèze*, long famous for its Benedictine abbey, converted into a college in 1682 and acquired by the Dominicans in 1854. *Father Lacordaire* (d. 1861), the famous preacher, is buried here, and a statue (by Girardet) was erected to him in 1888. — 29½ M. *La Crémade*, where we join the line to Montauban. — 34 M. *Castres*, see p. 106.

The *Cette* line continues to descend through a fertile and well cultivated plain, traversed by the Canal du Midi. — 39 M. *Pexiora*; 43 M. *Bram* (branch to *Belvèze-Aude*, 10 M.); 51½ M. *Pézens*.

56½ M. **Carcassonne**. — **Hotels.** \**BERNARD* (Pl. a; C, 2), Rue du Marché 27, R. 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 10½, omn. 1 fr.; *BONNET* (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue de la Mairie 41, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9, omn. 1¼ fr.; \**St. JEAN-BAPTISTE* (Pl. b; C, 1), Boul. du Jardin-des-Plantes, R. 3½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10, omn. 1 fr. — *CENTRAL* (Pl. e; D, 2), Boul. de la Préfecture 16, R. 3, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *DU COMMERCE* (Pl. d; C, 2), Rue du Port 14, R. 2 fr., B. 60 c., déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr. — *Restaurant* at the station. — *Cafés.* *Julien Not*, Place Carnot; *Grand Café Ambigu*, Boul. de la Préfecture 16; others in the Boul. Barbès and near the station. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue Belfort (Pl. E, 1).

**Cabs.** With one horse, per drive ¾, per hr. 1½ fr., at night 1¼, 2 fr.; with two horses 1, 2, 1 fr. 60 c., and 3 fr. For the *Cité*, carriage and pair, 2½ fr. per hr.

*Carcassonne*, the capital of the department of the *Aude*, and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 29,298 inhab., situated on the river *Aude*. It consists of the *Lower Town*, on the left bank, near the railway, and the *Cité*, some way off, on a hill on the other bank. The latter is one of the most interesting spots in Southern France.

*Carcaso* was in existence in the Roman period, but the importance of the town began during the three centuries ending with 713, when it was in the possession of the Visigoths, and reached its climax in the 11-13th cent., when it was ruled by a series of viscounts, the Trencavels. It suffered greatly in the Albigensian war, when it was taken partly by a ruse and partly through treachery. The viscounty was united to France in 1239, like the rest of the territories to which the Montforts had laid claim after the crusade against the Albigenses. *Carcassonne* made a desperate but unavailing resistance, under the last of the Trencavels, to this absorption, and King Louis the Saint isolated the *Cité* and founded the Lower Town (1247). This latter was pillaged and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1560 many of the Huguenot inhabitants of *Carcassonne* were massacred for having dragged a statue of the Virgin through the mire.

The *LOWER TOWN*, which is well built and regularly laid out, is encircled by green and shady boulevards. The Gothic *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. C, 1; 14-16th cent.) has a massive unfinished tower from which Méchain and Delambre calculated the position of the meridian of Paris, which passes only 46 seconds to the W. This church, like many others in the S., is remarkable for the width of its nave. It is lighted by rose-windows above the chapels between the pillars, and contains some fine stained glass.

The *PLACE CARNOT* (Pl. C, 2) is planted with fine plane-trees and contains a marble *Fountain* of the 18th cent. with a figure of

Neptune, by Baratta. - The *Cathedral of St. Michel* (Pl. C, 3), a Gothic church of the 13th cent., seems to have served as a model for St. Vincent's. There is no portal at the W. end, but the wall is adorned with a fine rose-window. The church is entered from the Rue Voltaire by a small doorway on the N. side.

Near the church passes the Boulevard Barbès, in which is a bronze statue, by Falguière, of *Barbès* (1809-70), the revolutionary, with a musket curiously placed between his legs. To the E. is an old gate, known as the *Porte Barbès* (Pl. C, D, 3). At its E. extremity the boulevard passes the base of an old bastion, and assumes the name of Boulevard du Musée. Farther on, to the right, is the *Square Gambetta* (Pl. D, 2), the handsomest in the town.

Near this point, in the Grande-Rue, is the *Musée* (Pl. D, 2), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 12 to 4. It contains chiefly paintings. Here, too, is the *Town Library*, containing 47,000 volumes.

The \**Cité*, or OLD TOWN of Carcassonne, is on the S. E. side of the town (Pl. E, F, 3, 4). It is reached by crossing the Pont-Neuf over the Aude, near the Square Gambetta, or the Pont-Vieux, a little higher up, and traversing the suburb of La Barbacane. Anything more curious or unique in appearance than this town of the Middle Ages, with its double line of fortifications, furnished with fifty round towers and dominated by a citadel, can hardly be imagined. A good distant view of the finest part of it is obtained from the side of the valley. The fortifications date back to the days of the Visigoths (5th cent.), but were frequently reconstructed or altered before the 14th cent., and they were also restored in 1850-1879 by Viollet-le-Duc, who considered them the most complete and the most formidable example in Europe of fortifications of the 6th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

The outer line or enceinte is more than 1600 yds. in circumference, the inner one 1200 yds. The whole of the N. part was built by the Visigoths on the ruins of Roman fortifications, which are still visible at several points. There are only two entrances, the *Porte de l'Aude*, to the W., beyond the fortress, and the *Porte Narbonnaise*, to the E. To visit the principal points of interest the services of the custodian, who lives near the Porte de l'Aude, should be secured. Specially noteworthy are the numerous defences of the Porte de l'Aude, the *Bishop's Towers*, one of which adjoins both enceintes, the *Tower of the Inquisition*, *Charlemagne's Tower*, the *Tower of St. Nazaire*, and the *Treasury Tower*, near the Porte Narbonnaise. The Cité contains a few ancient and badly preserved houses. The small street which begins at the Porte Narbonnaise leads to the *Citadel*, in which very little restoration has been effected. It is now used as a barrack.

Next to its fortifications the chief building of the Cité is the church of \**St. NAZAIRe*, formerly a cathedral, founded in the 5th

cent., but rebuilt in the 11-14th, and restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The portal has disappeared and we enter by a Romanesque doorway on the N. side. The nave, in the Romanesque style of the 12th cent., with Gothic side-chapels, is heavy and massive when contrasted with the transept and the choir, both of which are splendid erections of the 14th cent., containing magnificent stained-glass windows. In a chapel to the left of the nave is the monument of Pierre de Roquefort (d. 1321), the bishop who finished the church, with three fine life-size figures in high-relief. To the left of the choir is the tomb of Simon Vigorce, archbishop of Narbonne (1575), with a fine marble statue. A coarse bas-relief on the S. side of the nave represents the siege of Toulouse in 1218. In the small sacristy on the same side is the interesting tomb of Bp. Radulph (1266). A tablet of red marble near the high-altar is said to mark the original resting-place of Simon de Montfort, the persecutor of the Albigenses.

A good view of the Pyrenees is obtained from a point outside the fortifications, near the Porte de l'Aude.

From Carcassonne to Quillan (excursions), see R. 28.

Resuming our journey from Carcassonne, we cross the Canal du Midi and the Aude and, after getting a fine glimpse of the Cité on the right, enter a short tunnel. We follow the valley of the Aude, at some distance from the river. 61 M. *Trèbes*; 64 M. *Floure*; 67 M. *Capendu*. To the right rises the *Montagne d'Alaric* (1950 ft.), on which the Visigoth king is said to have had a castle, with some ruins of the 14th cent. and marble quarries. — 72 M. *Moux*.

A branch-line runs hence to (17½ M.) *Caunes* (Hôt. Bastid), with valuable marble quarries.

DILIGENCE (fares respectively 80 c. and 1 fr. 80 c.) to *Fabrezan*, a country-town, 8 M. to the S., on the Orbieu, with a castle dating in part from the 12th cent., the tower of which is nearly 100 ft. high; and to *Lagrasse*, also finely situated on the Orbieu, 6 M. to the S.W., of Fabrezan. From either of these towns picturesque excursions may be made among the *Corbières*, a small chain of mountains which strikes out from the Pyrenees near the Pech de Bugarach and runs from S.W. to N.E., between the Aude and the Agly (good roads). About 3 M. to the S. of Fabrezan we join the road from Lagrasse to Narbonne, whence diverge several of the most interesting routes across the *Corbières*, the finest being those to (31 or 34 M.) *Estagel* (p. 184) and to (27 M.) *La Nouvelle* (p. 184).

Beyond (79 M.) *Lézignan* the train crosses the *Orbieu*. 84 M. *Villedaigne*; 87 M. *Marcorygnan*.

93 M. **Narbonne** (*Buffet*). — HOTELS. \*GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. b; D, 3), Boul. Gambetta; \*DE LA DORADE (Pl. a; B, 3), DE FRANCE (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue de la République 44 and 7; DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. d; C, 1), at the station, R. 2 fr., unpretending. — CAFÉS in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and Cours de la République. — POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), in the Place du Tribunal, beside the former cathedral.

*Narbonne*, a town of 27,824 inhab., is situated in a dusty plain, 5 M. from the Mediterranean, with which it is connected by the Canal de la Robine. Though still carrying on a number of industries (distilling, coopers, etc.), it has emphatically seen its best days, and its streets are badly built and ill-paved. A

handsome new quarter has, however, been laid out near the station, necessitating the removal of the interesting old fortifications. It is a disappointing town to those who bear in mind its former importance, as its only lions are the old Cathedral and the Archbishop's Palace. Even the Museum is poor in antiquities.

Narbonne, *Narbo*, was a flourishing town as early as the 5th cent. B. C. It was colonized by the Romans B. C. 116. At that time it was surrounded by lakes which were connected with the Lake of Sijean (p. 184) and so communicated with the sea, thus making the town one of the first ports of the Mediterranean and the rival of Massilia. It gave its name to *Gallia Narbonensis*, part of Gaul conquered by the Romans before the time of Caesar. Martial, in A. D. 95, speaks of it as a beautiful town, and Sidonius Apollinaris (d. 484) praises its theatre, temple, capitol, warm baths, triumphal arches, and other buildings, of which nothing remains but fragments discovered in the walls of the *enceinte*, which were demolished in 1867. The Visigoths established themselves here in 413 and kept possession of the town till 719, when it was taken by the Saracens after two years' siege. So strongly did the latter fortify it that Charles Martel failed to take it and the troops of Pepin only effected their entrance through treason in 759. In 817, under Charlemagne, the town became the capital of the duchy of Septimania or Gothia, but it afterwards had its own viscounts, passing subsequently first to the Counts of Auvergne, then to those of Toulouse, with whose dominions it was finally united to France in 1507. The decay of the town dates from the beginning of the 14th cent., when the Jews, who had been established in a quarter of their own by Charlemagne, were expelled, and the port became silted up through the bursting of a dyke, by which the Romans had diverted to it a branch of the Aude. — The honey of Narbonne is considered the best in France.

The best way from the station to the centre of the town is to follow the Boulevard de la Gare (Pl. C, 1, 2; B, 2) to the right, leaving the old town to be visited on the return. The Rue de la République leads to the left from the end of the boulevard, along the Canal de la Robine, to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 3).

The \*CHURCH OF ST. JUST (Pl. B, C, 3), formerly the *Cathedral* (closed from noon till 3), is a fine but unfinished Gothic edifice dating mainly from 1272-1332. The work was resumed in the 18th cent., and again in the 19th, but has once more been interrupted. The choir, the only ancient part, with towers added in the 15th cent., is a vast pile 131 ft. in height, rivalling the churches of the North in boldness of style, though not in richness of ornamentation. The exterior is crowned with a double range of battlements, and the flying buttresses end in turrets.

INTERIOR. In the ambulatory are some interesting tombs of bishops of the 14th and 16th cent.; in the 3rd chapel on the left, that of a general of the time of Henri IV. The organ-case dates from 1741. The treasury contains MSS., missals, ivory carvings, portable altars, a cross, a chalice, etc. (7-16th cent.). Fine view from the towers. — Adjoining the church are some remains of the *Cloisters* (14-15th cent.).

The chief remains of the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (13-14th cent.), which was fortified in the Middle Ages, are three towers on the façade, the largest (on the left) dating from 1318. The Gothic HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. B, C, 3), between this tower and the next, was built by Viollett-le-Duc.

NARBONNE

1 : 11000

Scale 1:11000



# BÉZIERS

1:110000

Scale: 1:110000  
Distance: 1 km

Tramways

Boulevard de l'Opéra

Boulevard de la République

Boulevard de Paul Riquet

2

2

2

2

2

N.E.

C

D

E



The \*MUSEUM, in the same building, chiefly contains paintings and a fine ceramic collection (Sun. and Thurs., 2-4; to strangers at other times also). We enter by the door to the left, at the end of the court, or by skirting the building to the left to the Jardin Public at the back of it. The garden contains sculptures, inscriptions, architectural fragments, and other antiquities found at Narbonne; the rest of the antiquities have been deposited in the old Eglise de Lamourguier (Pl. C, 4), beyond the canal, and may be seen on application to the keeper of the Museum.

Room I. Gallic and Roman antiquities; fossils from the quarries of Armissan, 5 M. to the E. of Narbonne; six pictures representing aldermen of Narbonne in the 17th cent., etc. — Room II, in the large tower, has a beautiful ceiling, executed in 1634 by Italian artists and representing Genii and Muses; also a Roman mosaic found at Narbonne, and various paintings. — The last gallery (see below), the ancient dining hall of the archbishops, and other rooms are also interesting for their decorations. — The remainder of the paintings, including some interesting works, are hung in Rooms III, VI, and VII.

Rooms IV & V contain the \*Ceramic Collection, which comprises over 600 pieces. Among the most noteworthy are the Mauro-Spanish ware, from València (Nos. 1-13); the Italian majolica of Castelli (71), Deruta (72, 73), Savona (90, 92), Urbino (97, 98, 101-103), etc.; the porcelain and glazed ware of China, Japan, Persia, Berlin, Saxony, France, etc.

Rooms VI (*Salle Chaber*) and VII (*Galerie Peyre*) contain paintings, for the most part of the Italian, French, Netherlandish, and Spanish Schools of the 16-18th centuries.

Room VIII. Casts from the antique. To the right, between the windows, 529. *Silenus*, an ancient marble statue found in constructing the railway. — The GALLERY parallel to the large hall, contains furniture, engravings, etc.

The Rue Droite leads from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville towards the station. In the Rue Michelet, to the right, is the church of St. Sébastien (Pl. C, 2), in the florid Gothic style. The chapel to the right contains a fine stone reredos. St. Sebastian (250-88), the well-known martyr, was a native of Narbonne. — Archæologists may visit the church of St. Paul *Serge* (Pl. A, 4), a Gothic building of the 13th cent., beyond the Robine to the S.W.

From Narbonne to *Perpignan*, see R. 29. — A branch-line runs from Narbonne to (18 M.) *Bize*, a manufacturing town on the Cesse, with some prehistoric caves. — Tramway to *Coursan* (see below), hourly; 60 c.

97 M. *Coursan* (*Maison Dorée*), a town of 3767 inhab., on the Aude, with an artesian well yielding an aërated and ferruginous thermal water. — We cross the Aude. — Beyond (102 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nissan*, we thread a tunnel of 550 yards, partly under another tunnel through which the Canal du Midi passes. Reaching Béziers, we cross the *Orb*, which a little lower down is also crossed by a fine aqueduct of the Canal du Midi.

108 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Béziers**. — Railway Stations. *Gare du Midi* or *Grande Gare* (Pl. C, D, 5; buffet); *Gare du Nord* or *Gare de Pézenas* (Pl. D, 1). — Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX (Pl. a), DE LA POSTE (Pl. b), DU COMMERCE (Pl. c), R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3 fr., D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , commercial, DE LA RESERVE (Pl. d), all in the Allées Paul Riquet (Pl. C, 3); DU NORD (Pl. e; C, 4), Place de la Citadelle, pens. 8 fr.; DE PARIS, DU CHEMIN-DE-FER, at the station, unpretending. — Cafés. Several near the theatre, well fitted up. — Cabs. Per drive 1 fr.,

per hr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; with two horses  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 fr. — *Electric Tramways* (comp. Plan), 10 c., 15 c. with correspondance.

Béziers, with 52,077 inhab., finely situated on a hill, is a town of very ancient origin, having been colonized by the Romans under the name of *Beterrae Septimanorum*. Like most of its neighbours, it suffered severely in the Albigensian war, and in 1209 about 20-30,000 of its citizens were massacred or burned. Béziers produces good red wines and carries on a large trade in brandy.

Quitting the Gare du Midi, foot-passengers ascend across the *Jardin des Poètes* (Pl. D, 5), embellished with a monumental *Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze Titan, by Injalbert, to the ALLÉES PAUL RIQUET (Pl. C, 3, 4), the central and finest part of the town, forming a shady promenade 650 yds. long. In the first half of it stands a statue (by David d'Angers) of *Paul Riquet* (Pl. 3; C, 4), the constructor of the Canal du Midi (p. 76), who was a native of Béziers. Adjacent is the large *Place de la Citadelle* (band twice or thrice a week), with a tasteful marble fountain. At the end of the avenue rises the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3).

The Rue du Quatre-Septembre, diverging to the left on this side of the theatre, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3; 18th cent.), whence we proceed to the old cathedral of St. NAZAIRE (Pl. A, 4), the principal building of Béziers, at the S. W. end of the town. It dates from the 12-14th cent. and is in the Gothic style peculiar to the district, partly fortified and showing little adornment. The windows of the choir retain their old glass and iron scrollwork. In the W. façade is a fine rose-window and behind is a large square tower. The S. transept is adjoined by Gothic cloisters of the 14th century.

The terrace by the church affords a magnificent view, comprising the valley of the Orb, the Cévennes to the N., the Corbières to the S. W., and the Mediterranean to the S.

The *Hôtel Fabrégat*, Rue Fabrégat 6, near St. Nazaire, now accommodates the small MUSÉE (Pl. 1; A, B, 4), consisting chiefly of paintings, mostly of the French school.

In the *Amphitheatre* (*Arènes*) of Béziers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Allées Paul Riquet viâ the Avenue de Besson (Pl. D, 3), open-air lyrical and dramatic performances take place annually in summer. — *Bull Fights* in the Spanish fashion are held at Béziers in spring and summer.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. are the interesting *Locks of Fonserannes*, by which the Canal du Midi descends 80 ft. within 330 yds. to reach the level of the Orb. — At the mouth of the Orb,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. E., are the modest sea-baths of *Sérignan*, 3 M. beyond the little town of that name, served by a steam-tramway (1 hr.; 75 c.) starting from the bridge above the railway-bridge.

From Béziers to *Neussargues* and to *Rodez*, etc., see RR. 38, 16.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIÂ PAULHAN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). — The direct line is quitted at *Vias* (p. 105), whence we ascend to the N. through the valley of the *Hérault*. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pézenas* (*Hôtel de la Paix*; *du Commerce*), the Roman *Piscenæa*, a very ancient town of 6995 inhab., with an important trade in cognac. During the 17th cent. this town was frequently the meeting-place of the Estates of the large and wealthy province, and it still retains several buildings

dating from that period of prosperity. Among these are the *Hôtel d'Alphonse* (16th cent.); the *Theatre*, formerly a chapel and the scene of the meetings of the Estates; several old *Mansions*, *Gates*, etc. Here Molière made his début in 1655-56 and composed his 'Précieuses Ridicules'. The town has also another station, on the line from Béziers to Montpellier via Mèze (see below). The *Château de la Grange-des-Prés*, once belonging to the families of Montmorency and Conti, lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N. — 29 M. *Paulhan* (Buffet), on the line from Castres and Montauban to Montpellier (p. 109). — To *Lodève*, see p. 109.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIA MÈZE, 50 M. This line, starting from the *Gare de Pézenas* (p. 103), is almost without interest to the tourist. 15½ M. *Pézenas* (p. 104). — 27 M. *Mèze* (*Hôt. Eustache*), a town of 6215 inhab., on the N. bank of the *Etang de Thau*, with salt-works. Steamer to *Cette*, see p. 276. — 37 M. *Montbazin* (p. 110). — 50 M. *Montpellier*, see p. 269.

FROM BÉZIERS TO ST. CHINIAN (*St. Pons*), 18½ M. This line also starts from the *Gare de Pézenas* (see above), and runs via (8 M.) the little town of *Cazouls-lès-Béziers*. — 18½ M. *St. Chinian* (*Hôt. du Grand-Soleil*) is an industrial place of 3112 inhab., in a picturesque situation. A public conveyance plies hence to *St. Pons* (p. 107).

119½ M. *Villeneuve-lès-Béziers*, beyond which the Mediterranean comes into view on the right. — 119½ M. *Vias*, with an interesting church of the 14th century. To Montpellier via Pézenas, see above.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. is a curious modern *Aqueduct* by which the *Libron* crosses the *Canal du Midi*. It consists of two movable parts, which open and shut for the passage of boats along the canal.

122 M. **Agde** (*Hôtel du Cheval Blanc*, on the quay), the ancient *Agathè*, founded by the Massilians, a town of 8478 inhab., is situated on the *Hérault* and the *Canal du Midi*, 3 M. from the sea, and has a harbour carrying on a brisk trade with Spain and Italy. Like most of the towns in Southern France, Agde was taken and sacked by the Vandals, the Visigoths, the Saracens, the Franks, and the Crusaders in the Albigensian war. The Calvinists also held possession of it from 1562 to 1577.

We enter the town by a suspension-bridge over the *Hérault*. To the right is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.), with a crenelated roof which gives it the appearance of a castle from a distance. Below are large Romanesque arcades with small windows resembling loop-holes. The tower, which has no spire, is in a similar style. The W. portal has been built up and the choir transferred to the W. end of the church, while the entrance is now in one of the chapels of the original choir at the E. end. — The main street leads in the opposite direction from the church to an *Esplanade*, on which are remains of old fortifications and a *Fountain* with a marble statue of *Agathè*.

To the S.E. of Agde rises the *Pic St. Loup* or *Montagne d'Agde*, an extinct volcano (380 ft.), which furnished the lava of which the town is built, and off the coast is the little *Île de Brescou*, which, like the *Cap d'Agde* and the mouth of the *Hérault*, is fortified.

We next cross the canal and the *Hérault* and pass, on the left, the *Etang de Thau*, a salt lagoon 11 M. long and 5-8 M. wide, on the banks of which are large salt-works. The *Canal du Midi* (p. 76) ends here and is prolonged to the sea by the *Canal de Cette*. — Beyond (125 M.) *Les Onglous*, the line follows a tongue of land, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

wide, between the Mediterranean and the lake. On the opposite bank lies Mèze (p. 105). At the N.E. end are the baths of *Balaruc* (p. 276). Finally we cross the Canal de *Cette*, and reach —

136 M. *Cette* (*Buffet*), see p. 275.

## 15. From Montauban to Montpellier viâ Castres.

**Bédarieux. Paulhan. Lamalou-les-Bains.**

167 M. RAILWAY in  $7\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 30 fr. 25, 20 fr. 40, 13 fr. 30 c.). — This route is 19 M. shorter than that viâ Toulouse (RR. 10,14).

*Montauban*, see p. 72. The line ascends the valley of the *Tarn*, through an uninteresting plain on the left bank. —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bressols*; 8 M. *Labastide-St-Pierre*; 12 M. *Nohic*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Villemur*, with 3944 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Tarn*. —  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Magdalaine*; 23 M. *Bessières*. — Beyond (25 M.) *Buzet-sur-Tarn* we join the line from Toulouse to Limoges viâ Capdenac (R. 13, II, b), on the right.

$27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Sulpice* (*Buffet*). We cross the *Agout* and ascend the valley of that river, which we cross and recross several times, at *Lavaur* by a bridge 95 ft. in height. — 32 M. *St. Jean-de-Rives*.

$36\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lavaur** (*Goulard*; *Bertrand*), an ancient town with 6382 inhab., on the left bank of the *Agout*, was a stronghold of the Albigenses, sacked by Simon de Montfort in 1211. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, held in 1685-1687 by Fléchier, before his translation to Nîmes. The *Cathedral*, a brick edifice of the 13th cent., contains two fine paintings, one of which is a Christ, by Ribera. The *Church of St. François* (14th cent.) has a richly decorated interior. The *Jardin de l'Evêché* is a public promenade with a *Statue of Las Cases* (1766-1842), who shared the exile of Napoleon I. and wrote the 'Mémorial de Ste-Hélène'. The rearing of silk-worms, silk-spinning, etc., are considerable industries at Lavaur.

41 M. *Fiac*;  $46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Paul - Damiatte*, two villages on the *Agout*; 55 M. *Semalens*. — Beyond (57 M.) *La Crémade* the line to Castelnau-daudry diverges to the right.

$61\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Castres** (*Grand-Hôtel*, Rue Thiers; *Hôt. du Nord*, Rue Sabatier, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; tramway to the town, 10 c.), an uninteresting town with 28,204 inhab., on the *Agout* and the *Durenque*. Until 1625 it was one of the chief strongholds of the Calvinists, but in that year it was forced to submit and was dismantled. The town has large manufactures of textile fabrics.

The *Hôtel de Ville* occupies the old Bishops' Palace, built by Mansart, and incorporates a Romanesque tower dating from an old Benedictine abbey, round which the town sprang up. The old *Jardin de l'Evêché* (17th cent.), behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, is now a public promenade. The *Church of St. Benoît*, the former cathedral,

opposite the Hôtel de Ville, was reconstructed in the 17-18th centuries. Farther on is the *Place Nationale*, embellished with a fountain. The town is connected by two bridges with the suburb on the left bank.

The little town of *Burlats* (hotels),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E., contains a ruined *Church* of the Romanesque and Gothic styles, and the *Pavillon d'Adelaide*, the remains of a 12th cent. château.

From Castres to *Castelnau-d'Arthez*, see p. 99.

FROM CASTRES TO CARMAUX (*Rodez*) viâ *Albi*,  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 20, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.). —  $29\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albi*, *Gare d'Orléans* (branch to *Tessonnères*, see p. 96). The line skirts the town to the right and crosses the *Tarn* near the cathedral.  $30\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albi*, *Gare du Midi*, in the suburb on the right bank. —  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Carmaux* (*Mader; Alary*), with 10,068 inhab., has important coal-mines. — The railway is to be continued to *Rodez* (p. 111), and will be carried across the *Viaur*, a little beyond *Tanus* (10 M. from *Carmaux*), by a viaduct even larger than that of *Garabit* (p. 257).

FROM CASTRES TO LACAUNE, 29 M. by the old road (carr. 25-35 fr.), 33 M. by the new road (diligence in 7-8 hrs.; 5 fr.). — The old road, which is more interesting but steeper than the other, leads viâ the *Sidobre*, a granite plateau, and (15 M.) *Brassac* (hotel), on the *Agout*. The new road runs viâ the valley of the *Durenque* and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Brassac*. — *Lacaune* (*Hôtel Bastide; Mouton; de l'Etablissement*), picturesquely situated on the *Gijou*, has a *Bath Establishment*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. (tramway), with thermal and cold mineral springs. — Routes to *St. Pons* viâ *La Salvetat*, and to *Graissac* viâ *St. Gervais-Ville* and *Murat-sur-Vèbre*, see pp. 108, 260.

Beyond Castres our train crosses the *Agout*, crosses and recrosses the *Thoré*, and halts at (64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lostange*.

66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Labruguière*, a manufacturing town (3255 inhab.), with a ruined castle and a fine Romanesque tower. — 70 M. *Roubinarié*; 72 M. *St. Alby*.

73 M. *Mazamet* (*Hôtel Lamothe*), a prosperous town (13,712 inhab.) on the *Arnette*, to the N.W. of the *Montagne Noire*. The scanty ruins of the *Château d'Hautpoul* occupy an eminence about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town. About 3 M. to the S., on the *Carcassonne* road, is the *Cascade du Linoubre*, 165 ft. in height.

The two chief summits of the *Montagne Noire* may be ascended hence in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (with guide): the *Pic de Nore* (3970 ft.), to the S.E., viâ the valley of the *Arnette*; the *Pic de Montaud* (3350 ft.), to the S.W., by the new *Carcassonne* road.

76 M. *Alberts*. — At (79 M.) *St. Amans-Soult*, Marshal Soult (1769-1852) was born and died. — 82 M. *Albine*; 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lacaubarède*. Then, beyond a short tunnel, (87 M.) *Labastide-Rouairoux*, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 2820 inhabitants.

A tunnel nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long takes us from the valley of the *Thoré* to that of the *Salesse*, and from the basin of the Atlantic to that of the Mediterranean. The scenery changes; fig-trees and olives appear. — 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Courniou*.

95 M. *St. Pons* or *St. Pons-de-Thomières* (*Hôtel Pastré*), a cloth-manufacturing town with 3049 inhab., about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left, in a valley at the head of which the *Jaur* rises. We pass under the railway and follow a fine avenue of plane-trees to the town. Near the other end of the town is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.; rebuilt

in the 18th), which has a fine old portal behind the choir, and in the interior, handsome choir-stalls and choir-screen.

FROM ST. PONS TO ST. CHINIAN (*Béziers*), 14 M., public conveyance in 2½-3 hrs. (fare 2 fr.), thrice a day, from the Café du Commerce, near the church. — The route leads viâ the deep *Defile of the Nougre* and down the valley of the *Vernazobres*. — St. Chinian, see p. 105.

FROM ST. PONS TO LA SALVETAT, 13½ M., public conveyance in about 3 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.), starting daily at 1 p. m. from the little Hôtel Dauzat, at the end of the main street. — The route leads viâ the *Col du Saunail* or *du Cabaretou* (3115 ft.) to (13½ M.) La Salvetat (2195 ft.; *Hôtel Calbérac*), with 3124 inhab., on the right bank of the Agout, a favourite summer-resort of the inhabitants of the plain of Narbonnais. Here are the mineral springs of *Rieumajou*. The neighbourhood is bracing, abounding in game and fish, and is a good centre for excursions. — *Lacaune* (p. 107) lies 12½ M. to the N. of La Salvetat.

A small tunnel is traversed. — 97½ M. *Riols* has cloth-manufactures. Beyond (101½ M.) *St. Etienne-d'Albagnan* the Jaur is spanned by three bridges. The bare heights to the left are the *Monts de l'Espinouse* (3550 ft.). — 105 M. *Olargues*, situated on a crag on the right bank. We cross a long and lofty viaduct to (107½ M.) *Mons-la-Trivalle*. To the Gorge d'Héric, see p. 109. Beyond another viaduct and two tunnels we enter the valley of the *Orb*, and halt at *Colombières* (hotel), where are a double waterfall, a ruined château, and a huge chestnut-tree; the Gorge d'Héric may also be visited hence. To the left rise the lofty cliffs of the *Caroux* (p. 109). Beyond a tunnel is (113 M.) *Le Poujol*.

114 M. **Lamalou-les-Bains.** — Hotels. At Lamalou-le-Bas: GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., GR. HÔT. DES BAINS, DU NORD, these three of the first rank, 8-12 fr. per day. DU MIDI, DE LA PAIX, DE FRANCE, second-class. — At Lamalou-le-Centre: GRAND-HÔTEL DU CENTRE. — At Lamalou-le-Haut: HÔTEL DE L'ESTABLISSEMENT; TABARIÉ, R. from 11½, B. ¾, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. — Numerous Villas and Furnished Houses.

**Bath Establishments.** At Lamalou-le-Bas: Bains de piscine 11¼-4 fr., douches 11½-13½, plunge-bath 2 fr. — At Lamalou-le-Haut: Bains de piscine 11¼-2, bain de baignoire 3, douche 1½ fr. — At Lamalou-le-Centre: baths 1½, douches 1½-2 fr. — *Mineral Water*, 10 c. per glass.

**Carriages.** About 25 fr. per day; drives in the environs 10-40 fr. (tariff). — **Tramway Omnibuses** between the station, the three bath-establishments, and La Vernière, 15, 20, 25 c. — **Donkeys**, 5 fr. per day.

**Casinos.** Casino-Théâtre at Lamalou-le-Bas; Casino Municipal, new. Post & Telegraph Office at Lamalou-le-Centre.

*Lamalou-les-Bains*, a thermal station amidst the mountain-spurs that unite the Cévennes and the Montagne Noire (p. 107), consists of *Lamalou-le-Bas* or *l'ancien*, *Lamalou-le-Centre*, and *Lamalou-le-Haut*, all near each other and at about the same elevation (590 ft.). The waters (61-114° Fahr.) are especially efficacious in rheumatic and nervous affections. The visitors are mostly from the S. of France and from Spain. Lamalou is very hot and dusty in summer, like all this part of Southern France.

The ETABLISSEMENT DU BAS, to the left in the village, behind the casino, is pleasantly situated round a shady court, open towards the valley. On the hill-slope behind are a pretty Park, with the *Usclade* spring (118° Fahr.), one of the chief mineral springs, and

a small *Botanic Garden* (adm. free). The *Lacets de Rhèdes* offer a picturesque walk with fine views. — The *ETABLISSEMENT DU CENTRE*, rebuilt in 1892, has a *Hydropathic Establishment* in connection with it. — The *ETABLISSEMENT DU HAUT*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, is a well-equipped establishment in a pleasant *Park*, with a small stream and the buvette of the *Petit-Vichy*.

**Excursions and Walks.** By *TRANWAY* (25 c.) to the *Park of La Vernière* (adm. 25 c.), about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.S.E., on the right bank of the *Orb*.

ON FOOT or on *DONKEYS*. To the N.W., to *Villecelle* (3 M.), a typical Cevenole village; to *Le Fraïsse*, with its legendary chestnut-tree, 3 hrs. there and back; to the N.E. to the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-de-Capimont* (4 hrs.; fine view); to the S.W. to the priory of *St. Pierre-de-Rhèdes*, the foundation of which is attributed to Charlemagne; to the *Caroux*, see below.

By *CARRIAGE*. *Viâ Hérépian* and the valley of the *Mare* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villemagne*, said to have been endowed by Charlemagne (10 fr. there and back). The church dates from the 12th century. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is the picturesque *Pont du Diable*. To *St. Gervais*, see below. — To the *Valley of the Orb* and the *Gorge d'Héric*, 10 M., an interesting excursion requiring  $\frac{1}{2}$  day. The route leads through a highly picturesque part of the valley *viâ Le Poujol* and (5 M.) *Colombières* (p. 108). The imposing rocky amphitheatre of the *Gorge d'Héric* lies to the left of the road, a little before the ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pont de Tarassac*, a suspension-bridge over the *Orb*, commanding a beautiful view. This excursion may also be made by taking the train to *Mons-la-Trivalle* (p. 108), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the *Pont de Tarassac*. — To ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 20 fr.) *St. Gervais-Ville* (*Hôtel Soulié*), a village with 1780 inhab., picturesquely situated on a tributary of the *Mare*, *viâ* the plateau of *Taussac*, returning by the valley of the *Mare* *viâ Villemagne* ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.; see above). — From *St. Gervais* to *Graissesac* and to *Lacaune*, see pp. 107, 260.

**ASCENT OF MONT CAROUX** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). We drive to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Douch* (there and back 35 fr.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the N.W. of the plateau; or walk *viâ Villecelle*, *Le Fraïsse* (see above), *Le Logis-Neuf* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Lamalou*), and *Douch* (about 1 hr. from the top). **Mont Caroux** (3585 ft.; guide 6 fr.; from the inn 2 fr.), though not very lofty, commands an admirable view, embracing the plain of Bas-Languedoc, part of the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, *Mont Ventoux*, and the beginning of the Alps.

Beyond *Lamalou* the railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Orb*. — 116 M. *Hérépian*. To *Villemagne*, see above. We cross the *Orb*, and join the main line from *Neussargues* to *Béziers* (R. 38).

118 M. *Bédarieux* (*Buffet*), see p. 260.

The *Montpellier* line follows that to *Béziers* as far as (124 M.) *Faugères*, the next station, where it turns to the E. It then passes through three tunnels. — 131 M. *Gabian*, a large village with a ruined château; then three other small stations.

142 M. *Paulhan* (*Buffet*). Railway to *Béziers* and *Pézenas*, see p. 105.

FROM *PAULHAN* TO *LODÈVE*,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 45 c.). This line is a continuation of the line from *Béziers* through the valley of the *Hérault*. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Clermont-l'Hérault* (*Hôt. du Commerce; de la Renaissance*), an industrial town (5083 inhab.) with tanneries and manufactures of woollen cloth, mainly for the army. It contains a church of the 13-14th cent. and a ruined castle. About 5 M. to the S.W. is the small village of *Mourèze*, in a curious amphitheatre of dolomitic rocks recalling *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 266). A carriage (4-8 pers., 20-30 fr.) may be ordered in advance, through the station-master, for a visit to

this 'cirque'. — 101½ M. *Rabieux*, junction of a line to Montpellier (p. 275). — 18½ M. *Lodève* (*Hôtel du Nord*; *du Commerce*), the *Luteva* of the ancients, a finely situated town of 9060 inhabitants, was governed in the Middle Ages by viscounts, and then by bishops, who up to 1789 had the right of coining money. It is now a manufacturing town, specially engaged in making military cloth. The former *Cathedral* dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

We cross the *Hérault*. Between (144½ M.) *Campagnan* and (146 M.) *St. Pargoire* is a tunnel, and beyond (150½ M.) *Villeveyrac* another.

156 M. *Montbazin*, also a station on the line from Béziers via *Mèze* (p. 105) and connected by rail with *Cette* (8 M.), via *Balaruc* (p. 106). — 159 M. *Cournonterral*; 161½ M. *Fabrègues*.

167 M. *Montpellier* (*Buffet*), see p. 269.

## 16. From Capdenac to Rodez and Béziers.

**RAILWAY** to *Rodez*, 41 M., in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.); from *Rodez* to *Mende*, 68 M., in 6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 45, 5 fr. 50 c.). — From *Rodez* to *Béziers*, 120 M., in 6½-7½ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 85, 14 fr. 75, 9 fr. 55 c.). — From *Paris* to *Béziers* via *Limoges* and *Rodez*, 532 M., see R. 13 and below; via *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Neussargues*, 500 M., see R. 38.

*Capdenac*, see p. 94. This line, parts of which are interesting, ascends the valley of the *Lot*, commanding a series of pleasant views. Two tunnels. — 5 M. *St. Martin-de-Bouillac*. To the left, beyond another tunnel, are the ruins of the château of *La Roque-Bouillac*. — 7½ M. *Panchot*. We now quit the valley of the *Lot* by a tunnel and reach (9 M.) *Viriez*, a small industrial town with coal-mines and zinc works.

A branch-line runs from *Viriez* to (13½ M.) *Decazeville* (*Hôtel des Houillères*), a town of 9634 inhab., the centre of the coal-fields of the *Aveyron*, which occupy an area of 30 sq. M. and rank third among the coal-fields of France. Here and at *Firmy*, 3 M. farther on, are spots where the coal crops out on the surface of the ground and forms beds more than 160 ft. thick. With these important mines are connected smelting-works, blast-furnaces, foundries, and forges. The town owes its name to the *Duc Decazes* (1780-1860), a minister of Louis XVIII., and the chief promoter of these works, to whom a bronze statue, by Dumont, has been erected here.

The line now ascends considerably. 12 M. *Aubin* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a town of 9781 inhab., with coal and iron mines and iron-works. — 13½ M. *Cransac* (*Hôt. Sahut*, etc.; 5955 inhab.), with mineral springs.

About 5 M. to the S. is the handsome *Château de Bournazel* (15-16th cent.). In the *Collines du Montet* and *des Fontaines*, to the N., are coal-mines that have been on fire for centuries; smoke and sometimes flames are seen issuing from them.

We now traverse a busy district. — 27 M. *Marcillac*.

About 15 M. to the N.W. lies *Conques* (*Hôtel Ste. Foy*), with an interesting Romanesque abbey-church (11th cent.), possessing many fine reliquaries and other treasures, some dating from the 10th century.

At (30 M.) *Nuces* we reach a high plateau, commanding a fine and extensive view. We then cross a viaduct 115 ft. high and reach

(32½ M.) *Vane* and (35 M.) *Salles-la-Source* (Hôt. Pouthel), a large and picturesque village with fine cascades and grottoes.

41 M. **Rodez**. — **Hotels.** DE FRANCE, Place de la Cité 7, R. 3, B. 3/4, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., omn. 40 c.; \*BINEY, Boulevard Gambetta, R. 11½-21½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., omn. 40 c. — **Buffet**, with rooms, at the station.

*Rodez*, a town of 16,303 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Ruteni* and later of the *Rouergue*, is the chief town of the department of the *Aveyron* and the seat of a bishop. It stands on an eminence, the base of which is washed by the *Aveyron*, ¾ M. from the station.

In the suburb below the town proper a fine *Church of the Sacré-Coeur* is being built. A street ascends to the left, a little farther on, to the boulevards surrounding the old town, which command fine views. We turn to the right on reaching the boulevards and pass between the Grand Séminaire and a view-point with a small garden, in which a bronze statue (by Puëch) was erected in 1889 to *Monteil* (1769-1850), the historian, a native of *Rodez*. The seminary-garden stretches from the left side of the boulevard to the ancient rampart. Farther on, near the cathedral, is the *Bishops' Palace* (17th cent.), which still retains a massive mediæval tower and a wall with Romanesque arcades.

The **CATHEDRAL** or *Notre-Dame* of *Rodez* is an imposing fabric built between 1277 and 1535. As is the case with most of the churches of Southern France, the exterior is bare and severe in aspect. The W. front, flanked by two massive towers, is without a portal, but has a grand Flamboyant rose-window and a gallery in the same style, surmounted by a Renaissance pediment. The *\*Tower*, beyond the N. entrance, is square below but above consists of three octagonal stages remarkable for the richness of their decoration and flanked by four turrets with statues of the Evangelists. On the platform is a statue of the Virgin. The interesting side-portals, in the Gothic style, are much dilapidated.

Among the chief points of interest in the interior are the *Gallery*, in the Renaissance style, extending into the aisles; the *Rood Loft*, in the same style, now in the S. transept, but formerly at the entrance to the choir; the fine Gothic *Stalls*; the *Organ Case* in the N. transept; on the same side, a *Sarcophagus* of the 5th or 6th cent., and a *Virgin* of the 14th cent. in the first chapel on the N. side of the choir; the *Tombs* of the bishops, from the middle ages down to the present day; an *Altar* with a fresco of the 6th cent. in the apsidal chapel; an *Alto-relief* of the Agony in the Garden, and a *Holy Sepulchre*, in the Renaissance style, in two chapels to the right of the nave, one of which is enclosed by a fine screen in the Flamboyant style.

The Rue Frayssinous, on the N. of the cathedral, and the following street lead to the Place de la Cité, in which is a bronze *Statue of Mr. Affre* (1793-1848), Archbishop of Paris, who was born in the district. — The Rue Neuve, to the right, connects the Place de la Cité with the Place du Bourg, before reaching which we pass, on the right, an old *House* with a corner-tower adorned with an Annunciation. Farther on, to the right, at the corner of the Rue d'Armagnac is the *Hôtel d'Armagnac*, a Renaissance edifice, also

bearing an Annunciation and numerous medallions. — A little farther down, as we come from the Place, is the *Church of St. Amans*, with a Romanesque nave, restored in the 18th century. The Rue d'Armagnac and the following street join the boulevards near the *Palais de Justice*, in which is a small *Musée* (open on Sun., 1-3 p. m.). Thence we return to the cathedral viâ the Boulevards Gally and Gambetta (to the right). The former passes the *Lycée*, behind which is a *Fountain*, bearing a *Bust of Gally*, a benefactor of the town. — In the small square in front of the cathedral is a bronze *Statue of Samson*, by Gayrard of Rodez.

A railway is being built from Rodez to *Carmaux* and *Albi* (p. 96). — A public conveyance plies to (16½ M.) *Espalion*, by an uninteresting route, except near Espalion (see below).

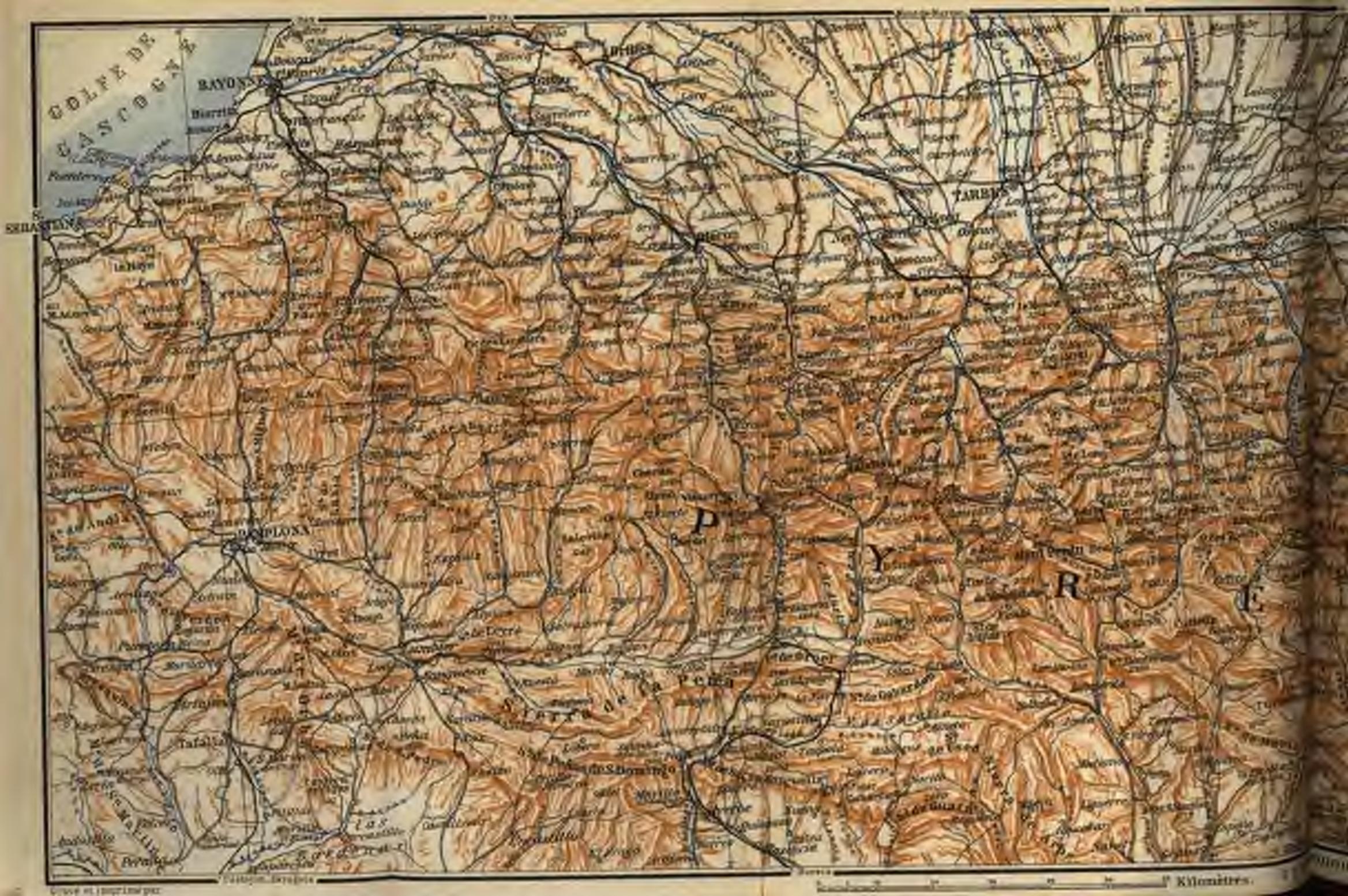
The line now ascends the valley of the *Aveyron*, crossing the river several times and traversing a partly wooded district, with coal-mines. 46 M. *Canabols*; 47½ M. *Gages*. — 52 M. *Bertholène*, beyond the station, to the left, dominated by a ruin.

A DILIGENCE plies hence to (11 M.) *Espalion*, viâ *Gabriac*, a large village halfway, on an eminence, near which is a pilgrimage-chapel. The road, descending in windings, affords fine views of the *Valley of the Lot*, with its châteaux (see below), and of the *Monts d'Aubrac* (p. 258). — *Espalion (Hôtel David)*, a picturesque old town with 3787 inhab. and an ancient château, is situated in the deep valley of the *Lot*, above which rise the picturesque ruined châteaux of *Calmont-d'Olt* and *Roquelaure*. — Conveyance from Rodez, see above. — An attractive road runs from Espalion to (13½ M.) the station of *Campagnac* (p. 258) viâ the ravine of the *Lot* till beyond (2½ M.) *St. Côme*, and thence viâ (3 M.) *Lassouts* and (3 M.) *Ste. Eulalie*, 13/4 M. to the S.W. of *St. Geniez-d'Olt* (p. 259).

55 M. *Laissac*; 59½ M. *Lugans*, with a château, to the left; 61 M. *Gaillac*; 64 M. *Recoules*.

At (69 M.) *Sévérac-le-Château* (p. 259) we join the direct line from Clermont-Ferrand (Paris) to *Béziers*, see R. 38.





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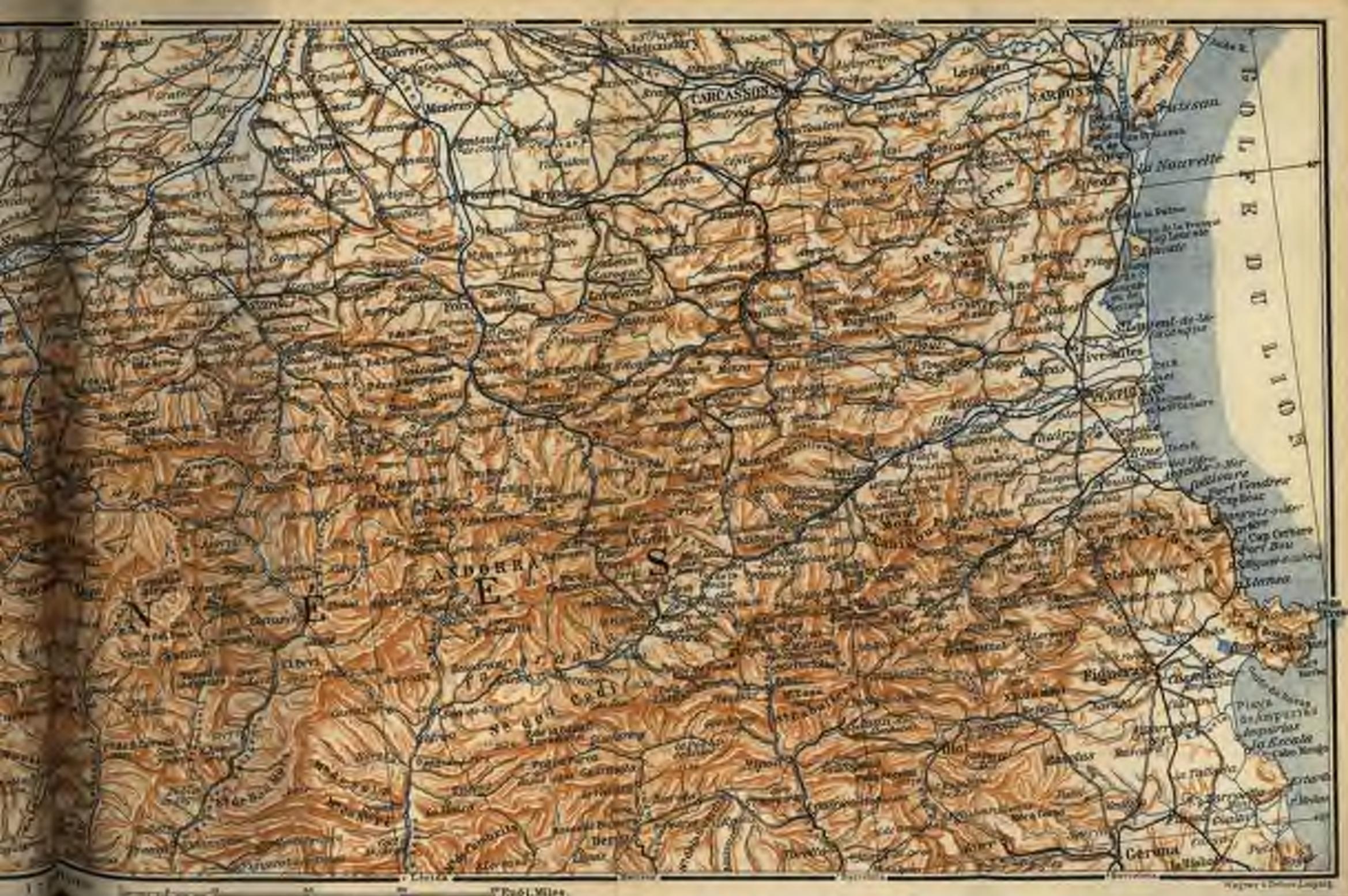
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## 17. From Bayonne to San Sebastián.

34 M. RAILWAY in  $11\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs.; fares about 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c.; to *Hendaye*, on the frontier, 22 M.; thence to *San Sebastián*, 12 M. No through-tickets; travellers must book to Irun and thence to St. Sebastián (return-tickets from Irun are valid only for the day on which they are issued). — French money is accepted at *San Sebastián*, the *franc* and *centime* corresponding to the Spanish *peseta* and *centimo*, but as the former is at present worth at least 20 per cent more than the latter, it is advisable to obtain a supply of Spanish money at Bayonne or at the station of *Hendaye* or *Irun* ('cambio de monedas'). — For details of this route beyond *Hendaye*, see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

*Bayonne*, see p. 62. — This route is highly attractive. The train traverses a short tunnel, crosses first the *Adour* by a bridge commanding a fine view, and then beyond a second tunnel, the *Nive*. — 6 M. *Biarritz*, Station de la *Négresse*, nearly 2 M. from the Baths (p. 64). To the right, a little farther on, we have a view of the *Lac de Mouriscot* and the sea; and beyond another short tunnel we reach (9 M.) *Bidart* and approach the coast, enjoying a fine view of the sea.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Guéthary* (Hôt. de la Plage; *Juzan*), a small bathing-place, beyond which the mountains dominated by the *Rhune* (p. 116) appear to the left.

14 M. *St. Jean-de-Luz*. — Hotels. \*D'ANGLETERRE, on the beach, frequented by English visitors, R. 3-12, déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 18-16 fr.; \*TERMINUS-PLAGE, Boulevard Thiers, with view of the beach, R. 3-8, board 6 fr.; \*DE L'OcéAN (English manager), with garden, near the sea, pens. 8-15 fr.; \*DE LA POSTE, Rue Gambetta 85, R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7-8 fr.; DE PARIS, at the station, déj. or D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Furnished Apartments may also be obtained. — *Café Suisse*, in the Maison Louis Quatorze (see p. 116). — Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Tourasse, near the Place Louis Quatorze.

English Church (*Ch. of the Nativity*); Chaplain, Rev. Th. J. Cooper, B. D., 77 Rue Gambetta.

*St. Jean-de-Luz*, a quiet little seaport and bathing-resort, with 3951 Basque inhab., is situated on a bay at the mouth of the *Nivelle*.

From the 14th to the middle of the 17th century, the town enjoyed considerable prosperity, with at one time a population of 12,000, one fourth of whom were engaged in the whale-fishery of the Bay of Biscay and in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. But with the disappearance of the whale from the bay, the loss of Newfoundland by France, and the encroachments of the sea which impaired the safety of the port, the place rapidly declined. Vigorous attempts have been made to protect the entrance of the bay by breakwaters, but so terrible is the sea on this iron-bound coast that in a storm of 1822 it completely annihilated a breakwater 150 yds. long, 16 yds. wide at its base, and 11 yds. high. Since 1876 still more considerable works have been carried out at the headland of *Socoa*, and so far they have successfully resisted the sea. — In 1660 the town witnessed the marriage of Louis XIV. to the Infanta Maria Theresa.

The town itself is of little interest to strangers. Near the harbour, to the right as we arrive, is the Place Louis Quatorze, with the *Maison Louis Quatorze* (Café Suisse, p. 115), in which the king lodged on the occasion of his marriage. The somewhat peculiar edifice, with its two square corbelled towers, dates from the 16th century. Farther on, to the left, is the *Maison de l'Infante*, a large mansion of the 17th cent., with square towers at the corners, and a double tier of arcades on the façade. It contains two paintings by Gérôme, illustrating the marriage (no adm.). — On the left side of the Grande Rue or Rue Gambetta is the 13th cent. *Church of St. John*. Like all Basque churches, it has galleries in the nave for the men, the area being reserved for the women. In the apse is a large gilded reredos, in the Spanish fashion, adorned with twenty statues.

The Rue Garat, passing the E. end of the church, leads direct to the *Bay* with the *Bathing Place*. The bay is almost circular in shape, partly enclosed by a breakwater and piers; it is bounded on the right by high cliffs, and on the left by the little harbour of Socoa with its dykes. The beach is good, but slopes rapidly and is covered with shingle. The pretty *Chalet-Casino* stands near the middle of the bay, the *Grand Casino* (adm. 6 fr. per week) in the Boul. Thiers to the right, whence the Boulevard Gambetta (in which a picturesque *Moorish Villa* attracts attention) leads back to the Rue Gambetta.

*Socoa* may be reached by following the Route d'Espagne across the harbour, between the *Maison Louis Quatorze* and the station, and then turning to the right. Turning to the left at the harbour of Socoa, we may proceed to the main breakwater.

FROM ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ TO THE RHUNE, an interesting excursion of 4 hrs., via *Ascain*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E., in the valley of the *Nivelle*. The somewhat fatiguing ascent takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. and may be made on horseback. A guide is advisable, as the path is not easily made out. Beyond the village we ascend to the right for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., by the N. slope of the mountain; then turning to the right we reach ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more) a chalet; in another hour we turn to the left beyond a second chalet, and zigzag to the top. The *Rhune* (2950 ft.), the first mountain of any importance at the W. end of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of Spain, affords a splendid \*View, extending over the valleys on the N.W. to the Atlantic and from W. to E. over a succession of mountains beginning with the *Peña de Aya* (Fr. *Haya*) and ending in the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* (p. 157), about 90 M. in a straight line. The Rhune, on which there are still remains of fortifications, was the object of desperate encounters in 1813, at the close of the Peninsular War. It was not taken, but General Clauzel had to abandon it when his position was turned on the E. by the Spaniards and threatened on the W. by Wellington.

The line next crosses the *Nivelle*, passes ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Urrugne* and runs through a tunnel,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, into the valley of the *Bidasoa*, which affords a magnificent view. To the left, on Spanish territory, is the *Peña de Aya*, with its three peaks (see p. 117); to the right the mountain of *Jaizquivel* rising above a handsome modern château, the beach of Hendaye, the wide but sandy bed of the river, and the picturesque *Fuenterrabia* (see p. 117).

22 M. **Hendaye** (*Buffet : Hotel de France et d'Angleterre. Imatz*





*et du Commerce*, both good but relatively expensive; *Hôtel de la Gare*, Span. *Endaya*, the last station on French soil, a large but uninteresting village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left, below the station. The liqueur manufactured here is celebrated. The *Sea Baths* (Hotel & Casino) are situated  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, at the mouth of the Bidassoa. The beach is excellent.

For a visit to *Fuenterrabia* (see below) it is preferable and more picturesque to cross the Bidassoa by boat than to take the tramway from Irun. Boatmen are in waiting at the station and at the hotels; the fare is 1 fr., there and back, for each person. — The *Bidassoa* is here about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. at its mouth a little way off, near *Cap du Figueir* (Span. *Cabo de Higuer*) which is in Spain. The navigation is, however, impeded by sand-banks. This river forms for 8 or 9 M. the boundary between France and Spain. Higher up, on the other side of the railway-bridge, is the uninteresting *Ile des Faisans* or *de la Conférence*, on which various interviews between sovereigns and ambassadors of France and Spain have taken place, and the Treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Shortly after leaving Hendaye we cross the Bidassoa by a bridge the centre of which marks the frontier of Spain.

$23\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Irun** (*Buffet*), is a comparatively modern Spanish town with 9927 inhab.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. of the station (tramway 10 c.; luggage, 10 c. per package). The church of *Nuestra Señora de Juncal*, an unadorned Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., contains an over-decorated reredos and several tombs. — Luggage is examined here. Spanish (*i. e.* Greenwich) time is 10 min. behind French time. Carriages are changed at Irun, as the gauge of the Spanish lines is nearly one third wider than that of the French lines. Travellers coming from Spain change at Hendaye.

FROM IRUN TO FUENTERRABIA, 3 M., tramway in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fare 25 c.). — *Fuenterrabia* (*Hôt. Palais-Miramar*, on the beach), in French *Fontarabie*, a little frontier-town, though often a victim in the wars between France and Spain, still preserves its quaint mediæval character. The principal *Church*, Gothic in style, has had its exterior modernized, while within it is decorated with that lavish luxuriance which is characteristic of Spanish churches. The *Castillo*, known as the *Palace of Charles V.* (adm. 25 c.), was erected by Sancho Abarca, King of Navarre, in 907, but subsequently partly rebuilt. It has a picturesque courtyard, and the terrace commands a beautiful view. A characteristic festival is celebrated on Sept. 8th, in memory of the raising of the siege in 1638. — The *Jaizquivel* (2230 ft.; fine view), which rises above the town, may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

The *Peña de Aya* (3245 ft.; fine view), in Fr. *Haya* or *Trois Couronnes* (from its three peaks), may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. from Irun, via a valley to the S., whence after 40 min. we ascend to the left. The copper-mines on this mountain were worked by the Romans.

We next cross a tributary of the Bidassoa, and traverse a tunnel 530 yds. long, beyond which we enter a picturesque hilly region.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lezo-Renteria*. Beyond a bridge and another short tunnel we catch a fine view of the Bay of Pasajes, to the right.

$29\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Pasajes**, a picturesquely-situated little fishing-village, at the mouth of the Oyarzun, is divided into *San Juan*, on the right bank, and *San Pedro* and *Ancho*, on the left, the last containing the railway-station and large warehouses for wine.

34 M. **San Sebastián.** — A tedious 'octroi' examination takes place at the station. — **Hotels** (all relatively expensive). \*CONTINENTAL (Pl. a; F, 3), Paseo de la Concha, pens. 15 fr.; \*INGLÉS & DE LONDRES (Pl. c; F, 3), Paseo de la Concha. — **FONDA EZCURRA** (Pl. d; G, 2), Spanish, well spoken of; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e; G, 2); CENTRAL, Calle Mayor 1; BERDEJO (Pl. f; G, 3), commercial. — **Restaurants.** Casino (Pl. F, 2), déj. 5, D. 7 fr. (both incl. wine); Urbana; Bourdette. — **Cafés.** De la Marina; Europa.

Cabs per drive 2, per hr. 3 fr.; outside the town 5 fr. for the first hour,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. each addit. hour.

*San Sebastián*, with 36,000 inhab., on the Bay of Biscay, is the most fashionable seaside resort in Spain, and one of the most beautifully situated watering-places in Europe. The OLD TOWN, almost wholly rebuilt since its destruction by fire by the British under Graham in 1813, lies at the base of the *Monte Urgull* (380 ft.), once an island, between the mouth of the *Urumea* and the \**Concha*, a noble bay, the shore of which is excellently adapted for bathing. — The *Plaza de la Constitución* (Pl. F, 2) is surrounded by arcaded houses with balconies, all the windows of which are numbered in view of the festivals celebrated in the square. The *Church of San Vicente* (Pl. F, 1) is an interesting Gothic edifice of 1507. — The focus of the NEW TOWN is the *Plaza de Guipúzcoa* (Pl. F, 2), with the stately *Palacio de la Diputación*. In the Avenida (No. 40) is the American *International School for Girls*; and at its W. end is the *Casino* (Pl. F, 2). — Near the W. end of the Concha is the *Palacio Real* (Pl. C, 4) or *Villa Miramar*, built in 1889-93 for the royal family. — Bull-fights are held four or five times in August in the *Plaza de Toros* (Pl. C, 3), opposite the *Estación del Norte*. On these occasions it is difficult to obtain accommodation in San Sebastián. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

## 18. From Bayonne to Toulouse.

200 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 36 fr. 5, 24 fr. 35, 15 fr. 85 c.).

### I. From Bayonne to Pau.

66 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.).

*Bayonne*, see p. 62. — This route is on the whole less interesting than might have been expected; it passes at too great a distance from the Pyrenees on the one side, and on the other stretch fertile but monotonous plains, covered with fields of maize. Quitting Bayonne, the line crosses the *Adour*, then, beyond two tunnels, ascends the valley of that river, passing several small stations. At (15 M.) *Guiche*, with a ruined castle (13th cent.; on the right), the *Bidouze* is crossed. Beyond (17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sames*, the valley of the *Adour* is exchanged for that of its tributary, the *Gave de Pau*, which is crossed shortly before (20 M.) *Orthevielle*. — 21 M. *Peyrehorade* is a small town with the ruins of a 15th cent. castle. To the right is the *Pic d'Aunie* (p. 131).

32 M. **Puydo** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Gare*, at the station) is the

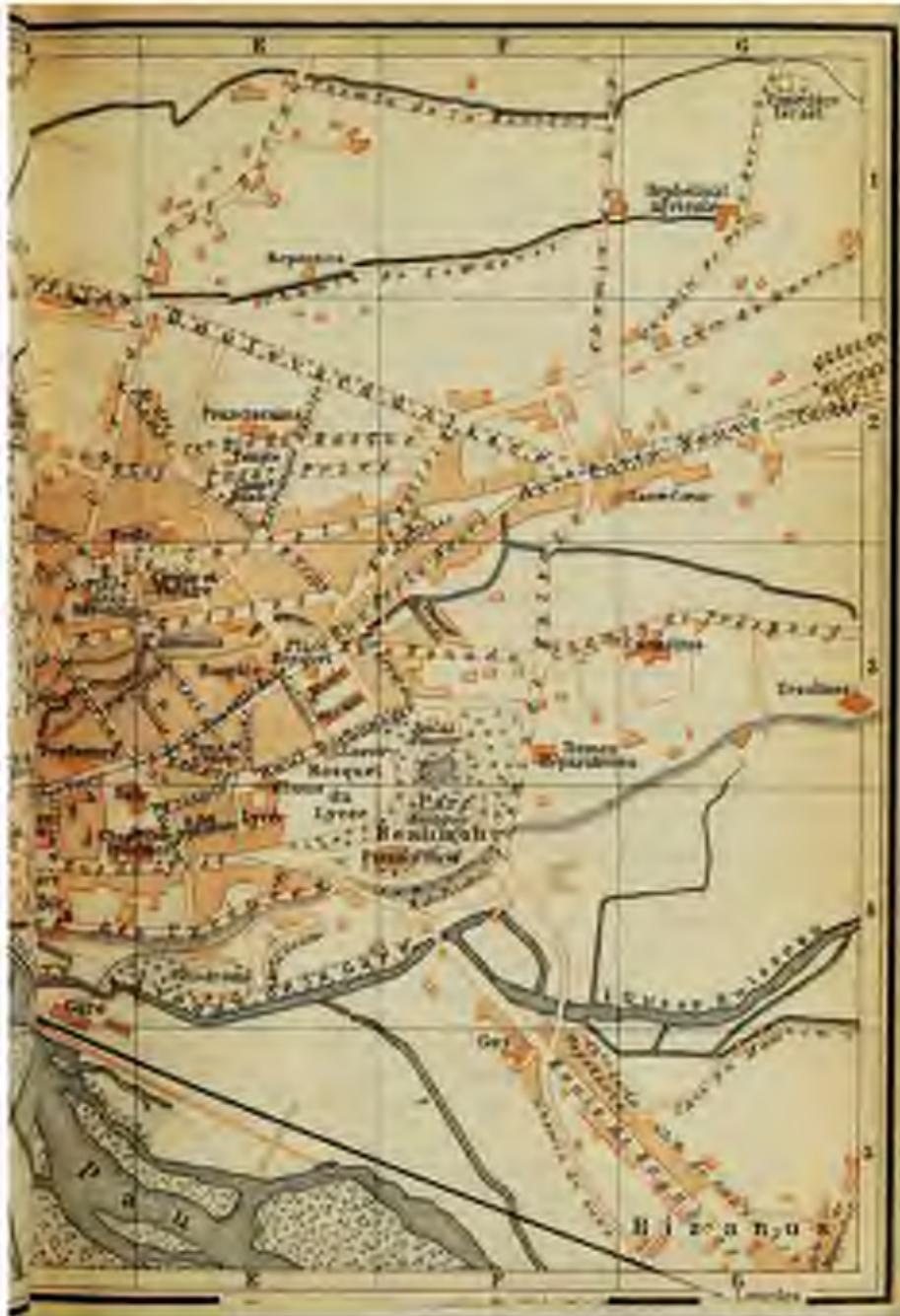


# P A U

1 : 10,000  
Mètres.

C - Chemin de fer  
Pau







junction for a branch-line to Dax (p. 62). On the left bank of the river is ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Salies, p. 119) the village of *Bellocq*, overlooked by the ruins of a château.

FROM PUYÔO TO ST. PALAIS,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — The line crosses the *Gave de Pau* and passes through a tunnel 735 yds. in length. — 5 M. *Salies-de-Béarn* (*Gran d'Hôtel du Parc; de la Paix et Continental; du Château; de France et d'Angleterre; Belleville; Beauséjour*), a town of 6137 inhab., owes its name to its salt springs, which have been utilised from a very early date and are among the richest in salt known. The springs are cold, and are used both for drinking and bathing all the year round. — The line now crosses the *Gave d'Oloron* and ascends its valley.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Auteville* is the junction for Mauléon (see below). — From ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Palais* (*Hôt. de la Paix; des Ambassadeurs*) a diligence (fare  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) plies once daily viâ (10 M.) *Larceveau* to ( $19\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port* (p. 66).

FROM PUYÔO TO MAULÉON,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). As far as ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Auteville*, see above. — 15 M. *Sauveterre-de-Béarn* (*Rospide; Thionville*), a small town with considerable remains of a château of the 12-13th cent., a church in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, and a ruined bridge with a tower of defence (14th cent.), affording a splendid view of the Pyrenees. [FROM SAUVETERRE to OLORON, 25 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. This new line ascends the valley of the *Gave d'Oloron*, via (6 M.) *Narp-Monfort* and (11 M.) *Navarrenx*. — Oloron, see p. 190.] — The Mauléon line then ascends the valley of the *Saison*. —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mauléon* (*Hôt. Habiague*), an uninteresting little town on the *Saison*. A diligence-route leads hence to (8 M.) *Tardets* (735 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*) and ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oloron* (p. 130). From Tardets the *Pic d'Orhy* (6615 ft.), affording a splendid view, may be ascended viâ (10 M.) *Larrau* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Beyond (36 M.) *Baigts* the valley becomes picturesque. Then, to the right, the old bridge of Orthez, and, to the left, —

41 M. *Orthez* (*Grand-Hôtel*), a finely situated town of 6314 inhab. on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*.

Orthez was in the 13th cent. the capital of Béarn, and until 1460 the residence of the viscounts. Afterwards it became a focus of Protestantism, under the protection of Jeanne d'Albret, who founded a Calvinistic college here, in which Theodore Beza was a teacher. One fourth of the inhabitants are to this day Protestants. Marshal Soult was defeated by Wellington on the neighbouring hills in 1814.

The only lions of Orthez are the mediæval *Bridge* across the *Gave*, with a tower at its centre, and the *Tour de Moncade*, a remnant of the château of the viscounts of Béarn. There is a fine view of the Pyrenees from the higher parts of the town.

$62\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lescar*, though now it has only 1630 inhab., was a town of importance in the 16th cent., and long the seat of a bishop. The cathedral dates from the 12th and 16th cent., the castle partly from the 14th. Lescar perhaps occupies the site of the ancient *Beneharnum*, which gave name to the old province of Béarn.

66 M. *Pau* (*Buffet, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.*), to the left.

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**Pau.** — **Hotels.** Those of the first class are palatial establishments, admirably situated, and providing every comfort, at a corresponding tariff. \**Hôt. GASSION* (Pl. a; D, 4), *Boul. des Pyrénées*, R. from 5, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 fr. (the *Hôt. d'Angleterre* at Cauterets is a dépendance of this house); \**Hôt. de FRANCE* (Pl. b; D, 4), *Place Royale* 2, R. from 3, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; *Hôt. SPLENDIDE, BELLE-VUE*, *Boul. des Pyrénées*, two

hôtels meublés; GRAND-HÔTEL DU PALAIS ET BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. c; E, 4), Boulevard des Pyrénées 1, in the S.E. outskirts of the town, R. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 4½, pens. 10-15, omn. ½ fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. d; D, 4), Place Royale; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue O'Quin, with rooms looking to the S. The above are specially for families passing the winter at Pau. — CENTRAL, Place de la Nouvelle Halle 20 (Pl. D, 3), R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. f; C, 3, 4), Place de Gramont, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9, omn. ½ fr., well spoken of; du COMMERCE (Pl. g; D, 4), Rue de la Préfecture 9, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; de l'EUROPE ET DE LA DORADE (Pl. h; D, 4), same street 3; HÔTEL HENRI QUATRE (Pl. i; E, 3), Place de la Nouvelle Halle, R. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. 1½-3/4 fr., well spoken of; des PYRÉNÉES (Pl. j; D, 4), Place de la Nouvelle Halle, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; POMME-d'OR, Rue de la Nouvelle Halle 11, unpretending, R. from 1, déj. or D. 2 fr. — Pensions: *Hattersley* (from 7 fr.), Avenue Gaston Phœbus (Pl. C, 2); *Colbert*, Rue Manescau (Pl. C, D, 2; 8-12 fr.).

**Apartments and Furnished Villas** in great number in the town and suburbs from 400 to 10,000 fr. for the season, which lasts from September to May or June. For further particulars apply to the *Syndicat*, Rue Latapie 21. Its information is impartial and gratuitous; and it is also charged with the settlement of differences between strangers and inhabitants. In hiring houses an inventory should be demanded.

**Cafés-Restaurants:** *Grand-Café*, Place Royale 5; *Central*, Place de la Nouvelle Halle; *du Commerce*, Rue de la Préfecture.

	With one horse		With two horses	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Drive within the octroi-limits . . . . .	1 fr.	—	1 fr. 25	1 fr. 25
" of 3 kil. (2 M.) beyond the octroi . . . . .	1 " 25	1 " 75	1 " 75	1 " 75
Per hour within radius of 3-8 kil. . . . .	1 " 75	2 " —	2 " —	2 " 50
" " " " 8-12 " (5-7½ M.) . . . . .	2 " —	2 " 50	2 " 50	3 " —

*Luggage.* 1 trunk 25 c.; more, 50 c.

**Tramways** (comp. the Plan), 10 c., with correspondance, 15 c. — **STEAM TRAMWAY** from the Place de la République to (16½ M., in 1 hr. 34 min.) *Pontacq*, via *Espoey*.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Cours Bosquet and Rue Gambetta (Pl. E, 3).

**Casino**, *Palais d'Hiver* (Pl. E, F, 4), at the Parc Beaumont (p. 123), with restaurant, theatre, card-rooms, reading-room, covered garden, etc. (adm. 2 fr. in winter, ½ fr. in summer). — **Clubs**, *Anglais*, Place Royale, Hôtel de France (42 fr. per month); *de l'Union*, Place Royale; *National*, Rue de la Préfecture.

**Baths.** *Grand Etablissement Hydrothérapeutique*, Rue d'Orléans, 13 and 15, also at Rue Alexandre Taylor 10.

**Reading Rooms.** *Lafon*, Rue Henri Quatre; *Lescudé*, Rue de la Préfecture 17; *Ribaut*, Rue St. Louis 6.

**Amusements.** *Horse Races*, in winter, 2½ M. to the N. — *Tennis Court*, in the Parc Beaumont (p. 123). — *Vélodrome* (cycling-track; Pl. E, 4), near the railway-station. — *Lawn Tennis, Polo, and Golf*, in the Plaine de Billère, to the W. of the Parc du Château (Pl. A, 3); apply at the Cercle Anglais. — *Fox Hunting*, organized by the British community.

**British Vice-Consul:** Mr. A. R. Whiteway.

**English Church Services.** *St. Andrew's Church*, Rue O'Quin (services from October to May); chaplain, Rev. R. H. Dyke Acland-Troïte, M. A. — *Christ Church*; chaplain, Rev. A. C. Manston. — *Holy Trinity Church*; chaplain, Rev. C. H. Cheadle.

*Pau* (620 ft.), a town of 34,692 inhab., and the old capital of *Béarn*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Basses-Pyrénées*. It occupies a splendid site on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*, and enjoys a delicious climate which renders it preëminent as a winter-resort, high in favour with the English.

The mean temperature is 44° Fahr. in winter and 61° Fahr. for the whole year, *i. e.*, lower than the means of Rome, Hyères, Cannes, Mentone, and Nice, to all of which, however, Pau is superior in its freedom from chronic winds, especially the E. (except in summer), in the dryness of its air, and in the equability of its temperature. Life at Pau is much quieter than at Nice, and its calm atmosphere and surroundings are no less beneficial to invalids. Pau is specially suited for those suffering from nervous affections, though it is also frequented by consumptives.

Pau sprang up round a castle of the viscounts of Béarn, dating originally from about the 10th cent. and rebuilt in the 14th by Gaston Phébus. It did not become a capital, however, until the 15th cent., but it attained great importance when its 'seigneur' François Phébus was made King of Navarre in 1479, and still more, when, in 1527, his third successor Henri d'Albret espoused Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. of France. This charming and witty princess gathered round her a brilliant court in which the Calvinists were well received. The successors of Henri and Margaret were Antoine de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, under whom and their son, afterwards Henri IV of France, the zenith of prosperity was reached. Jeanne d'Albret was no ordinary woman; she had 'l'âme entière aux choses viriles' and sang a Béarnaise song while giving birth to her son, in order, as his father said, that he might be 'ni pleureur ni rechigné'. Antoine on his part carried off the infant to rub his lips with a clove of garlic, and to give him a taste of the local Jurangon wine. Jeanne had become a Calvinist, as was her son up to the time of his accession to the throne of France (1592); and Béarn had its share of suffering during the Religious Wars. Still, under the protection of Henri IV and during the regency of his sister Catherine, the Calvinistic worship was maintained, but Louis XIII. put an end to the claims of the states of Béarn by personally interfering and annexing the country to the crown in 1620. Besides Henri IV, Pau counts among its natives Marshal Gassion (1609-47) and Bernadotte (1764-1844), who became King of Sweden.

The railway-station (Pl. D, 4) is at the foot of the plateau on which the town is built. Carriages have to make a long détour, but foot-passengers ascend by a zigzag path to the —

**Place Royale** (Pl. D, 4), a spacious square bordered by fine buildings and adorned since 1843 with a marble *Statue of Henri IV*, by Raggi, with bas-reliefs by Etex and a Béarnais inscription. It is chiefly noted, however, for the superb \*\**Panorama* which it commands of the valley of the Gave and the Pyrenees.

The plain through which the river winds is dotted with villages and villas, giving it a very animated appearance (the large building in the middle is the stud-farm of Gélos). Behind are eminences covered with vineyards and woods, and the background is formed by the majestic chain of the Pyrenees, visible for a length of about 60 miles. The most conspicuous of the summits (the most distant of which are 50 miles away) is the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 183), in reality two peaks, 9465 ft. and 9150 ft. in height, presenting a bolder and more abrupt appearance than the others in the advanced rank to the right. On the left, near the other end of the chain, rises the conical Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9440 ft.), and near the centre is the amphitheatre of the Vignemale, with its glacier (10,820 ft.; p. 147).

To inspect the town we follow the terrace and the Boulevard des Pyrénées to the W. from the Place Royale, passing behind *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. D, 4), a handsome modern edifice by Bœswillwald in the Gothic style of the 13th century.

The \***Castle** (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt, as we have said, in the 14th cent., but considerably altered since, and restored in the 19th cent., rises at

the W. end of the town, near the confluence of the Gave and the Hédas rivulet. It is built in the form of an irregular pentagon with six square towers. Entering on the side next the town, we cross a stone bridge which under Louis XV. replaced the drawbridge over a moat now filled by a fine row of trees. To the left is the *Chapel*, built in 1840. The Renaissance *Portico*, farther on, dates from 1859-64. On the left again is the *Tour de Gaston Phoebus*, or keep, 110 ft. high; to the right, the *Tour Neuve*, built under Napoleon III., and the *Tour Montauzé* or *Monte-Oiseau*, so called because there was formerly no staircase, and in case of siege the defenders ascended into it by ladders which they drew up after them. The other towers are the *Tour Bilhère*, to the N. W., and the *Tours Mazères*, to the S. W., one of which was erected under Louis Philippe. — The interesting S. façade of the Cour d'Honneur dates, with its tasteful dormer-windows, from the Renaissance.

The interior of the castle may be visited every day, in summer from 10 to 5, in winter from 11 to 4. A guide accompanies the visitor. The entrance is at the end of the court.

**GROUND FLOOR.** — *Salle des Gardes*: fine antique vaulting; modern furniture; paintings. — *Salle à Manger des Princes*: vaulting; two buffets of the 16th cent.; statues of Henri IV and Sully; Sévres vase. — *Salle à Manger des Souverains*, successively Salle d'Armes, Salle des Etats de Béarn, and a stable (in 1793): Flemish tapestry from the Château de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris representing hunting-scenes in the reign of Francis I.; good statue of Henri IV, by Francheville (1625). — The *Grand Staircase* is an interesting work of the Renaissance.

**FIRST FLOOR.** — *Salle d'Attente*, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, table of Francis I., with slab of Pyrenean marble, etc. — *Salon de Réception*, painfully associated with the massacre of six Roman Catholic nobles of Béarn by order of Montgomery, the general of Jeanne d'Albret; Renaissance chimney-piece; Flemish tapestry (continuation of the hunting-scenes on the groundfloor); 16th cent. table, and a casket with a medallion of Henri IV; table inlaid with mosaic of porphyry and Swedish agate, presented by Bernadotte; Sévres vases. — *Salon de Famille*: Gobelins tapestry; table with slab of Swedish rose-porphyry, another gift of Bernadotte. — *Chambre à Coucher du Souverain*: fine mantelpiece, Flemish tapestry, antique furniture; statue of Henri IV as a child, after Bosio; Gothic arm-chair and chest; fine chest of the 16th century. — *Boudoir de la Reine*: pictures in Gobelins tapestry, Venetian glass. — *Chambre à Coucher de la Reine*: antique furniture; magnificent Renaissance cabinet.

**SECOND FLOOR ON S. SIDE.** — *Rooms I-III.* Gobelins and Flemish tapestry; two chests of Henri II (R. II) and one of Francis I.; cabinet of Louis XIII.; bronze fire-dogs of the 16th century. — *Bedroom of Henri IV*, shown as the one in which he was born, 14th Dec., 1553, and containing his cradle made of a large tortoise-shell; Brussels tapestry; antique bed ornamented with 64 medallions and bust-portraits and 12 small figures; crystal chandelier of the time of Francis I.; Gothic chest, upon which is a statuette of Crillon, the friend and comrade of Henri IV; equestrian bas-relief of Henri IV, by G. Pillon. — *Chamber of Jeanne d'Albret*, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, bed of 1562, etc. — *Corridor* beautiful Flemish tapestry of the 16th cent., representing the Life of John the Baptist. — The other apartments, not shown, are of little interest to strangers.

We now descend by the arcade near the keep. On this side, lower down, is the ruined *Tour de la Monnaie*. On the terrace

behind the castle is a marble *Statue of Gaston Phoebus*, by Triquetty. A bridge leads hence to the *Quinconce de la Basse-Plante*, beyond which extends the *Park*, a charming promenade, much frequented by visitors. — In the Place Gramont (Pl. C, 3) is the *Statue of Marshal Bosquet* (1810-1861), by Millet de Marcilly, erected in 1894.

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. D, 3), on the N. of the town, beyond the small ravine of the Hédas, is an attractive modern building (1866-68) in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The adjoining *Palais de Justice* (1847-55) is a heavy building in the classical style. In the Place Duplaa, behind, is a *Statue of Marshal Bourbaki* (1816-97), by Millet de Marcilly (1899).

The Rue Serviez, a little farther to the right, ends in the Place de la Halle, not far from the Place Royale.

The **Musée** (Pl. E, 3), reached via the Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4 or 5, but is accessible on other days also. Catalogue (1891), 1 fr.

**GROUND FLOOR.** Casts from the antique and some modern sculptures. Other modern sculptures in the picture-gallery upstairs. — On the staircase: 148. *Vaflard*, Henri IV at Notre-Dame, on the day of his entry into Paris. 1.

**FIRST FLOOR.** Paintings. Room I, to the left: 131. *Devéria*, after Rubens, Tomyris and the head of Cyrus. — 118. *Bassano* (?), Christ with the reed; 147. *J. F. de Troy*, Mme. de Miramion (d. 1696), foundress of the order of Miramionnes; 122. *Rigaud*, Lute-player; no number, *Zurbaran*, Drunkenness of Noah; 112. *Monginot*, Duet; 89. *Hoet the Elder*, Golden Calf; 80. *L. Goupié*, Good Friday; 171. *Unknown Artist*, Singing to the guitar; 163. *Zurbaran*, Portrait of a mitred abbot; no number, *Franck* (?), Crucifixion; 92. *Jordaens*, Author mediating; 152. *C. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 115. *Oudry*, Stag-hunt; 15. *Moretto*, Portrait; 93. *Jordaens*, Woman with a ewer; 152. *Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 42. *Déhodencq*, Bull-fight; *Rubens*, 129. *Thetis* demanding arms for Achilles from Vulcan, 130. Death of Hector; 106. *Maratti*, John the Baptist; 87. *B. van der Heist*, Portrait. — Room II: Engravings, drawings, coins, etc. — Room III: 41. *Devéria*, Birth of Henri IV (replica of the original in the Louvre); 18. *Bordes*, Attila consulting the augurs before the battle of Châlons; 121. *Ribot*, Good Samaritan; *L. Capdeville*, 55. Spanish card-players; 29. Marriage at Laruns; no number, *E. Degas*, Handling cotton at New Orleans; 155. *E. Duez*, St. Francis of Assisi; 16. *Bordes*, Concierge and tailor; 123. *Roll*, Hawker; 58. *Falguière*, The Magdalen. — Room IV: Modern French paintings. — Room V: Engravings and drawings. — Rooms VI & VII: Natural history collection; costumes from the Pyrenees.

A little to the S.E. of the Musée lies the *Parc Beaumont* (Pl. F, 4), a fine public garden, containing the Renaissance *Palais d'Hirer* (p. 120), built in 1899, and a bronze statue of *Jéliotte*, the minstrel (1713-97), erected in 1901.

From Pau to Bordeaux, see p. 62; to Oloron (Vallée d'Aspe), see R. 19; to *Eaux-Bonnes* and *Eaux-Chaudes*, see R. 20.

## II. From Pau to Lourdes.

24 M. RAILWAY in 40-65 min. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). Best views generally to the right. — Tickets may be obtained at any of the stations, permitting the traveller to break the journey at Lourdes for not more than 24 hours.

Beyond Pau we continue to ascend the valley of the Gave de Pau.

71 M. (from Bayonne) *Assat*. — 76 M. *Coarraze-Nay*. *Coarraze*, on the left of the line, is the place where Henri IV was brought up in the simple fashion of the peasants, running about bare-footed and bare-headed. *Nay*, on the left bank of the Gave, is an industrial town with 3636 inhab., producing a large proportion of the bonnets worn by the inhabitants of the Pyrenees, and also Turkish fezes. — 78 M. *Dufau*.

80 M. *Montaut-Bétharram*. *Bétharram* (Hôt. de France),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, is a resort of pilgrims, dating from the time of the Crusades. It lies on the left bank of the Gave, which is here spanned by a picturesque ivy-clad bridge. On the other side are the church and *Lestelle*, with the hotel. The *Church* (17th cent.) is remarkable for the richness and bad taste of its decoration. Beside it is a series of Romanesque *Chapels* (of ancient origin but restored in the 19th cent.), marking the Stations of the Cross, and containing sculptured groups. On the top of the hill are a *Mt. Calvary* and a *Church of the Resurrection*. — The *Grotte de Bétharram*, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., is one of the finest caverns in France.

The route now becomes for some distance very interesting. After passing (84 M.) *St. Pé* (St. Pierre), a small town to the left, we obtain a striking view to the right of the pilgrimage-churches, the grotto, and the town and castle of Lourdes.

90 M. *Lourdes* (\**Buffet*). — Hotels (previous arrangement desirable): *ROYAL* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. from 4, déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. from 4 fr.; *D'ANGLETERRE* (Pl. b); B, 3), R. 5, B. 1, déj. 4, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 12-15 fr.; *DE LOURDES* (Pl. c; B, 3); *DE LA CHAPELLE* (Pl. d; B, C, 3). R. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4. pens. 10-12, omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Hôt. *HEINS ET DU BOULEVARD* (Pl. f; C, 3), R. 3-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 12 fr.; all these in the Avenue de la Grotte,  $\frac{1}{2}$  between the old town and the square in front of the pilgrimage-churches. — Nearer the town: "Hôt. *DE LA GROTTE* (Pl. g; D, 3), well situated below the W. side of the castle, with garden, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10 fr.; *BELLE-VUE* (Pl. h; D, 3), pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *DES AMÉRICAINS* (Pl. i; D, 3, 4); *HÔTEL DES AMBASSADEURS* (Pl. k; D, 2), R. from 3, B. 1, déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; *RICHELIEU* (Pl. l; D, 2); *CONTINENTAL* (Pl. m; D, 2); *BELGE* (Pl. n; D, 2); *ST. JOSEPH* (Pl. o; D, 2); *DE L'ANGE-GARDIEN*; *DU SACRÉ-CŒUR* (Pl. p; D, 2), R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; all in the street leading from the station to the square (the first two with a view of the churches). — In the town: *HÔTEL DU COMMERCE* (Pl. q; E, 2, 3), near the parish-church, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 fr.; *DE PARIS* (Pl. t; E, 3); *DES PYRÉNÉES* (Pl. r; F, 4); *DE FRANCE* (Pl. s; E, 4), near the Place Marcadal; *BEAU-SÉJOUR*, near the station.

*Cabs*, from the station to town or vice versa, 50 c. each pers.: per hr.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fr., with two horses  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., landau  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; at night 50 c. extra. Trunk, 30 c.

*Tramways* (uniform fare 15 c.) from the station to the Basilica and the Marcadal; from the station to Soum (p. 139; cable-railway up the Pic de Jer, p. 126).

*Post and Telegraph Office*, behind the parish-church, to the left.

*Lourdes* is a small town of 7758 inhab., on the right bank of the Gave du Pau, at the point where the river, descending from the valley of Argelès, turns abruptly W. towards the plain. It is built at the foot of a hill on which stands an ancient *Castle* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), which formerly commanded the entrance of the valley and was often be-

**LOURDES**

1:100





sieged in the middle ages, during the wars with England. This castle (adm. 25 c.), though uninteresting in itself, affords a beautiful view of the valley and the Pyrenees as far as the snowy slopes of the Vignemale. The entrance (Pl. D, E, 3) is in the Rue du Château, to the E. Near it is the old *Parish Church* (Pl. E, 3) which contains nothing remarkable. A new *Church* (Pl. F, 3) was begun farther to the E. in 1877, but after the death of the curé who undertook the enterprise the work was suspended until 1900.

The present importance and celebrity of the town are due to its *Pilgrimage*, dating only from 1858.

Bernadette Soubirous (who died in a convent in 1880), a peasant-girl, then about 14 years of age, alleged that the Virgin had several times appeared to her in a grotto and ordered that a shrine should be erected on the spot, to which many would resort for prayer. Lovers of the marvellous and pilgrims soon flocked thither, at first from the neighbourhood, then from all parts of France as well as from abroad, many of them, doubtless, drawn by the reports of the miraculous cures attributed to a spring issuing from the rock of the grotto. Now not a day passes in the season without pilgrims arriving either singly or in large organized parties. With the aid of the clergy, and by the admixture of a little of the political-religious element in the manifestations, the interest is so far kept up that from every quarter special trains are despatched (especially in summer) bringing thousands of passengers, ailing or not, to pay their devotions and to satisfy their curiosity. — The tourist will do well to lay his plans to avoid sleeping at Lourdes when a train of pilgrims has arrived.

The Boulevard de la Grotte leads from the station to the (1/2 M.) Grotto, crossing the Gave by the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. C, D, 2). A church has been built on the top and another at the foot of the cliff in which it lies; the course of the Gave has been diverted so as to make room for a promenade in front of the grotto; while between the bridge and the churches lies a broad square, adorned with statues of the Virgin and St. Michael, and with a cross which is sometimes illuminated. The left side and the Boul. de la Grotte are occupied by *Shops* for the sale of mementoes, religious articles and so forth.

The *Grotto* (Pl. A, 2), in the rocks beside the river, is a recess about 15 ft. deep and 15 ft. wide, now closed with a railing. On a rock projecting above, to the right, is a statue by Fabisch, representing the Virgin as Bernadette described her, in a white robe with a blue scarf. The walls of the grotto are hung with crutches and other votive offerings. In front are a pulpit and benches. To the left is the *Miraculous Spring*, now confined by a wall garnished with taps, through which the water flows into basins in which the pilgrims bathe. For certain ailments the remarkable coldness of the water renders it dangerous.

The *Church of the Rosary* (Pl. A, 2; 1885-89) stands in front of the Basilica, built above the grotto. It has the form of a rotunda in the Byzantine style. Two flights of steps and two large inclined planes, in the shape of horseshoes, supported by arcades, give access to the terrace above. Fifteen chapels in the interior of the church radiate from the centre beneath the dome. — The *Basilica*

(Pl. A, 2), about 60 ft. higher up, is a richly ornamented building in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., designed by Hipp. Durand. It was consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty-five archbishops and bishops, presided over by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, and the Papal Nuncio, who crowned the statue of the Virgin (by Raffl). An elegant tower rises on the W. front. The interior, which consists simply of a nave with side-chapels, is hung all over with gold or gilded hearts, banners, medallions, inscribed tablets, and other votive offerings. A crypt, with double nave, extends beneath the whole length of the church.

On a hill (good view) to the S. of the Basilica stands a *Calvary* (Pl. A, 2, 3). In the neighbourhood of the grotto are buildings for the use of the pilgrims, *Convents*, an *Asylum for the Aged*, an *Orphanage*, etc. The *Hospice de Notre-Dame-des-Douleurs* (Pl. B, 3), or *St. Frai* (after its foundress), receives most of the sick pilgrims on their arrival, and during the great pilgrimages presents a striking spectacle of human suffering.

There are a number of other and larger grottos in the 'Mt. Calvary'. In the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Spelugue* (now a chapel), articles made of reindeer horn were discovered;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is the *Grotte du Loup*, of great depth.

The *Pic de Jer* (3115 ft.) or *Ger*, to the S. of Lourdes, is ascended by a cable-railway, beginning about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the railway-station of *Soum* (p. 139; tramway, p. 124), and starting every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (return-fare 3 fr.). The summit (café-restaurant), marked by a cross illuminated by electricity at night, commands a magnificent panorama.

Excursions are often made to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lac de Lourdes*, a moraine-lake about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in circumference, with erratic blocks in the vicinity (café-restaurant). The route follows the road to Pau on the right bank of the Gave to the church of *Poueyferré*, where it diverges to the left.

From Lourdes to *Cauterets*, *St. Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see R.R. 21, 22, 23.

### **III. From Lourdes to Toulouse.**

110 M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 19 fr. 80, 13 fr. 40, 8 fr. 70 c.).

93 M. (from Bayonne) *Adé*. Beyond (96 M.) *Ossun*, a small town on the left (5 M. from *Pontacq*, p. 120), appears the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* (p. 157). — 99 M. *Juillan*.

102 M. *Tarbes (Buffet)*. — *Hôtels*. DE LA PAIX, R.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr., DES AMBASSADEURS, R. 2-3, déj. or D. 3 fr., both Place Maubourget; DE FRANCE, Place Marcadieu; DE PARIS, Rue Thiers; DE STRASBOURG, unpretending, DE LA GARE, both near the station.

*Cabs.* With 2 seats, per drive  $\frac{3}{4}$ , per hr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., at night 1 and 2 fr.; with 4 seats, 1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 2, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

*Tarbes* (1015 ft.), with 24,197 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Hauts-Pyrénées* and the seat of a bishop, is situated in a rich plain on the left bank of the Adour. Its importance dates from the middle ages, when it became the capital of the County of Bigorre. The English occupied it only from 1360 to 1406, but it suffered greatly during the religious wars of the 16th cent., in which it was taken and retaken seven times.

The town contains little to interest the tourist. The Avenue B. Barère, a few yards to the left of the exit from the station, leads

direct to the Place Maubourguet; while the Rue de Gondrin, straight in front, brings us to the *Cathedral* or *Sède*. The latter is a heavy but unimposing building of the 12-14th cent., the finest feature of which is the octagonal cupola (14th cent.) above the transept. Over the high-altar is a huge canopy. On each side of the nave is a double tier of noteworthy wood-carving, the upper tier adorned with tasteful iron railings.

The Rue Abbé-Torné, to the E. of the cathedral, leads to the *Place Maubourguet*, the centre of the town; and thence the Cours Gambetta, to the S., to the *Allées Carnot*, a fine promenade with a statue in bronze of the surgeon *Larrey* (1766-1842), a native of the Hautes-Pyrénées. — In the E. part of the Rue Larrey is a handsome *Theatre*.

Towards the E. end of the town are two other large squares, the *Place Marcadieu* or market-place and the *Forail* or place where the fairs are held. In the former is the large *Fontaine Duvignau-Bousigues*, of considerable artistic merit, with sculptures (1893-96) representing the local arts and industries and the animals and streams of the Pyrenees. The *Forail* presents a curious sight when the people from the mountains and also from Spain come to sell their commodities, horses, etc. Tarbes is the chief mart for the excellent horses of the Pyrenees.

The most interesting feature in Tarbes is the magnificent \*JARDIN MASSEY, 550 yds. to the N. of the Place Maubourguet, and a short distance to the E. of the station. Though created and presented to the town by a former director of the Gardens of Versailles, it is laid out in the style of an English park. It is planted with exotic trees, and threaded by streamlets, and affords a delightful promenade. To the S. of a small lake here some 15th cent. *Cloisters*, from St. Sever-de-Rustan,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Tarbes, have been re-erected, unfortunately with some alterations. The 48 capitals are covered with curious sculptures.

The garden also contains a small MUSEUM, in an attractive brick building, with a tower in the Moorish style. It is open on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, from 12 to 4 or 5; on other days for a gratuity. It contains sculptures, antiquities, and natural history collections, besides a picture gallery including examples of the Italian, Dutch, and modern French schools. — Fine view from the Tower of the Museum (25 c.).

From Tarbes to Agen, etc., see R. 12; to *Morcenx (Bordeaux)*, see p. 61; to *Cauterets*, *St. Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see RR. 21, 22, 23; to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see R. 24; to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25.

Quitting Tarbes, we pass between the Jardin Massey and the arsenal. Beyond *Marcadieu*, the line to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* diverges to the right. Beyond two tunnels and four small stations we cross a curved viaduct from which there is a fine view to the right, then another viaduct over a ravine, and ascend a steep gradient. Among

the mountains, to the right, the most conspicuous are the Pic d'Arden, the isolated Pic du Midi de Bigorre, and the triple summit of the Pic d'Arbizon.

122 M. **Capvern**, station for the *Baths* of that name, which lie  $2\frac{3}{4}$  M. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. (diligence, 1 fr.).

The *Bains de Capvern* (*Grand Hôtel; Beauséjour; Richelieu; Casino*) have two springs, impregnated with sulphate of lime, resembling those of Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 160). The nearer and more important spring is that of *Hount-Caoudé*, the other that of *Le Bouridé*. There is a bath-establishment at each.

124 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lannemezan** (*Hôtel-Café de la Gare*).

FROM LANNEMEZAN TO ARREAU-CADÉAC, 16 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). This new line ascends the *Vallée d'Aure*, a valley watered by the *Neste* and abounding in marble quarries of some importance and mineral springs for the most part little known. — The line crosses the *Canal de Neste*. 2 M. *Labarthe-Avezac* (*Officier; Forges*) with mineral springs. 8 M. *Hèches* has quarries of black marble. 13 M. *Sarrancolin* is noted for its red marble veined with grey or yellow. — 16 M. **Arreau** (2290 ft.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre*), a small town on the *Neste d'Aure* and two of its affluents, is important mainly as a centre for excursions (comp. the Map, p. 156). The finest is that over the *Col d'Aspin* to (7 M.) *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* (comp. p. 163). This route may be continued from Arreau, in the opposite direction, to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bagnères-de-Luchon* (p. 164), by a road ascending the valley of the *Neste de Louron* viâ (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Avajan*, where we cross the river (leaving the old road on the right) and (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Loudervielle*; then ascending in zigzags to the (12 M.) *Port de Peyre-Sourde* (5070 ft.) and re-descending into the *Vallée de l'Arboust*, where at (16 M.) *Cazeaux-de-l'Arboust* (p. 167) we join the route from the *Lac d'Oô* to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*.

FROM ARREAU TO ARAGNOUET, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage-road (diligence to Vielle-Aure), ascending the upper part of the *Vallée d'Aure*, from which various mountain-ascents may be made by the robust pedestrian. — 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Cadéac*, an ancient village, has two bath-establishments. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ancizan* (*Bellevue*). 3 M. *Guchen* (2455 ft.; inn), whence the *Pic d'Arbizon* (9290 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide). — From (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vielle Aure* (*Hôt. Organ*) numerous frontier-peaks may be ascended. The best view is obtained from the *Pic de Lustou* (9925 ft.), an excursion which usually requires more than one day (ascent 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide necessary). — 7 M. *St. Lary*. — From (9 M.) *Tramesaïgues* (3180 ft.) a road ascends the *Vallée de Rioumajou* to the (3 hrs.) *Hospice de Rioumajou*, whence two mule-tracks cross the frontier into Spain. The *Pic de Batou* (9958 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Tramesaïgues; with guide) commands a still finer view than the *Pic de Lustou*. — 13 M. *Castets* (3610 ft.); then *Fabian* (*Chalet-Hôtel Fouga*). — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aragnouet* (3970 ft.), the last village in the valley.

128 M. *Cantaous*; 131 M. *St. Laurent-St-Paul*; 133 M. *Aventignan* (Grotto of Gargas, see below). We cross the Garonne and reach —

135 M. **Montrejeau** ('Mont-Royal'; *Buffet; \*Hôt. du Parc*, in the town; *de France*, at the station), a town of 2742 inhab.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station, on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Garonne and commanding a fine view. — To *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25.

About 5 M. to the S.W. of Montrejeau, beyond the village of (3 M.) *Aventignan* (see above), at which the custodian resides, is the *Grotto of Gargas* (adm. 1 fr., with illumination 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. and fee), with remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, and an arched roof more than 50 ft. high.

The name is said to be derived from a chieftain who used it as a prison. In the 18th cent. it was the haunt of a cannibal who killed and devoured more than thirty women of the neighbourhood.

The line now follows the valley of the Garonne and skirts the mountains for some time, affording a series of fine views. Beyond (139 M.) *Martres-de-Rivière* it crosses the river.

144 M. St. Gaudens (\**Hôt. Ferrière; de France*), a town of 6651 inhab., once very prosperous, situated on an eminence on the right bank of the Garonne, and commanding a fine view. The Romanesque Church, of the 11-12th cent., has an imposing Gothic portal of the 15th century. The columns have curious capitals, and the interior is decorated with antique tapestry and modern paintings.

About 6 M. to the S. (omnibus in summer; 1 fr. 25 c.) is the village of *Encausse* (*Hôt. de Londres; de France*), the mineral waters of which are used both for drinking and bathing. — Pretty neighbourhood.

Near (150 M.) *Labarthe-Inard* we see on the right the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Montespan* ('Mont-Hispan') of the 13-15th centuries. We cross the Garonne. — 155 M. St. Martory, a place probably called, like others which bear the name Martres, after some martyrdom in the days of the Saracens. To the left the old *Château de Montpezat*. Farther on is another bridge over the Garonne, near which is the mouth of an irrigation canal, 40 M. in length, constructed with the object of watering the vast plain which extends lower down the river on the left.

At (159 M.) *Boussens* (*Hôtel Picard*) the Garonne becomes navigable. A visit hence, to the S., to the ruins of the *Château de Roquefort* (12-13th cent.), and the fine modern Romanesque church of that village takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., there and back.

From Boussens to *Aulus*, viâ St. Givors, see R. 26.

Near the little town of (161 M.) *Martres-Tolosane* (to the left) are the remains of a Roman villa, discovered in 1826.

169 M. St. Julien-St-Elix. St. Elix,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N., has a Renaissance château. The scenery becomes less interesting; the line recedes farther and farther from the mountains.

187 M. *Muret* (\**Hôtel de France*, Place Lafayette), on the Garonne, with 4064 inhabitants. The Church dates from the 14th and 15th cent., but the interior has been altered in the classic style and recently adorned with mural paintings. To the left of the entrance is a cross from Bomarsund, presented by Marshal Niel. In the oblong Allée Niel are bronze statues (by St. Jean and Crauk respectively) of the musician *Dalayrac* (1753-1809) and Marshal *Niel* (1802-69), both natives of Muret.

In the neighbouring plain, to the N., the army of Dom Pedro, King of Aragon, marching to the succour of Toulouse, was in 1213 defeated by Simon de Montfort the Elder, the king with 15-20,000 of his followers being slain.

192 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Portet-St-Simon*, at the confluence of the Garonne and the Ariège, is the junction for Foix (R. 27). On the left is the

loop-line connecting the line from Auch and the St. Cyprien station at Toulouse (see p. 82). Then, crossing the Garonne for the last time and passing (198 M.) *St. Agne*, we cross the Canal du Midi, and beyond *Pont-des-Demoiselles* and a short tunnel, we reach the Gare Matabiau at —

200 M. *Toulouse* (Buffet), see p. 73.

### 19. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe.

From Pau to *Oloron*,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M., RAILWAY in  $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.); thence DILIGENCE twice a day to ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Urdos* in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fare 4 fr. 20 c.). From Urdos to ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Jaca*, carriage-road (Spanish 'Courrier' from *Canfranc*, fare 2 pesetas), and railway thence to (69 M.) *Huesca* and to (46 M. farther) *Saragossa*.

*Pau*, see p. 119. — This line, which coincides at first with that to Laruns and Eaux-Bonnes (R. 20), crosses the Gave, ascends the valley of the Nez to the S., and then turns to the W. — Beyond (5 M.) *Gau* (2700 inhab.), on the left, the train mounts a considerable gradient, and traverses successively a short tunnel, four viaducts (the second of which, 100 ft. high, is curved), and two more tunnels, the last being 620 yds. in length. — At (12 M.) *Buzy* (buvette), the branch to Laruns diverges to the left (p. 133). —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ogeu*, a small watering-place. — 18 M. *Escon*.

$21\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Oloron** (892 ft.; *Hôt. de la Poste*; *Loustalot*; *de France*, at the station), the ancient *Iluro*, is an industrial and commercial town of 8960 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, which together form the Gave d'Oloron. The station is situated in the suburb of *Ste. Marie*, on the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe. The *Church of Ste. Marie* is a Romanesque-Gothic building of the 11-14th cent., with an interesting portal under a porch. The church of *Ste. Croix*, in Oloron itself, dating from the 11th cent., has a gilded wooden altar of the 17th cent. in the Spanish style; and in the apses are paintings by Romain Cazes. The town has fine promenades and the remains of ramparts.

From Oloron to *Sauveterre* and *Mauzon*, see p. 119.

FROM OLORON TO JACA, 57 M. ( diligences, see above). Comp. Maps, pp. 112, 132.

The **Vallée d'Aspe**, to the S. of Oloron, is traversed by a good carriage-road, one of the best and most frequented of those which cross the Pyrenees, and it is proposed to make a railway also, which would shorten the journey from Paris to Madrid by about 60 miles. The valley is uninteresting till beyond Asasp,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Oloron, and its finest parts lie between that point and Fort d'Urdos, about 18 M. higher up. In breadth it hardly exceeds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., while in many places it becomes a mere gorge which the Gave has worn in the prevailing limestone.

The road follows the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe. At ( $13\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Bidos* the road to (10 M.) *St. Christau* diverges to the left.

An omnibus plies in summer from Oloron to *St. Christau* (1 fr. 60 c.), affording a convenient means of traversing the uninteresting portion of the valley, *St. Christau* being only about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Asasp (p. 131).

**St. Christau** (3005 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Etablissement de Bains; Grand-Turc; du Mogol; de la Poste*; furnished chalets and apartments) is a hamlet of Lurbe (see below), prettily situated and possessing sulphureous and other waters especially efficacious in diseases of the mouth and throat. — To the S. is *Mont Binet* (4020 ft.), which is easily ascended in 3 hours.

Passing (3 M.) *Gurnençon* and (4 M.) *Arios*, we reach (5½ M.) the village of *Asp*, beyond which on the left bank (bridge) is *Lurbe*. — We now leave on the right the valley of the *Lourdios*, and soon enter the first gorge of the valley of the *Gave*.

From (9½ M.) *Escot* a route crosses the *Col de Marieblanque* (3025 ft.) to (3 hrs.) *Bielle*, in the Vallée d'Ossau (p. 133).

Our road now crosses the *Gave d'Aspe* by the *Pont d'Escot*. To the left, on a rock, is a Latin inscription of doubtful authenticity, stating that the Duumvir L. Valerius Vernus twice repaired this route. Near the bridge are the small *Baths of Escot*, frequented by the natives only. — We cross two other bridges.

12 M. *Sarrance* (1190 ft.; inn), with a pilgrims' shrine and a ruined convent. As we continue to ascend the valley we pass successively a waterfall, the *Pont Suzon*, the *Cirque d'Ourdinse*, to the left, with the *Pic de Mousté* (5235 ft., ascended from *Bédous* in 4½ hrs.), and a second gorge.

15½ M. *Bédous* (*Hôt. de la Paix*), situated in a basin which must have formed a lake before the waters of the torrent had sufficiently scooped out the gorge. The hillocks in this basin are composed of ophite, a volcanic product. — A path, difficult in places, leads hence to *Laruns* (p. 133) in 7 hrs. viâ *Aydius* and the *Col de las Arques* (about 5600 ft.).

Farther on, in the valley of *Aspe*, is *Suberlaché*, a small watering-place, with chalybeate and sulphur springs.

17½ M. *Accous* (1470 ft.) is supposed to be the *Aspa Luca* of the Romans. On a knoll is a column erected to the memory of the popular poet Despourrins (1693-1742). A path, affording fine views, leads hence in 4-5 hrs. to *Eaux-Chaudes* over the *Col d'Iseye* (about 6560 ft.).

The valley again narrows to a gorge, midway in which is the *Pont d'Esquit*, boldly spanning the torrent. Travellers bound for *Urdos* cross neither this nor the next bridge. — 20 M. *Pont de Lescun*, leading into the valley of that name.

The *Gave de Lescun* forms a picturesque waterfall, near a cottage, about ½ M. from the bridge (50 c.). The hamlet of *Lescun* (2960 ft.; *Hotel*) is about ¾ M. farther on; and in the neighbourhood are the little *Baths of Laberou*, with warm sulphur-springs. The comparatively easy and interesting ascent of the \**Pic d'Anie* (8215 ft.; guide, 15 fr.) may be made from *Lescun* in 4-4½ hrs. We ascend the *Hourque de Lauga*, a valley to the right, and beyond the huts of (2½ hrs.) *Azuns* (5900 ft.), we climb alongside the streamlet that descends from the mountain, leaving on the right the (1 hr.) little *Lac d'Anie*, thus skirting the peak from E. to W. The magnificent panorama from the summit is one of the most striking in the Pyrenees. The double *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 138), only 15 M. distant towards the S.E., specially attracts attention by its abrupt outlines.

Passing (20½ M.) *Cette-Eygun* and (22 M.) *Etsaut*, the road

again crosses the torrent, by the *Pont de Sebers*, and enters a gorge at the end of which, on the left, rises (24 M.) the \**Fort d'Urdos* or the *Portalet* (2605 ft.), presenting a striking and picturesque appearance. This fort, constructed in 1838-48, is to a great extent built on a rock overhanging the torrent, and is reached by no less than 506 steps. All that is visible is a frontage flanked by two turrets and some walls, only distinguishable from the rocks by their embrasures; but within there is accommodation for 3000 men.

Recrossing to the right bank by the *Pont d'Enfer*, at the foot of the fort, we enter another small basin about 3 M. long.

**25½ M. Urdos** (2493 ft.; *Hôtel Ferras*), the last French village.

FROM URDOS TO GABAS, by a mule-track in 6, and by a footpath in 5 hours. The former passes to the N. of the *Pics de Lorry* (7350 ft.) and *d'Ayous* (7585 ft.), and leads over the *Col d'Aas de Bielle* (7105 ft.; 4 hrs.), beyond which there is a splendid view of the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 138); then past the saw-mill of *Bious-Artigues* (p. 138), whence Gabas is reached in an hour. — The footpath ascends to the S. of the *Pic Hourquette* (7820 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Bious*, to the N. of the *Pic des Moines* (8012 ft.). Here, too, the *Pic du Midi* is in view. We descend by the saw-mill.

**27½ M. Hospital**, in ruins; then another gorge, followed by a small basin and (28½ M.) the *Auberge du Peillou*, beyond which is (30 M.) a deserted *Foundry*. The road then separates from a path that continues to the right up the valley, at the end of which, on the left, the *Pic d'Aspe* (8880 ft.) is conspicuous. We pass two inns.

**33 M. Le Somport** or *Port d'Urdos* (5380 ft.) on the frontier, the *Summus Portus* of the Romans, through which passed the road from *Caesarea Angusta* (Saragossa) to *Iluro* (Oloron). A part of the army of Abd-er-Rahman, which was defeated by Charles Martel in 732, invaded France by this route. The view from the col is limited and the surroundings are bare and gloomy.

From LE SOMPORT to GABAS, 5 hrs., by a path which passes to the S. of the *Pic d'Arnousse* (7020 ft.) and over the (11½ hr.) *Col des Moines* (7230 ft.), beyond which we descend, in view of the majestic *Pic du Midi*, and join the path from the *Col de Bious* (see above).

The road now descends in zigzags on the Spanish side, passing first the ruins of the hospital of *Santa Cristina*, and then an inn.

— 40 M. *Chapelle St. Antoine*; 43 M. *Portalec*; 44½ M. *Spalung*.

46 M. *Canfranc* (3410 ft.; *Hôtel Sisas*), a small place on the right bank of the *Aragon*, above which rises an ancient castle. — Farther on are two highly picturesque gorges, between which, on the left, rises the *Peña-Collarada* (9460 ft.; ascended in 5 hrs.), the summit of which affords an extensive view. — 48½ M. *Villanua*; 52 M. *Castiello*.

57 M. **Jaca** (2686 ft.; \**Casa Mur*), a walled town, with 3800 inhabitants. The interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 14-15th cent.; the *Citadel* (fine view from the top) from the 16th. — A railway runs hence to (69 M.) *Huesca*, the chief town of the province, and to (46 M. farther) *Saragossa* (see *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*).





## 20. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs.

### I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes.

RAILWAY to (24 M.) Laruns in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 90 c.); thence railway-omnibus to (4 M.) Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, in 55 min. (fare 1 fr. 50 c.); other vehicles outside the station cheaper. Best view from seats in the banquette. Landau for 4 pers., 8 fr.

From *Pau* (p. 119) to (12 M.) *Buzy*, see p. 130. — Leaving the line to Oloron on the right, we approach the Gave d'Ossau, and cross it by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. — 16 M. *Arudy* (*Hôtel du Centre*), to the left, a place of some size.

The \*Vallée d'Ossau begins here and extends S. to Gabas (p. 137), a distance of about 16 M. Sometimes, however, the name is restricted to the part between Arudy, where the Gave d'Ossau turns to the W. in the direction of Oloron, and Laruns (see below), where it descends from Eaux-Chaudes and is joined by the Valentin, which comes from Eaux-Bonnes. The valley of Ossau is one of the most picturesque in the Pyrenees, although the mountains which flank it have been to a great extent stripped of their woods since the 18th century. At the upper end is the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau; at the end of the lateral valley the Pic de Ger (p. 135), celebrated for its panorama. The valley, in which lie Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, watering-places of the first rank, is separated from the Vallée d'Aspe (p. 130) only by a minor chain of hills, easy to cross and affording fine excursions. — The valley of Ossau, like that of Aspe, once formed a small commonwealth, which retained its privileges for a long time after its annexation to Béarn, and for still longer its peculiar manners and costumes. Traces of both still linger in the more sequestered parts of the valley. Curious costumes are still to be seen at Laruns on holidays, especially on the festival of the Assumption (Aug. 15th). The hoods worn by the women are characteristic.

At (17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Izeste* the valley begins to form a picturesque gorge. Here there is a grotto interesting alike to geologists and to ordinary tourists (10 fr. for 1 or more persons). — 20 M. *Bielle* (*Auberge des Voyageurs*), the ancient capital of the viscounts of Ossau. The Gothic church (15-16th cent.) has some fine sculptures. Near it are some curious houses of the same date. — To *Escot*, see p. 131.

21 M. *Pont-de-Béon*. We now reach the mountains, and traverse two short tunnels. To the left lie *Lourie* and *Soubiron*, with abandoned quarries of Ossau marble.

24 M. *Laruns* (1650 ft.; *Hôtel des Touristes*), with 2063 inhab., has marble quarries of high repute.

Farther on to the right our road leaves the old road to Eaux-Chaudes via the Hourat (p. 135), recommended to pedestrians on account of the view. Beyond a bridge over the Gave d'Ossau we reach the (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) point where the *New Roads* to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes diverge. For the latter, see p. 136. That to Eaux-Bonnes leaves the old and steep road below on the left, and ascends the N. E. flank of the *Gourzy* (p. 135) in zigzags, affording fine views: behind, Laruns and its valley; on the left, the valley of the Valentin and the Montagne-Verte; in front and on the right, the Latte de Bazén, the Pénémédaa, and the Pic de Ger (p. 135). *Eaux-Bonnes* is not visible until we are close to it.

## II. Eaux-Bonnes.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DES PRINCES, R. 5, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 11 fr.; DE FRANCE, R. from 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, R. 3-6, B.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10 fr.; DE PARIS; D'ORIENT ET D'EUROPE; DOASSANS; D'ANGLETERRE ET D'ESPAGNE; DE LA POSTE; DES PYRÉNÉES; DHÉRÉTÉ; all these round the Jardin Darralde; DE LA PAIX, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; BERNIS, these two nearer the Thermal Establishment. — **Furnished Houses and Private Pensions,** Villa du Rocher, Ca-zaux ainé, Laugier, Marianne, J. Lamarque, in and near the Promenade; Bonnecaze, Pomme, in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; Lagouarre, higher up and nearer the baths. Charges vary considerably: R. 2 to 10, D. 5 to 8 fr.

Café and Club at the *Hôtel des Princes*.

**Thermal Establishments**, see below. Tariff for drinking and gargling, from June 20th to Aug. 20th, 20 fr.; at other times during the season, 10 fr.; family subscription, 50 fr. — Bath, from 7 to 10 a. m.: from June 20th to Aug. 20th, 2 fr.; at other hours and other seasons, 1 fr.; douche, 1 fr.; bath and douche, 2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 50 c. Tourists have the privilege of drinking once at the springs gratis.

**Casino** (see below): subscription for a fortnight, entitling to 7 representations, 10 fr., 2 pers. 15 fr., 3 pers. 20 fr., 4 pers. 25 fr.; per month, 15, 25, 35, or 40 fr.; for 3 months, 30, 55, 75, or 90 fr.

**Horses and Mounted Guides:** Lanusse Fils, Numa Fitte. — There is no fixed tariff; charges vary from 6 to 10 fr. a day.

**Guides.** \*J. Orteig, J. Soustrade, G. Miro, etc. — No tariff; 8 to 11 fr. a day.

**Eaux-Bonnes** (2455 ft.), with 775 inhab., is situated at the confluence of two torrents, the Valentin and the Sourde, at the entrance to an extremely picturesque gorge between lofty mountains, which leave a very narrow space between them. Its chief importance, however, is due to the springs of sulphureous, sodic, and calcic waters, in which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient. These waters are efficacious in throat and bronchial affections and in tubercular consumption. The climate is mild in summer, but in consequence of the altitude the season is short. There are few attractions for the ordinary tourist.

The centre of Eaux-Bonnes is the *Jardin Darralde*, a small park planted with fine trees, in which a band plays in the afternoon and evening. At one end is the *Casino*, the terrace of which commands a fine view of the Pic de Ger (p. 135).

Ascending the Grande-Rue beyond the *Jardin*, we soon reach the principal *Etablissement Thermal*, of no great size, as the waters are seldom taken in baths. There are seven small springs, the most important being the Old Spring (Source Vieille;  $89^{\circ}26'$  Fahr.), which feeds only the tap of the pump-room. The water has a distinctly sulphureous odour, but is less disagreeable to taste than to smell; it should be used with precaution. Farther up, at the end of the village, is a pavilion containing the pump-room of the *Fontaine Froide* ( $52^{\circ}4'$  Fahr.). Opposite are some schools, and to the left, a *Protestant Church*. The mineral waters rise near here from the *Butte du Trésor*, on which is a kiosque. Near the bridge over the Valentin is the less important *Etablissement Orteig*.

Eaux-Bonnes has fine promenades. The *Promenade Eynard*

leads round the Butte du Trésor, which may be reached from the interior of the Etablissement Thermal. The fine *Promenade de l'Impératrice* or *du Gros-Hêtre* diverges from the former behind the Butte, and runs beneath pleasant trees at a uniform height above the valley of the Valentin, for about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. Above the *Cascade d'Iscoo* it crosses a bridge 80 ft. high, and joins another road, which leads to the fine *Cascade du Gros-Hêtre* (dairy), near a wooden bridge, about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the village. We may return hence by the *Promenade du Valentin*, above the preceding, on the left bank of the stream, passing the pretty *Cascade des Eaux-Bonnes*.

On the other side of the village is the *Promenade Horizontale*, for pedestrians only, on the flank of the Gourzy (see below), which affords pretty views of the valley. Beginning at the terrace of the Casino, it extends for over a mile, and is continued by a footpath as far as the Eaux-Chaudes road (see below). The *Promenade Gramont*, also on the flank of the Gourzy, ascends in zigzags behind the Casino, as far as the Fontaine Froide. The *Promenade Jacqueminot*, diverging from the last-named, ascends to the first plateau, whence the view is very beautiful.

### Excursions.

To EAUX-CHAUDES (p. 136). (1) *By Road*, 5 M.; omnibus via the station of Laruns, see p. 133; small carriage direct, 4-6 fr. We descend by the road to Pau as far as ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the parting of the ways mentioned on p. 133. Beyond this point the \*Route is cut out in the rock on the left of the Hourat ('hollow'), the ravine in which the Gave d'Ossau frets 150 ft. below, and it is overhung by rocks of still greater height. On the other side of the torrent is the old road to Laruns, which descends very rapidly and joins the new road at the Pont Crabé or Pont des Chèvres. — (2) *Via the Promenade Horizontale* (see above), then by a footpath joining the road about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. short of Eaux-Chaudes. — (3) *Via de Col du Gourzy*, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., an interesting excursion which may be made on horseback, but for which a guide is desirable (6-8 fr.). We ascend through woods, in 1 hr., to the first plateau to which the Promenade Jacqueminot (see above) leads. The second plateau is  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther on. Here we leave on the left the path to the Pic du Ger and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more reach the Col du Gourzy (347 ft.), whence there is a superb panorama, including the majestic Pic du Midi d'Ossau. Thence we descend to the S.W. by a bad path, describing a wide circuit, which in 1 hr. more joins the road to the grotto of Eaux-Chaudes (p. 137), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Eaux-Chaudes (p. 136).

To THE PIC DE GER., about 5 hrs. Part of this most interesting excursion may be accomplished on horseback, but the rest is laborious and the ascent should not be made without a guide (12 fr.) and provisions. Following the Eaux-Chaudes path as far as the second plateau ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see above) we there turn to the left and reach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the Plateau d'Anouillas, beyond the huts on which horses cannot ascend. Thence we proceed on foot to (1 hr.) the Plateau de Cardoua (des Chardons), where there is another hut, beyond which another hour's laborious climb by the *Pambassibé* brings us to the top. This last stage is not only remarkably steep, with a névé above a sheer precipice, but there is also a ridge which must be crossed partly on one's hands and knees and partly astride.

The \*Pic de Ger (8570 ft.), with its two peaks, the second of which is difficult to climb, affords a superb panorama presenting strong contrasts to the S. a chaos of desolate mountains, and to the N. a sea of

verdure in the midst of which are the towns of Tarbes and Pau. The most conspicuous summits visible, from E. to W., are, in the foreground, the Latte de Bazen (8105 ft.) and the Pénemédaa (8165 ft.); farther away, to the right, the Pics de Gabizos (8660 ft. and 8805 ft.); then the mountains round the valleys of Gaube and Marcadaou, with the Vignemale (10,795 ft.), the Pic de Balaïtous (10,320 ft.), the Pic Palas (9765 ft.), and a succession of other peaks varying from 8500 to nearly 9500 ft. in height, extending to the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau (9465 ft.), compared with which the peaks of the Vallée d'Aspe seem tamely uniform. Southwards, to the left of the Pic Amoulat (8515 ft.), which forms part of the Pic de Ger group, the large Lac d'Artouste is seen (p. 138).

To THE PIC DE GOUPEY, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., easy, with guide (12 fr.). We follow the above route as far as the (3 hrs.) Plateau d'Anouillas, where we turn to the right. From ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the Col de Lurdé (6400 ft.) is seen the Pic du Midi rising in front, and in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more we reach the top of the Pic de Goupey or de Cézy (7245 ft.). It affords a specially fine view, to the S., of the valleys of the Gave de Soussouéou, descending from the Lac d'Artouste (p. 138), and of the Gave de Brousset, as well as the valley of Gabas, with the Pics de Balaïtous, Palas, d'Ossau, etc.

To THE LAC D'ANGLAS AND LAC D'UZIOUS, a fine excursion occupying a whole day (guide, 12 fr., and provisions necessary), either viâ the gorge of the Valentin, partially practicable for horses, or viâ the gorge of the Sourde, the Coume d'Aas, etc. The Lac d'Anglas (6790 ft.) is a small round lake on a plateau between the buttresses of the Pénemédaa and the Sourins; the Lac d'Uzious (6955 ft.), oval in shape, lies a little farther to the S.E. Still higher up are the little Lac de Laredan and the Col d'Uzious (7325 ft.), whence a charming view is enjoyed.

To THE GRAND PIC DE GABIZOS, another fine excursion for one day which may be partly made on horseback (guide, 20 fr., and provisions). The best route leads viâ the gorge of the Valentin, Gourrette, the Rochers de las Niérás to the S.E., and the Pastures of Bourroux. The Grand Pic de Gabizos or Pic d'Eras-Taillades (8805 ft.), to the S., is the principal peak of a group in which the Petit Pic, or Pic de Gabizos properly so called (8660 ft.), ranks second in height. The magnificent panorama resembles that commanded by the Pic de Ger (see above).

To ARGELES (Cauterets), 26 M. This very interesting road (no public conveyance; carriages very dear) leads by the gorge of the Valentin and (8 M.) the Col d'Aubisque (5610 ft.), then across a desolate but striking tract, passing to the S. W. of the Mont Laid (6205 ft.), by the Col de Saucède (5013 ft.) and the Col du Couret or de Soulor (4755 ft.), whence it descends to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Arrens (2950 ft.; hotel), the principal place in the pretty Vallée d'Azun, and thence by the valley of the Gave d'Arrrens, in which are (20 M.) Marsous, (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Aucun, (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Gaillagos, (23 M.) Arcizans-Dessus, and (24 M.) Arras, with the ruined Château of Castelnau d'Azun (14th cent.). Argelès, see p. 139. — A footpath, shortening the journey by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M., leads from the end of the gorge of the Valentin over the Col de Tortes (5900 ft.), rejoining the road a good  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on. — The easy and interesting ascent of the Pic de Grum (6135 ft.) may be made in 20 min. from the Col d'Aubisque. Other excursions, see pp. 137, 138.

### III. Eaux-Chaudes.

**Arrival** from Pau, see p. 133; from Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 135.

**Hotels.** BAUDOT, R. 4, B. 11/4, déj. 31/2, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; DE FRANCE, R. 3-5, B. 11/4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — Accommodation at the *Etablissement* also. — **Furnished Rooms.** Cazaux; Lanne; Mounaix; Abbadie; Bussy. — **Cafés,** on the Promenade Henri IV.

**Thermal Establishment**, see p. 137. Fee for drinking the waters, 6 fr. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, 4 fr. at other seasons. Private bath or douche 1 fr. 25 c., in the general basin ('piscine') 50 c.; douche before or after a bath 1 fr. 75 c.; bath-sheet 15, towel 10 c.

**Horse Hirers and Mounted Guides:** *Labarthe, Ollivain, etc.* — **Guides on foot:** *J. Laborde, St. Martin* (of Gabas), see below. — **Charges,** see Eaux-Bonnes.

**English Church Service** in summer (at the French Church).

*Eaux-Chaudes* (2215 ft.) is smaller, but perhaps even more grandly situated than Eaux-Bonnes. It is perched on the right bank of the *Gave d'Ossau* or *de Gabas*, which is so steep that the houses can hardly find standing-room. The waters, sulphureous like most in the Pyrenees, are very efficacious, though less patronised than those of Eaux-Bonnes, and life is quieter than at Eaux-Bonnes.

The well-managed *Thermal Establishment*, standing just above the Gave, is a fine building partly constructed of Pyrenean marble. More attention is here paid to bathing than at Eaux-Bonnes. Three of the seven principal springs of Eaux-Chaudes are here in use, *viz.* the Esquirette which has a double source of supply (95 and 89° Fahr.), the Rey (92°), and the Clot (97°). They are much used in certain maladies of women and in cases of rheumatic neuralgia and chronic rheumatism. The attendants wear the local costume. — On the first floor are furnished lodgings (see p. 136) and the *Casino*.

Eaux-Chaudes has some fine promenades: the *Promenade Henri Quatre*, near the baths; the *Promenade d'Argout* and the *Promenade Horizontale*, one above the other on the left bank of the Gave. Two bridges lead thither, one near the bath-house, the other higher up, to the right, outside the village; on this side also is a waterfall. There are two other promenades on the other side, the chief of which is the *Promenade Minvielle*, to the left and not far from the road, with the pump-room of the cold *Minvielle Spring*.

### Excursions.

To THE GROTTO OF EAUX-CHAUDES, about 1 hr. The custodian lives in the village (1½ fr. each pers., including lights). The rough path ascends to the left of the road to Gabas and for ½ hr. is identical with that to Eaux-Bonnes by the Gourzy (p. 128); then it turns to the right. Prudence should be used in passing from the warm outer air into the very cold cavern. The Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes, which is about 1450 ft. deep, is specially remarkable for the torrent which runs through it and forms at its source a high cascade; the guide illuminates it with Bengal lights. There is a tavern at the entrance of the grotto.

To GABAS AND TO BIous-ARTIGUES (*Pic de Biscou*), an easy and interesting excursion; 5 and 3 M., carriage-road to Gabas, thence a bridle-path. — The road is a continuation of that from Pau and Eaux-Bonnes to the Spanish frontier (p. 130). It crosses the *Gave d'Ossau* at the *Pont d'Enfer* and then steadily ascends the left bank along a most picturesque valley bordered by wooded mountains. After about 1¾ M., the path to Accous over the *Col d'Iseye* (p. 134) diverges into the *Val de Bitet* on the right. Farther on the valley narrows and the grand *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* comes into view on the right. To the left is one of the routes to the *Lac d'Artouste* (p. 139). — 5 M. Gabas (3690 ft.; *Hôtel des Pyrénées*, good, D. 5 fr.; guides, see above), the last hamlet on French territory, lies at the confluence of the *Gaves de Brouset* and *de Bious*, which unite to form the *Gave d'Ossau*. It is a convenient starting-point for excursions in the upper part of the valley (p. 138). — Travellers should not fail to ascend the

valley of the *Gave de Biou* to the right, as far as the saw-mill of (1½ hr.) \**Bious-Artigues*, for the sake of the view of the *Pic du Midi*, the most striking and complete anywhere obtainable. The mountain rears its bare majestic peak in solitary grandeur from the midst of a wide meadow-land which offers a striking contrast to the gloomy pine-forests that clothe the mountain-slopes. — The *Pic de Biscaou* (6560 ft.), to the W. of *Gabas*, is another splendid point of view by reason of its detached situation. The easy ascent (2 hrs.) is made partly by the road to the saw-mill, which we quit in the valley of *Aule*, and ascend to the E. The descent may be made in 2 hrs., by a 'couloir' on the N. side. — To *Urdos* and *Le Somport*, see p. 132.

To THE *PIC DU MIDI d'OSSAU*. This ascent, one of the most difficult in the Pyrenees, is only for experienced mountaineers. It occupies a full day, and a good guide and provisions must be taken. The route lies by the valley of *Gabas* (see above) and by the valley of the *Gave de Brouset* or by that of the *Gare de Biou*, which skirt and isolate the mountain, the former on the E., the latter on the W. side. In the former case we follow the road to Spain for about 2 hrs. by carriage or on horseback, as far as the *Caser de Brouset* (4835 ft.), a ruined inn, whence we ascend to the right for 2 hrs. more (riding still practicable) to the *Col de Pombie* or *de Suzon* (6890 ft.), between the *Pic de Saoubiste* (7245 ft.) on the right and the *Pic du Midi* on the left. Soon afterwards the difficulties of the ascent begin, but they have been lessened by the fixing of iron bars in the rocks of the three 'cheminées' by which we must climb, the last one overlooking a precipice. — The route by the valley of the *Gave de Biou* follows the road to *Bious-Artigues* as far as (1½ M. from *Gabas*) the *Vallon de Magnabaigt*, to the left, ascends this valley for 1½ hr., and then mounts by the (1 hr.) *Plateau de Magnabaigt* to the *Col de Pombie*, where the above route is joined. — The *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (9465 ft.), which is thus attained in 5½ hrs. from *Gabas*, is one of the most characteristic granite masses of the Pyrenees, rising precipitously from almost every side, like a gigantic pyramid in ruins, truncated and cleft by some convulsive agency. Its base is hardly more than a mile in diameter while the circle over which its débris are scattered is 10 M. in circumference. The prospect is very extensive, but more grand than beautiful. The principal features are, to the N., besides the *Pic d'Aule* (7910 ft.), which is very near, the *Vallée d'Ossau* and the plain as far as *Pau*; to the E., among the High Pyrenees, the *Vignemale* and *Mont-Perdu*; to the S., the mountains and plains of Aragon; to the W., the *Pic d'Anie*. — The *Petit Pic* (9150 ft.), still more difficult than the *Grand Pic*, is reached by the *Col de Peyreget*, between the *Pic du Midi* and the *Pic de Peyreget* (8113 ft.), to the S.

To THE *LAC d'ARTOUSE* (*Pic Palas*, *Pic d'Arriel*, and *Pic de Balaitous*). A great part of this excursion, which takes a day, is practicable on horseback, by the *Col d'Arrious* or the valley of the *Gave de Soussonéou*. By the former route we follow the road to Spain for about 1¾ hr. beyond *Gabas*, ¼ hr. short of the *Caser de Brouset* (see above), and ascend to the left, through woods and by pasture ground, to the (1¾ hr.) *Col d'Arrious* (8050 ft.), whence the lake is visible below us, and is reached in ¾ hr. more — The other route, a little longer and more laborious, diverges from the *Gabas* road 2½ M. from *Eaux-Chaudes*, crosses the *Gave*, and ascends by the right bank of the wild *Gorge du Soussonéou*, watered by a torrent that issues from the *Lac d'Artouse* itself. Halfway (about 3 hrs.) we reach a small plain entered on the left by a road coming from *Eaux-Bonnes* via the *Col de Lurdé* (p. 136). Splendid views of the mountains are obtained, especially of the *Pic Palas* (9760 ft.), the *Pic d'Arriel* (9260 ft.), and the *Balaitous* (p. 139), from the side of the lake. — The *Lac d'Artouse* (6445 ft.) is one of the largest in the Pyrenees, having an area of about 100 acres. It is hemmed in on all sides by rocks and mountains, which, in combination with the solitude of these high regions, make the scene very impressive. A few huts are passed on the second of the above routes, about ½ hr. before reaching the lake; and the French Alpine Club has erected a refuge on the *Lac d'Arrémouli* (7530 ft.),

1 hr. farther up. — The **Pic d'Arriel** (9260 ft.; fine view), rising to the S., on the frontier, may be easily ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Refuge d'Arrémouli, or in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from the Col d'Arrious, viâ the little *Lac d'Arrious* and the *Col de Sobé* (8020 ft.). — The **Pic Palas**, or *de las Palas* (9760 ft.), nearer the *Lac d'Artouste* but also on the frontier, is difficult to climb (3-4 hrs. from the refuge), and is inferior as a point of view to both the **Pic d'Arriel** and the **Balaïtous**. — The **Pic de Balaïtous**, or *Bat-Laétouse* (10,320 ft.), farther to the E., is another difficult peak, ascended in 5 hrs. from the Refuge d'Arrémouli. The route leads viâ ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Col d'Arrémouli* (8055 ft.; splendid view), between the Arriel and the Palas, and then follows the ridge by a difficult 'couloir' and a dangerous ridge, between two precipices.

To THE BATHS OF PANTICOSA (Spain), 1 day. The carriage-road leads viâ *Gabas* (p. 137) and the *Caserne de Brousset* (p. 138) to the *Col du Pourtalet* (5890 ft.), called also *Col d'Anéou*, on the (13 M.) frontier; then descends viâ the beautiful *Valley of Roumigas*, the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) large Spanish village of *Sallent* (4105 ft.; *Berga*; *Gonzalès*), and the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Panticosa*, 6 M. beyond which lie the Baths. The **Baths of Panticosa** (5575 ft.; \**Hôt. Franco-Espagnol*; *d'Espagne*), celebrated for their thermal alkaline and sulphureous waters, are situated on the shores of a blue lake into which four cascades fall from the bare granite mountains which surround it. — A mule-track leads thence viâ the (2 hrs.) *Port de Marcadaou* (8385 ft.) to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Cauterets* (p. 140); and it is also possible to proceed viâ the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col de Brazato* (8259 ft.), the (3 hr.) *Port de Plalaube* (8230 ft.), and the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (p. 154), to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Gavarnie* (p. 152).

## 21. Cauterets and its Environs.

### I. From Lourdes to Cauterets.

20 M. To (13 M.) *Pierrefitte*, RAILWAY in 35-55 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). Thence ELECTRIC RAILWAY to (7 M.) Cauterets in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 70 c.). — Omnibuses from the larger hotels at Cauterets meet the trains at Pierrefitte; and public vehicles also ply (fare 1 fr. 40 c.).

**Lourdes**, see p. 124. Tickets permitting the journey to be broken here, see p. 123. — The railway makes a wide circuit to the E., and approaches the Gave de Pau and de Lourdes at the station of *Soum* (cable-railway up the Pic de Jer, p. 126). The valley becomes more and more interesting as we proceed. Beyond (4 M.) *Lugagnan* and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bôo-Silhens* we cross to the left bank of the Gave and enter the fertile little plain of Argelès. On the right is a keep, dating from the 14th century.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Argelès** (1525 ft.; \**Hôt. de France*, R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10, omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *du Parc et d'Angleterre*; *des Thermes*; *Beau-Séjour*; *Pens. Laborde*, well situated) is a small town of 1883 inhab., prettily situated at the mouth of the Vallée d'Auzun (p. 136), with a *Thermal Establishment*, supplied by the sulphureous waters of Gazost, a *Casino*, *Villas* to let, etc. English Church Service in summer.

Numerous walks and points of view. Road to *Eaux-Bonnes*, see p. 136. Excursions at cheap fares to Lourdes, Cauterets, Gavarnie, etc.

13 M. **Pierrefitte-Nestalas** (*Hôt. de la Poste*, R. 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *de France*, at the station; *Hôt.-Rest. Labarthe*), a village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. W., where the road from Lourdes viâ Argelès forks, the right branch going to Cauterets, the left to *Luz-St-Sauveur* and *Barèges*.

A road which diverges from the Lourdes route to the left at the end of the village, leads in 25 min. to St. Savin, passing the little *Chapelle de*

*Pietat*, of the 16th cent., from which there is a fine view. — The village of St. Savin (*Hôtel*) is built round the celebrated abbey of that name, and should be visited on account of its fine Romanesque *Church*, which, with the exception of the 14th cent. steeple, dates from the 11-12th centuries. It contains two noteworthy paintings of the 15th cent., in nine compartments, representing the history of St. Savin, the hermit, and also his tomb, of the Romanesque period, surmounted by a rich pyramidal canopy of the 14th century.

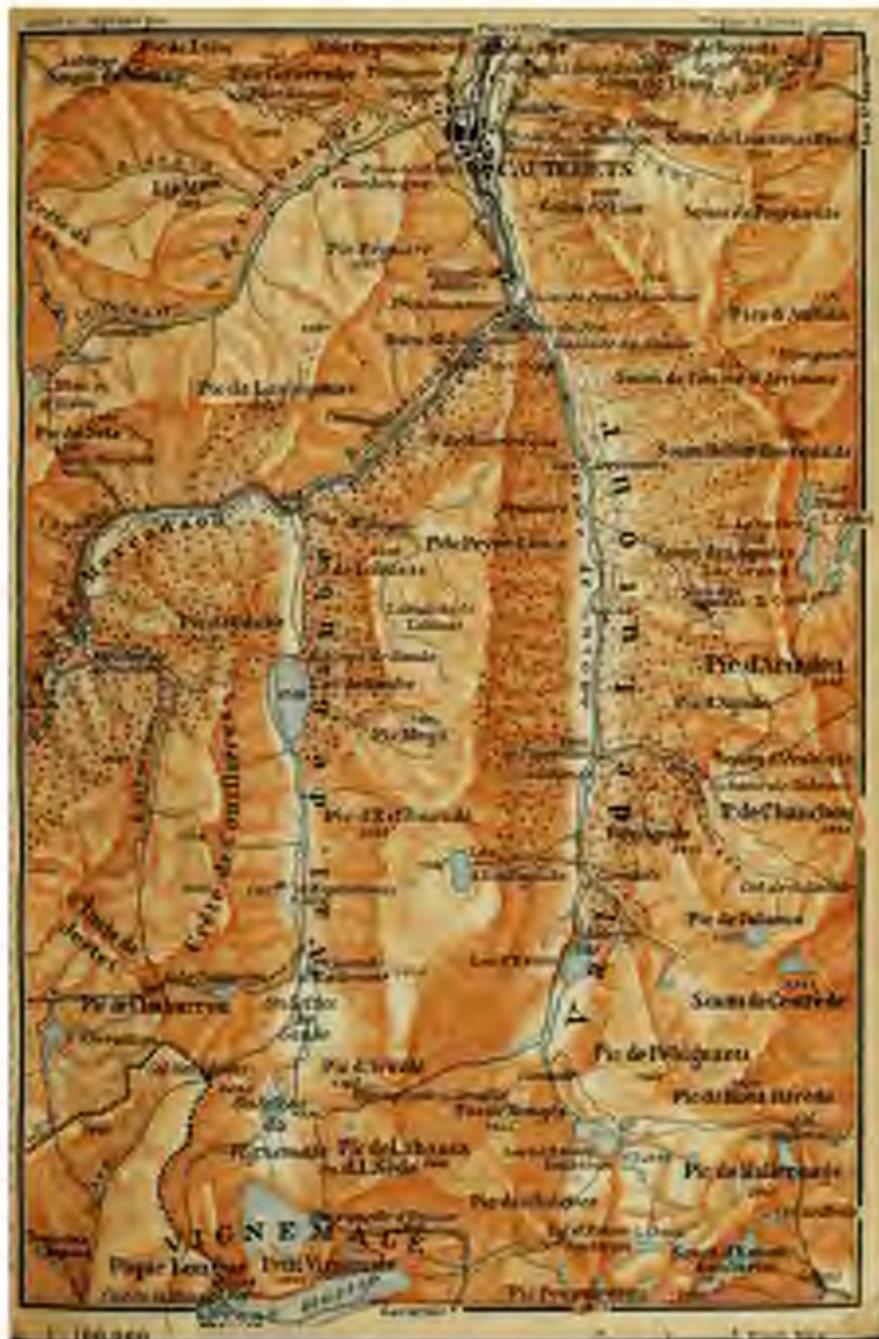
On the other side of the valley, also visited from Pierrefitte, is the (3/4 hr.) village of Beaucens, with a large ruined *Castle* of the 12-16th cent., and a small thermal establishment. The road thither diverges to the left from the Barèges route, a good 1/2 M. from Pierrefitte.

The ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO CAUTERETS, starting at the railway-station, passes (1 1/2 M.) *Nestalas* (p. 139) and rapidly ascends in zig-zags. Fine retrospect. It then runs along the E. side of the valley of the *Gare de Cauterets*, high above the road. To the right is an argentiferous lead-mine. On the left side of the valley rises the Pic de Viscos (p. 149). Beyond a tunnel the gradient becomes less steep. As we descend, the Hourmégas and the Pégrière, the heights above Cauterets, soon come into view. — 5 M. *Calypso*. The line now crosses the stream and the road by means of a lofty viaduct, beyond which the best views are on the right.

On both sides rise steep mountains, partly clothed with wood, but farther on the valley expands gradually into a small cultivated plain. — 7 M. (20 M. from Lourdes) *Cauterets*.

The \*ROAD TO CAUTERETS leaves the road to Luz-St-Sauveur and Barèges (R. 22) to the left, and ascends in the same direction as the railway, commanding fine views. Crossing the stream (31/2 M.), it threads a wild defile in which it is at places cut out of the rock and supported by walls on the side of the ravine along which the torrent chafes. One of the most curious spots is the *Limagon*, a chaos of fallen rocks. It then skirts the railway to *Cauterets*.

**Cauterets.** — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, GR. HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin, near the Esplanade, large and fine houses of the first class; the latter is a dépendance of the Hôtel Gassion at Pau, R. from 41/2, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 121/2, omn. 1 fr.; GR. HÔT. DU BOULEVARD, same Boulevard; GR. HÔT. DES PROMENADES, on the Esplanade, one of the best situated. — In the Town: GR. HÔT. DU PARC, HÔT. DE LA PAIX, DE PARIS (these two well spoken of), all in the Place St. Martin; DE L'UNIVERS ET RICHELIEU, Rue de la Raillère, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 3. D. 31/2, pens. from 7, omn. 1/2 fr.; DE FRANCE, Rue St. Louis and Rue Richelieu; DE LONDRES, DES AMBASSADEURS, DE BORDEAUX, Rue Richelieu; DU COMMERCE, Rue St. Louis; DE LA GARE. — Furnished Apartments are abundant, the town being able, it is said, to accommodate 10,000 strangers at a time. Among others: *Chalet des Bains*, near the Etab. des Œufs; *Chalet du Boulevard*, Maisons Pimorin, St. Cécile, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin; *Lannégran*, Camman, Avenue du Mamelon-Vert, parallel to the above Boulevard; *Labassé*, Genthié, Latapie, Grau, Place de la Mairie; *Lasserre*, Dulmo, Hôtel de Russie, Latapie (druggist), Latour, Rue de Belfort, beyond the Mairie; *Quellatén*, Duhourcav, C. Deberrey, Rue St. Louis, near the Place St. Martin; Bérot, Byasson, l'Alrol, Flurin, Danos, Dubertrand, Digoy-Blanchard, Bézy, Soulas, Laborde, Manajan, Lavandier, Bégué, Capdegelle, Rue de la Raillère, near the Place St. Martin; *Lapeyre*, Hôtel des Princes, Fabrèges, Villeneuve, Bordenave, Lousteau, Rue Richelieu; *Dangause*, Rue de la Fontaine. — On the whole prices are high, as much as 20 francs being charged for a room at the first-class hotels during the height of the season (from mid-June to mid-Sept.), 4 fr. for déjeuner, and 6 for dinner. Other hotels charge from 8 to 12 fr. a day (déj. 3-31/2, D. 3-4 fr.).





**Cafés.** *Du Casino des Œufs*: *Café Anglais*, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin; *Grand Café*, Place St. Martin. — **Restaurants** at most of the hotels; also, *Maison des Familles*, Rue d'Etigny and Rue de César, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.

**Thermal Establishments.** The old ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE LA VALLÉE DE ST. SAVIN include those of *César*, *Les Espagnols* (p. 142), *Pauze-Vieux* (p. 142), *Le Bois* (p. 143), *Les Œufs* (p. 142), *La Raillère* (p. 142), and *Le Pré* (p. 143), to which the *Néothermes* (p. 142) have recently been added by purchase. The tariff at these varies according to the establishment, the hour, and the season, the highest prices obtaining from July 1st to Aug. 31st: baths  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , douches  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  fr., etc. — The private ÉTABLISSEMENT DU PETIT-ST-SAUVEUR is cheaper.

**Cabs.** Drive in the town, 2 pers. 1, 4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; ascent to La Raillère or Pauze, 3-4 fr.; descent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 fr., there and back with  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr's. stay, 4 and 5 fr.; ascent to Le Bois, 4 and 5, descent 2 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , there and back 5 and 6 fr. — Per hour, outside the town, 4 and 5 fr. the first hr. and 2 and 3 fr. per hr. afterwards.

**Electric Railway** to *La Raillère* (p. 142) in 7 min. (fares 50 and 40 c.). The cars start about every 10 min. from the Esplanade, but the service stops soon after the Etablissement closes.

**Brakes** for *Gavarnie* ((p. 152) start at 6 p. m. from the Place St. Martin, opposite the Hôt. de Paris, where seats should be booked in advance. Gavarnie is reached about 11 a. m.; the return-journey begins at 3 p. m., Cauterets being reached about 8 p. m. Fare 10 fr.

**Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys** for hire in large numbers. Carriage, per day 15 to 40 fr. (bargaining necessary). — Tariff for horses indicated below at the beginning of each excursion. Donkeys are usually  $\frac{1}{5}$  cheaper than horses.

**Guides.** These number about 60 and are divided into two classes, the first class having a white cloth crown above their badge. The best mountain-guides are *J. P. Latapie*; *Dom. and Ed. Pont*; *Pierre, Jean-Marie*, and *Dom. Bordenave*; *Paul Batan*; *Paul and Jean Gentieu*; *H. and B. Labasse*; *Mich. Soucaze*; *Bapt. Verger*; and *Aug. Boirrie*. The charges are given at the head of each excursion. The usual charge is 15 fr. a day (between Sept. 15th and June 15th, 25 per cent less); more when the guide is discharged outside of Cauterets.

**Casino**, at the Thermes des Œufs, adm. 1 fr. Subscription, including reserved seats at entertainments: in the middle of the season, for 1, 2, 3 weeks, and season, 20, 39, 57, and 100 fr.; cheaper at beginning and end of season (see bills). Seats in the theatre: in the middle of the season, reserved, 4-5 fr.; front row, 3 fr.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, at the Hôtel de Ville.

**English Church Service** in summer (French Protestant Church).

**Cauterets** (3055 ft.) is a small town of 1594 inhab., very beautifully situated in a valley encompassed by lofty mountains and on the banks of the torrent of the same name. The town contains nothing more noteworthy than the magnificent hotels in the new quarter to the W., near the Esplanade, and this promenade itself with the Etablissement des Œufs (view, see p. 143), to which perhaps may be added the new Gothic church. As a thermal station, however, it ranks amongst the first in France, while it is also one of the chief centres for excursions in the High Pyrenees. Though the season is short, the town is visited annually by about 10,000 patients and 30,000 tourists.

The centre of the town is the *Place St. Martin*, at the end of the Rue Richelieu, which leads from the station. and the adjoining *Place de la Mairie*. From the former diverge the streets leading to the chief bathing-establishments, except the Etablissement des

Œufs, which is situated on the Esplanade, to the left of the farther side of the Place de la Mairie and of the Gave. The Mairie contains a *Relief-Plan of the Central Pyrenees* (1:5000), by M. Wallon (adm. 50 c.).

The WATERS of Cauterets contain chiefly sulphur and silicate of soda, but there are also alkaline waters. They are supplied by 24 Springs, several of which are very copious. They are, in fact, the most copious in the Pyrenees, yielding about 440,000 gallons per day. They vary greatly in temperature (61 to 131° Fahr.) and even in composition, though not so much in this latter respect as the waters of Bagnères-de-Luchon (p. 166). Cauterets possesses eight establishments, admirably arranged for the requirements of drinking, bathing, douches, inhalation, and pulverization.

The THERMES DES Œufs (open 5-11 a. m. and 2-7 p. m.), called also simply *Les Œufs*, are the principal and the most remarkable of these establishments. It is fed by the six *Sources des Œufs*, about 1½ M. to the S., which supply no less than 132,000 gallons a day. It contains a swimming-bath of running water, 22 yds. long and 9 yds. wide. The waters are principally used in the treatment of chlorosis, anaemia, and diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. The springs have a temperature of 131° Fahr., but at the buvette of the establishment the water is only 113°; at the buvette beside the springs (p. 143) 129°. The offices of the company that rents the waters are also at *Les Œufs*, while the first floor is occupied by the *Casino* (p. 141).

The THERMES DE CÉSAR ET DES ESPAGNOLES lie to the S.E. of the town. The baths here are fed on the left by the *Source de César* (118° Fahr.), so named in commemoration of an alleged visit of Cæsar to Cauterets; on the right by the *Source des Espagnols* (116° Fahr.), both of which issue a little higher up from the Montagne de Peyraoute. These waters, the most powerful in Cauterets, are used chiefly in the treatment of chronic diseases of the respiratory organs and in scrofulous and syphilitic affections, skin diseases, and rheumatism. The establishment is open all the year round.

The NÉOTHERMES or *Bains du Rocher-Rieumiset* are situated in a pretty garden, about 200 yds. to the N. of the preceding. They may be reached directly by a passage through the Hôtel du Parc, or by a new Avenue from the station. They are fed by three springs, viz. those of *César-Nouveau* (113° F.), *Le Rocher* (104° F.), which contains iron, and *Rieumiset* (61° F.). These waters are specially adapted to cutaneous and rheumatic affections and for persons of nervous and irritable temperament.

Higher up, on the slope of the Montagne de Peyraoute, are the less important establishments of *Pauze-Vieux* and *Pauze-Nouveau*.

The ÉTABLISSEMENT DE LA RAILLÈRE, the most important of all, is situated nearly a mile to the S. of the town on the road, on the right bank, forming a continuation of the Rue de la Railière; but there is a short-cut for pedestrians beginning on the Esplanade. Electric railway, see p. 141. The establishment, rebuilt in 1888,

with galleries and promenades, is situated 3640 ft. above the sea-level (580 ft. above Cauterets), on a declivity of the mountain covered with fallen rocks (raillère). It is built over the three springs which feed it (103°, 100°, and 91° Fahr.), and are so abundant that even horses are treated. In the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs it vies with Eaux-Bonnes (p. 134). It is open from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. Beside it is now the *Etablissement du Bois d'En-Bas*.

The Raillère commands a good view, but a still finer prospect is enjoyed farther on, where two small waterfalls are in sight. Still more distant are the *Burette de Mauhourat* (122° Fahr.) and the *Buvette des Œufs* (129°); the *Etablissement du Petit-St-Sauveur* (111°), the *Etablissement du Pré* (108°), the *Petit Mauhourat* (121°); the *Source des Yeux* (68°); and finally, higher up, the *Etablissement du Bois d'En-Haut* (109° and 91°), the most remote (3670 ft.) but highly esteemed for the cure of rheumatism. The *Cascade de Cérisey* (p. 145) lies only  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher up.

Cauterets has fine promenades. The *Esplanade des Œufs* is the favourite resort of visitors during the concerts which are given from 1.30 to 3 p.m., and it is flanked by little shops of all kinds.

The Esplanade is an excellent point from which to take one's bearings, before starting on excursions from Cauterets. The *Péguière*, to the S., behind Les Œufs, has already been mentioned. Beyond the Raillère is the *Pic de Hourmégas*, separated from the Péguière by the *Vallée de Jéret*, in which is the road to the Lac de Gaube, etc. To the left of the Hourmégas is the *Vallée de Lutour*, on the crest of the opposite side of which rise several bare peaks, with patches of snow even in summer. The chief of these is the *Pic d'Ardiden*, on the other side of which is St. Sauveur; then from E. to W., above the town, the *Pic de Pène-Nère*, the *Pic de Viscos*, the *Pic de Cabaliros*, to the left of the valley of the Gave de Cauterets, and the *Monné*, separated from the Péguière by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, in which lies the Lac Bleu.

On the slope of the Péguière (ascent, see p. 145) extends the *Promenade des Lacets* or *de Cambasque*, which is not fatiguing and affords a fine view at the exit from the wood, about 25 min. from Les Œufs. The road leading to the Raillère route diverges to the left, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on.

The *Promenade du Mamelon - Vert* continues the avenue of the same name down the valley. It is deficient in shade. At the end we turn to the right, cross the Gave, and regain the town by the Pierrefitte road. The *Mamelon - Vert* is the name given to the knoll on the right, between the promenade and the Gave; it commands a fine view of the head of the valley. — In the town itself, above the Pierrefitte road and near the Néothermes, is a pretty and shady *Lark*, now somewhat neglected, though still a resort of the visitors. — Above this passes the road which leads, on the slope of the *Montagne de Peyraoute*, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) hamlet of *Cancéru*, well shaded in the afternoon and offering beautiful views. We may descend hence to the Pierrefitte road, which we reach near the junction with the *Mamelon - Vert* road. — Still higher is the road

to the *Grange de la Reine Hortense*, issuing from the Etablissement de Pauze-Vieux (p. 142). It is identical with that to the Col de Riou (p. 149). The grange (barn), which is reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., owes its name to the fact that Queen Hortense, when a visitor to Cauterets, was once detained at it by a storm.

## II. Excursions from Cauterets.

To THE MONNÉ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., an easy excursion; guide 12 fr., horse 12 fr. Pedestrians turn to the left from the Avenue du Mamelon-Vert and skirt the Pégrière from E. to W., by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, cross ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the torrent of that name, also called Paladère, and ascend to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Plateau des Cinquets* (5725 ft.; refreshments), 1 hr. from the top. — The bridle-path follows the road to the Raillère, crosses the bridge, turns to the right, and skirts the E. flank of the Pégrière until ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) it joins the preceding path. The horses must be left at the inn, about 450 ft. below the summit. — The **Monné** or *Soum de Monné* (8935 ft.) is one of the nearest and most conspicuous mountains seen from Cauterets, for which it serves as a kind of barometer, the weather being foretold from the state of the mists in which it is often enveloped. The S. side, towards the Val de Lis, is precipitous, but the N. side descends in a gentle slope towards the valley of Labat-de-Bun, and ends in a slaty crest, from which there is a wide view, extending W. to the head of the Val d'Azun; N. over the flanks of the Cabaliros (see below) to the plains of Tarbes and Béarn; E. to the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, the Néouvielle, and Mont Perdu; and S. to the Vignemale and the Balaïtous. In the middle distance, to the S., is the Lac Bleu or Lac d'Illéou (see below).

To THE CABALIROS, 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse (see below) 10 fr. We follow the Promenade du Mamelon-Vert for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., then turn to the left behind the shed of a large white house, and skirt the flanks of the Peyrenère to the (1 hr.) *Plateau d'Esponne* (refreshments). Thence we gain the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) E. buttresses of the Monné, beyond which the ascent becomes more difficult. After passing a ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) slaty terrace we reach the (1 hr.) *Col de Contente* (6940 ft.; fine view), on which is an inn. Horses can ascend still farther, though the guides sometimes assert the contrary. The rest of the climb is easy. — The rounded **Cabaliros** (7655 ft.) is the principal summit to the N. of Cauterets. It is crowned by an ordnance-survey tower. The \*Panorama from the top, one of the finest in the Pyrenees, resembles that from the Monné, but excels it in including the valley of Argelès.

To THE LAC BLEU or LAC D'ILLÉOU,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. on foot; guide 10, horse 8 fr. We take the route to the Monné as far as the Plateau de Cambasque (see above); then, following the valley, we pass (3 hrs.) in front of the fine *Cascade d'Illéou* and farther on the little *Lac Noir*. — The *Lac Bleu* or *Lac d'Illéou* is 6515 ft. above the sea and covers nearly 115 acres. Its lonely situation and wild surroundings contrast strikingly with the deep

blue tint of its limpid waters. To the W. is the *Grand Baëbat* (9225 ft.; 1½ hr., with guide). To the E. rises the *Pic de Nets* (8025 ft.). The return may be made to the S.E. by the *Col de la Haougabe*, the *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 146), and the *Pont d'Espagne* (see below); this requires 4½ hrs., and the guide is paid 5 fr. extra.

\*TO THE LAC DE GAUBE, 2¾ hrs. by road; horse 8 fr. Passing the (1½ hr.; 7 min. by electric railway) Raillère and the other establishments in the upper part of the valley, we cross the *Pont de Benquès* (3448 ft.), at the confluence of the *Gave de Marcadaou* and *Gave de Lutour* (p. 147), and ascend the *Val de Jéret*, on the right, skirting the *Gave de Marcadaou*, the bed of which is almost blocked with huge boulders. The mountain on the opposite side is the Pégrière (see below). Farther on, beyond the *Etablissement du Bois* and a small cascade, the roar of the (¾ hr.) imposing \**Cascade de Cérisey* (4050 ft.; refreshments) becomes audible. The stream is split into two by a mass of rock, from either side of which it falls into a deep abyss between two walls of rock. The best time to see it is between 10 o'clock and noon, when rainbows are formed above it by the sun. There are two more cascades of less importance farther on. We traverse striking scenery to (about ¾ hr. beyond the cascade) the *Pont d'Espagne* (4880 ft.; Hotel, R. 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.), a primitive bridge at which there is another cascade and where the torrent and valley of Marcadaou debouch. For this valley and the excursions in it, see p. 146. — The new road to the (¾ hr.) Lac de Gaube, rather steep for the first ¼ hr., continues to ascend the left bank of the torrent. The scenery becomes more and more wild, and at last there appears before us the Vignemale with its glacier. The *Lac de Gaube* (5865 ft.), which is about 800 yds. long and 350 yds. wide, with an area of about 42 acres, lies in the middle of a wide and bleak basin formed by the bare sides of the *Pic Meya* (8080 ft.) on the E. and the *Pic de Gaube* (7540 ft.) on the W. It abounds in trout and is fed by the glacier of the Vignemale, to the S. (see p. 146). On the bank of the lake stand a good *Hotel* (R. 5, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.) and a monument in memory of a Mr. Pattison and his wife who were drowned in the lake in 1832.

TO THE PÉGRIÈRE, 3½ hrs.; guide 12, horse 10, donkey 8 fr. We follow the above route to (1¼ hr.) the *Cascade de Cérisey*, a little beyond which is a bridge, with a placard, indicating the forest-path to the Pégrière, to the right. This route ascends in zigzags above precipices 1600 ft. high, on the S. of the mountain, and reaches (½ hr.) the last spring (4393 ft.) on this slope. From the point (5250 ft.), ½ hr. farther up, where the path forks (horses can go thus far), we ascend the ravine of the *Laoune* to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — The **Pic Pégrière** (7175 ft.) is the wooded mountain which rises above Cauterets behind the *Thermes des Œufs*, and appears in the vista of the valley as we come from Pierrefitte. A magnificent view is commanded by the path at a height of 6500 ft. above the sea, or 3500 ft. above Cauterets. To the E. and W. the view extends into

the valleys of Jéret and Cambasque, but it is more or less limited by the higher peaks that bound these valleys, as well as by those of the chain to the S. of the Pégrière.

To the **Valley of Marcadaou** or *Marcadau*, 4 hrs. on foot, 3-3½ hrs. on horseback as far as the Cabane de Marcadaou; guide (not needed) and horse 12 and 15 fr. — To the (2 hrs.) *Pont d'Espagne*, see p. 145. We cross the bridge and ascend the good bridle-path beside the Gave de Marcadaou as far as the (¾ hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (5255 ft.), a charming and solitary region amidst lofty mountains, covered with woods affording a retreat to bears and heath-cocks. Path to the Lac Bleu, see p. 144. Farther on we leave to the left the *Vallon de Poueytrenous*, which ascends towards the Pic de Chabarrou (see below), cross the torrent, and reach the (¾ hr.) *Escalier de la Pourterre* (5510 ft.). We recross the torrent and reach in ½ hr. the *Cabane de Marcadaou* (5905 ft.), in the meadows of the *Pla de la Gole*.

The hut, which has room for six persons, is an excellent starting-point for other excursions, especially for the tolerably easy ascent of the *Som de Baccimaile* or *Grande Fache* (9905 ft.), which requires 3¾ hrs., and for the difficult ascent of the *Pic d'Enfer*, or *Quejeda de Pundillos* (10,210 ft.), in Spain, which requires 4¾ or 7 hrs., according to the route taken from the Port de Marcadaou (see below), the shorter one leading by the glacier to the N., the longer by the Col de Sallent. These excursions should not, of course, be made without a guide.

The track along the valley is continued to the (2 hrs.) *Port de Marcadaou* (8370 ft.), on the frontier, whence the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 139) may be reached in 2½-3 hrs.

To **GAVARNIE BY THE MOUNTAINS** (route viâ Pierrefitte and St. Sauveur, see pp. 139, 151). — 1. *Viâ the Lac de Gaube*, about 10 hrs., guide 15 fr. (unnecessary), and as much for the return. The whole expedition may now be made on horseback. We follow the Vignemale route as far as the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* or *Col de Vignemale* (8995 ft.; about 6 hrs.; p. 147) and thence descend to the E. to the (10 min.) *Refuge du Vignemale* of the F. A. C. (8760 ft.; inn in summer), on the *Gave d'Ossoue*, the right bank of which we follow, soon enjoying a view of the large Vignemale Glacier to the right. To the left is the *Cascade des Oulettes*, and farther on are the (¾ hr.) *Bassin des Oulettes* (6100 ft.), the *Pas des Oulettes*, the (½ hr.) *Plan de Millas* (5715 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Cabanes de Saussé* (5480 ft.). Thence the path, which remains on the right bank, descends rapidly through wood, crossing the torrent ½ hr. short of *Gararnie* (p. 152). — 2. *Viâ the Valley of Lutour*, about 11 hrs.; guide as above. There are two exits from the head of the valley: (1) The *Col d'Estom-Soubiran* (6½-7 hrs.; see p. 148), whence we descend into the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (see above). (2) The *Col de Mallerouge* (9315 ft.), 1 hr. to the E. of the first *Lac d'Estom-Soubiran*, and to the N. of the *Pic de Mallerouge* (9740 ft.). Thence we keep to the S. viâ the (½ hr.) *Col de la Houle* (8860 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Cabane de Salent* (6510 ft.), and thence again to the E. by the valley

of the *Gave d'Aspé* ('Chaos'), and finally once more to the S. to *Gavarnie* (p. 152).

To THE PIC DE CHABARROU, about 7 hrs. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Lac de Gaube); guide 15 fr., or, including the return by the Valley of Marcadaou, 20 fr. Following the route to the Vignemale as far as the second cascade beyond the Lac de Gaube (p. 145), we there take a path to the right (W.) which leads to (1 hr.) the beautiful *Lac de Chabarrou* (7485 ft.). Thence we ascend straight to the summit in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., by a very steep slope, over débris, a short snow-field, and some precipitous rocks. The *Pic de Chabarrou* (9550 ft.) is one of the finest ascents in the neighbourhood of Cauterets, both on account of its situation and of its height. The view extends from the *Pic d'Anie* to *Mont Perdu* and the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, and the neighbouring Vignemale is particularly well seen. — The descent may be made on the N. by the Valley of Marcadaou, viâ the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Brèche* (8920 ft.), the *Valley* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Cabane de Poueytrenous*, the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 146), and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Pont d'Espagne* (p. 145).

To THE VIGNEMALE, 2 days (1 day from Gavarnie, see p. 154), the night being spent at the *Refuge du Vignemale*, 6 hrs. from Cauterets. The ascent is laborious and adapted only to experienced climbers with good guides (30 fr.). A single tourist should take two guides. Rope and axe necessary. Riding is practicable viâ the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* to Gavarnie. — To the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Lac de Gaube*, see p. 145. Pedestrians may shorten the journey by rowing up the lake (1 fr. each). Thence we continue to ascend beside the torrent, which forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Cascade d'Esplumouse* (6480 ft.),  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the inn on the lake. The ascent of the *Pic de Chabarrou* (see above), on the right, is usually made from the second cascade, beside which is a hut. Farther on we reach the *Oulettes de Gaube* and the *Oulettes du Vignemale* (7210 ft.), the last terrace in the valley, 1 hr. beyond the chief cascade. Hence we have a grand view of the N. glacier and of the precipices of the mountain, which rears itself to a sheer height of more than 3000 ft. To the left rise the *Pic d'Araillé* and the *Pic de Labassa*, both ascended from this side (p. 148). From this point to the Vignemale there is a choice of two routes. One leads to the S. E. to (1 hr.) the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* or *Col du Vignemale* (8985 ft.) between the *Pic de Labassa* (p. 148), on the left, and the *Petit Vignemale* (10,515 ft.), on the right. On the E. side, about 230 ft. below the col, is the *Refuge du Vignemale* (p. 146). Again ascending to the right and skirting the E. slopes of the *Petit Vignemale*, we reach the *Glacier d'Ossoue* or *Grand Glacier du Vignemale*, which extends on the right upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in width. It is advisable not to cross this glacier, but to skirt it so as to avoid the most dangerous part, a détour which takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Finally we cross a little bit of it, using the rope; then the névé between the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* on the left, and the *Pique Longue* on the right, arriving in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. at the foot of the latter, the principal peak, which is climbed in 20 min. more across loose red slate. — The second route, longer by about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., but easier, leads from the *Oulettes de Vignemale* (see above) to the S. W. over the (1 hr.) *Col des Mulettes* or *des Oulettes* (7600 ft.), on the frontier, whence, bending to the left, we continue at the same level as far as the (20 min.) *Clo de la Hount*, an ice-filled gorge. Avoiding this gorge, which is dangerous from falling stones, we next climb to the left to the ( $2\frac{1}{3}$  hrs.) top of the *Montferrat* (10,575 ft.) and so reach the névé of the *Glacier d'Ossoue*. Thence to the foot of the *Pique Longue* (see above),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The *Vignemale* (10,820 ft.) is the highest summit in the French Pyrenees, the *Monts Maudits* with the *Néthou* (11,168 ft.) and the *Maladetta* (11,005 ft.), the *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), the *Mont Perdu* (10,995 ft.), and the *Cylindre* (10,915 ft.) being in Spain. It rises in nine peaks, the chief of which is the *Pique Longue*, separated by an impassable chasm from the *Petit Vignemale* (10,515 ft.), which may, however, be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the *Hourquette d'Ossoue*. The panorama from the Vignemale is most extensive, but it consists solely of a chaotic assemblage of mountains, hard to identify at this height, except those of the *Marboré* group. The *Grottes Russell*, near the *Col de Cerbillona* (10,500 ft.), 20 min. below the summit.

have unfortunately been buried by the glacier, but they are to be restored, and a new grotto has already been excavated 260 ft. higher up.  
— The descent may be made on the Gavarnie side (see p. 154).

To THE PIC D'ARAILLÉ AND THE PIC DE LABASSA, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 15 and 20 fr. We follow the Vignemale route as far as the ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Oulettes du Vignemale*, where the bridle-path to the *Col d'Araillé* (see below) ascends to the left between the slopes of the Pic d'Araillé, on the left, and the Pic de Labassa, on the right. We pass through two gaps, respectively  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the *Oulettes*. The *Pic d'Araillé* (9060 ft.) is easily ascended in less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the first gap and commands a fine view, in which the Vignemale is conspicuous. — The *Pic de Labassa*, *La Sède*, or *La Sèbe* (9780 ft.), is on the other hand a laborious ascent, in the higher part at least, which requires nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the second gap. The snow-covered summit commands a finer view than the Pic d'Araillé. The descent may be made on the S. side to the (1 hr.) *Refuge du Vignemale* (p. 146), or from the *Col d'Araillé* to the ( $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Lac d'Estom.

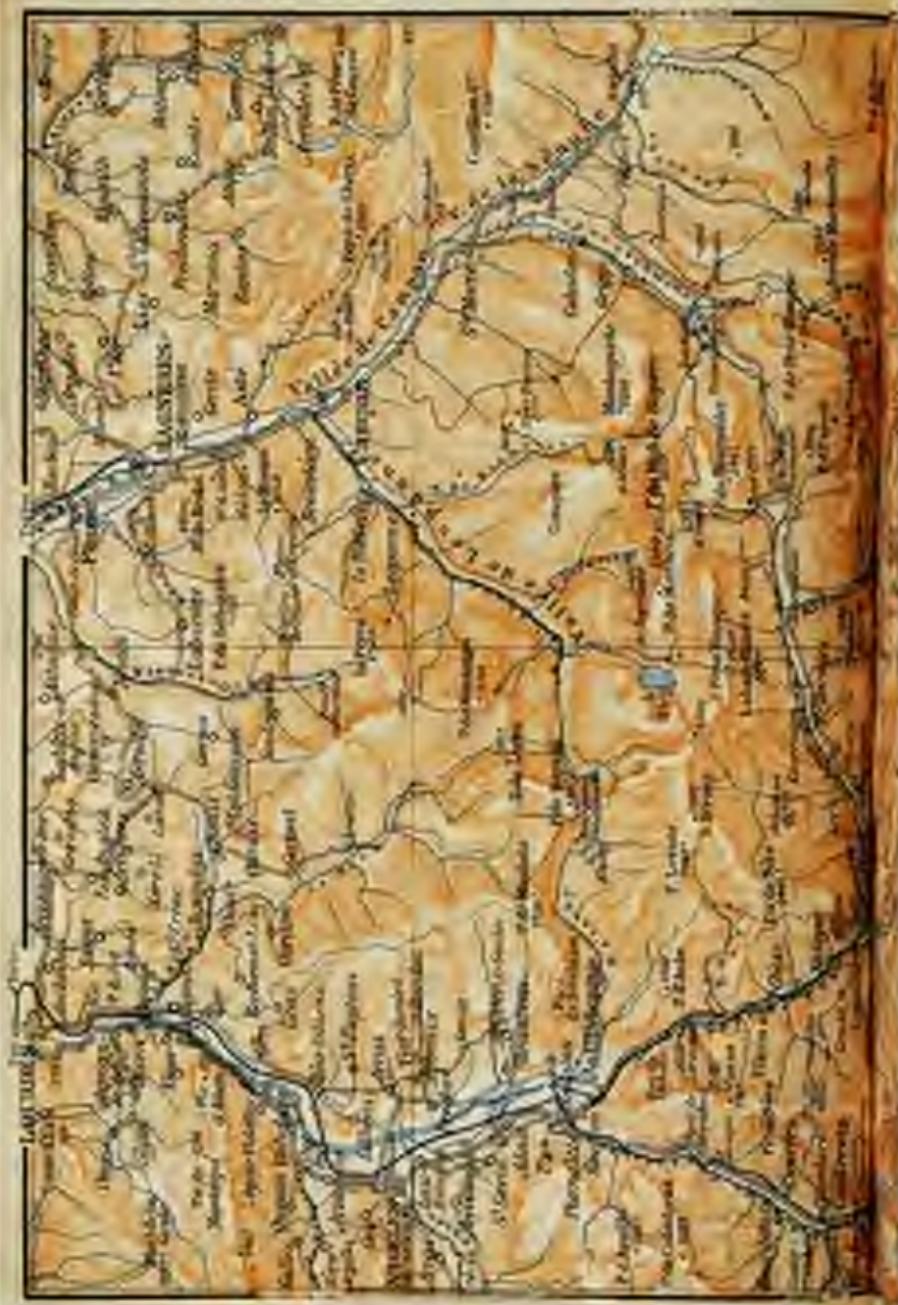
To the Valley of Lutour,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the Lac d'Estom; guide (unnecessary) 10, horse 10 fr. This valley opens to the left at the *Pont de Benquès* (p. 145). A little higher up is the *Cascade de Lutour*, just short of which riders cross the stream, while pedestrians ascend straight on. The steepest part of the path is passed within 1 hr. from the confluence, and the footpath rejoins the bridle-path by means of the *Pont d'Arriontort* (4440 ft.). Farther on (about 2 hrs. from Cauterets) we pass a dairy, known as *La Fruitière*. The path by which the Pic d'Ardiden is ascended from this side (see below) diverges to the left; the scenery becomes striking. The slope on the right is well-wooded, while that on the left is furrowed by ravines, and terminates in a rugged rocky crest, which culminates in the Pic d'Ardiden. We recross to the left bank by the *Pont de Pouey-Caou* (5035 ft.), beside a triple *Cascade*, and ascend to the Lac d'Estom (8205 ft.), which is a little smaller than the Lac de Gaube, but no less picturesque. It is colder and contains no fish. On the bank is the *Hôtel du Lac d'Estom* (R. 5, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , déj.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

Farther up, to the right, diverges the new bridle-path to the (1 hr.) *Hourquette* or *Col d'Araillé* (beautiful view), by which we may ascend (with guide) the *Pic d'Araillé* (see above) or reach (about 4 hrs.) the *Lac de Gaube*, returning thence to Cauterets.

Still higher up the valley lie seven lakes of different sizes, known as the *Lacs d'Estom-Soubiran*. About 3 hrs. are required to reach the end of the valley, whence we may ascend in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Col d'Estom-Soubiran*, which commands a striking view of the Vignemale. — To Gavarnie via this Col or the Col de Mallerouge, see p. 148.

To THE PIC D'ARDIDEN VIA PEYRAOUTE, 5 hrs., guide 20 fr. This expedition is well worth making. We ascend past the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Grange de la Reine Hortense* (p. 144) and farther on to the right (S. W.) towards the crest of the mountain, then turn to the S.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Peyraoute*, to which point riding is practicable, and thence to the *Col d'Ardiden*. We next enter a gorge full of fallen rocks and containing the (1 hr.) *Lacs d'Ardiden*, the largest of which ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the *Lac Grand* (7805 ft.), affords a magnificent spectacle. Thence, crossing some snow, we gain the N. slope of the peak, the ascent of which is toilsome, and in 1 hr. more reach the top of the *Pic d'Ardiden* (9805 ft.), which is composed of a chaos of rocks produced by the disintegration of the granite. There is a magnificent view of the plain, and the surrounding valleys, as well as of the Balaïtous,









Vignemale, the mountains round Gavarnie, Néouvielle, etc. — The descent may be made to Cauterets viâ the *Valley of Lutour* (p. 148) in 3- $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The ascent is also sometimes made from this side. Another descent leads to (4 hrs.) Luz (p. 150), viâ the lakes mentioned above, the *Col d'Astrets*, and the *Vallée du Bernazaou*.

To THE PIC DE VISCOS, 4 hrs. on foot, a little less on horseback; shorter from St. Sauveur (p. 151). Guide 10 fr.; horse 10 fr. An ascent of 2 hrs. takes us by the Grange de la Reine Hortense (p. 144) to the *Col de Rio* (6375 ft.; small inn),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the top of the *Pène-Nère* (about 6560 ft.), whence also the view is very extensive. Thence following to the N. the E. slope of the mountain, we reach in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the foot of the peak and easily climb in a N.W. direction to the **Pic de Viscos** (7025 ft.). The view is finest on the side next the plain, and extends over the mountains as far as the Balaïtous, the Vignemale, Mont Perdu, and Néouvielle. Among the nearer peaks, the Cabaliros in the W., the Monné in the S., and the Bergons in the S.E. attract attention.

To LUZ AND ST. SAUVEUR OVER THE COL DE RIOU (by the road, see p. 139 and below), about 5 hrs.; guide and horse to the col 8 fr. each, to Luz 15 fr. — To the Col de Riou, see above. We descend by the *Granges de Cureilles* (4165 ft.) to the hamlet of *Grust*, whence, proceeding to the S.E. viâ *Sazos* and *Sassis*, we reach Luz or St. Sauveur in about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

To GÈDRE OVER THE COL DE CULAOUS,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., with guide. We ascend the *Valley of Lutour* for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., past *La Fruitière* (p. 147), then diverge to the left and mount by the *Ravin de Lanousse* to the *Cabane de Culaous* (6740 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Col de Culaous* (8760 ft.; splendid \*View), whence experts may climb in 1 hr. the *Soum de Cestrède* (9668 ft.), to the S. Descent from the col viâ the *Lac Noir* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 7650 ft.), the pretty *Lac d'Arrouyes* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; 6810 ft.), and the *Granges de Bué* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 4900 ft.), with hot springs, to the (2 hrs.) Gavarnie road,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Gèdre (p. 152).

## 22. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs.

### I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges).

RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* as for Cauterets (p. 139); thence ELECTRIC RAILWAY to *Luz* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 50 min.; fares 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.). Carriages also during the season as for Cauterets.

The electric railway diverges from the line to Cauterets at *Nestalas* (p. 139), crosses the *Gave de Cauterets* and, beyond the station of *Soulom*, the *Gave de Pau* also. Thence it follows the carriage-road, with a station at *Villelongue*. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Pierrefitte begins the \**Gorge de Luz*, 5 M. long. The line ascends until it is about 260 ft. above the stream. — 3 M. *Pont de la Crabe*, a lofty bridge over a ravine on the left, beyond which a tolerably wide grassy basin is entered. — We cross the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont de la Hiela-dère* or *de la Reine* (station) to the left bank, but in order to reach Luz recross by the ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Pont de Pescadère*, beyond which the road runs under a fine avenue of poplars. To the left is the ruined *Château de Ste. Marie* (14th cent.). —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Luz*, see p. 150.

Those who are bound for St. Sauveur continue straight on past the *Pont de Pescadère*, and ascend beyond the confluence of the *Gave de Gavarnie* and the *Gave de Bastan*, which unite to form the *Gave de Pau*. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Sauveur*, see p. 150.

**Luz.** — **Hotels.** \*Hôt. de l'UNIVERS, R. 4-5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. de LONDRES, at the bridge; de l'EUROPE. — Cafés at the hotels. — **Etablissement Thermal.** *Buvette*, 20 c. per glass of mineral water; subscription per month, 10 fr. from July 1st to Sept. 15th; at other seasons half these charges; baths and douches from 1 to 2 fr.

*Luz* (2425 ft.), a small town of 1504 inhab., is situated on the Barèges road and on the Bastan, in a valley of which it was at one time the practically independent capital. It is much frequented in summer, both on account of its situation, and the vicinity of the dependent village of St. Sauveur, as well as on account of the *Thermes*, erected in 1881, when the waters of the *Barzun Spring* (81° F.) were conducted from Barèges to the town. The waters are specially adapted for nervous diseases. The *Church* is a curious structure assigned to the Templars and possibly in parts as old as the 12th cent., but with many later additions. Not only is it embattled and fortified like many other churches in this part of the country, but it is also enclosed in a line of defensive works. The apse is flanked by two towers, of which the one on the N. side is a kind of keep. The Romanesque N. portal is interesting. At the W. end, on the right, is a large 16th cent. chapel. In the Templars' Tower there is a small museum of antiquities ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

To the S. of the town, charmingly situated on a knoll, in view of St. Sauveur, is the *Chapelle de Solferino*, a fine modern building in the Romanesque style on the site of one formerly belonging to a hermitage there. The *Excursions* from Luz are practically identical with those from St. Sauveur (p. 151).

St. Sauveur lies little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Luz. The road passes the *Thermes* of Luz, and crosses the *Gave de Gavarnie*; there is also a short-cut for pedestrians, near the bridge.

**St. Sauveur.** — **Hotels.** \*Hôt. de FRANCE, R. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DES PRINCES; DES BAISNS, pens. 8-11 fr.; de PARIS. — Café at the Hôt. de France. — *Furnished Apartments*.

**Etablissements Thermaux.** *Bains des Dames*, use of the water for drinking and gargling, 6 fr. per month in the season (June 25th-Sept. 5th), 3 fr. at other times; baths 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., according to hour and season. — *Thermes de la Hontalade*, buvette 10 and 5 fr., baths 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Guides and Horse Hirers.** *Henri-André Lons, Fr. Serp, Jean-Marie Thomas.* — Tariff given below for each excursion.

**English Church Service** in summer.

St. Sauveur (2525 ft.) is a prettily situated village of modern origin, consisting of a single street, running up the E. slope of the *Som de Laze* (6025 ft.), above the gorge through which rushes the *Gave de Gavarnie*. The warm sulphureous springs are chiefly used for maladies of women and for nervous diseases. The *Etablissement des Dames* is fed by the spring of that name (93° F.). Below it is a fine public promenade, known as the *Jardin Anglais*, sloping steeply down to the stream, which is crossed by a bridge giving access to the direct road from Luz to the Pont Napoléon (see p. 151).

The *Thermes de la Hontalade* are situated 820 ft. above St. Sauveur, on a plateau reached in 10 min. by an easy ascent. The water (70° F.) resembles that of *Les Dames*, but contains a larger propor-

tion of sulphate of soda. The *Plateau de la Hontalade*, which commands a fine view, is a favourite resort.

On the road to Gavarnie, the \**Pont Napoléon*, 220 ft. long<sup>1</sup>, with a span of 150 ft., crosses the stream at the height of 212 ft. At a distance the bridge looks like a gigantic portal to the ravine, especially when viewed from the bank of the stream.

## II. Excursions from St. Sauveur.

To CAUTERETS, viâ the *Col de Riou*, see p. 149; to the *Pic d'Ardiden*, see p. 149.

To THE PIC DE VISCÓS (7025 ft.), 3½-4 hrs.; guide 10, horse 8 fr. This easy and interesting excursion follows the *Col de Riou* route to the N.W. as far as the (1 hr.) *Granges de Cureilles* (p. 149), then leads to the right to the Pic, which is scaled on the N.W. side (see p. 149).

To THE PIC DE BERGONS, from Luz or St. Sauveur, a favourite and interesting excursion, 3 hrs. on foot, 2½ hrs. on horseback; guide (unnecessary) 8 fr., horse 6 fr. We leave Luz by the Barèges road (p. 155) and ascend to the S. viâ *Villenave* (2625 ft.), by a well-beaten track which presents no difficulty (from St. Sauveur a new bridle-path ascends to the left beyond the *Pont Napoléon*; see above). The \***Pic de Bergons** (6790 ft.), an almost isolated mountain, is one of the best points of view in the district. The panorama to the S., embracing the huge group of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, is inferior only to that from the Piméné (p. 154); but even from this point the great waterfall is seen, more than 14 M. distant as the crow flies.

From W. to E. the principal summits seen are the *Balaïtous*, *Monné*, *Viseos*, and *Ardiden*, the *Vignemale*, *Gabiétou*, *Taillon*, *Fausse Brèche*, *Brèche de Roland*, *Casque*, *Tour*, *Pic* and *Cylindre du Marboré*, *Mont Perdu*, the peaks of *Estaubé*, *Munia*, *Bergons*, *Maucapéra*, *Piméné*, *Long*, *Néouvielle*, *Arbizon*, *Tourmalet*, and *Midi de Bigorre*.

To THE PIC DE NÉRÉ, 3¾-4 hrs. from Luz, a delightful excursion which can be made on horseback part of the way; guide 12, horse 8 fr.; adders abound. We leave Luz by the Barèges road and after ¾ hr. cross the stream. Beyond (1 hr.) *Sers* (3705 ft.) we continue to ascend to the N. to the (1½ hr.) *Cabanes d'Arbéousse* (5850 ft.), whence we bear to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Col d'Arbéousse* (7105 ft.; fine view). A climb of ½ hr. along the arête brings us to the summit of the \***Pic de Néré** or *Som de Nère* (7875 ft.), which affords a beautiful view. — Ascent from Barèges, see p. 157.

To THE CIRQUE DE GAVARNIE, 12 M. by road to Gavarnie, thence 1 hr. by bridle-path; guide unnecessary; seat in a brake 2½, return-ticket 3½ fr; carriage with 4 seats, 16 fr. for 1 day, 30 fr. for 2 days; landau, 20 and 35 fr. This is one of the finest excursions in the Pyrenees and should on no account be missed. By starting early the ascent of the Piméné (p. 154) may be included in the day's excursion — The roads from Luz and St. Sauveur unite at the *Pont Napoléon* (see above). Thence we ascend the right bank to the foot of the Bergons (see above) and enter the *Gorge de St. Sauveur*, formerly fortified. — Near the (3 M.) *Pont de Sia* (3610 ft.) are a waterfall and a ruined bridge, beyond which the ravine expands

into a little valley. —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont d'Arroucat* (2840 ft.), near the hamlet of *Pragnères*. To the left opens the valley of the *Barada*, which ascends to the *Lac de Rabiet* (p. 158). To the S. is seen the *Piméné*, and the *Cirque de Gavarnie* comes into view at the end of the little basin which our road now crosses.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Gédre** (3265 ft.; *Hôt. de la Grotte-Palasset*), a village at the junction of the *Héas* and *Campbieil* valleys, on the left, with the *Gavarnie* valley, on the right. Behind the hotel is an uninteresting 'grotto', or rather cutting, whence the *Gave de Héas* issues (50 c.).

From *Gédre* to the *Cirque de Troumouse*, see p. 154; to the *Piméné*, see p. 154; to *Cauterets*, see p. 149. — Guides: *Fr. Lavignole, Soulé*, nicknamed *Lizandre*, and *Henri Soulé*.

The road next traverses the *Chaos*, formed of huge rocks fallen from a spur of the *Counély*. The valley becomes arid and desolate. Farther on we begin distinctly to see the *Cirque de Gavarnie*.

12 M. **Gavarnie** (5085 ft.; \**Hôtel des Voyageurs*, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Point de Vue de la Cascade*; guides, see p. 153), a small village originally formed around a hospice of the Templars.

The \*\**Cirque de Gavarnie* appears to be quite close to the village, but it is an hour's walk to its entrance and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more to its head (horse 3, donkey 2 fr.). The illusion arises from the vastness of its proportions, for which there is no standard of measurement. The entrance to the *Cirque* is readily reached (\**Hôt. du Cirque*, déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), but to gain the foot of the principal waterfall is more difficult, and during the afternoon a wide berth should be given to the cliffs, from which stones frequently fall. This superb amphitheatre, the head of whose area is 5380 ft. above the sea, is enclosed by limestone mountains, which rise in three stages to a height of 6900, 8500, and 9000 ft. The hollow thus formed is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. wide at the base of the mountains, whose crest-line, from the *Pic des Sarradets* (8990 ft.) on the W. to the *Pic d'Astazou* (10,105 ft.) on the E., measures nearly 9 M. The summits of the principal chain, beginning from the W., are the *Gabiétou* (9950 ft.); *Taillon* (10,320 ft.), to the left of which are the *Fausse Brèche* (9670 ft.) and the *Brèche de Roland* (9200 ft.); the *Casque* (9860 ft.); the *Tour* (9900 ft.); the *Epaule* (10,230 ft.); and the *Pic du Marboré* (10,670 ft.). The slopes between the successive stages are covered with perpetual snow and with glaciers, forming 13 cascades, of which two never dry up. The principal fall, the famous \**Cascade de Gavarnie*, 1385 ft. in height, is the highest in Europe except one or two in Norway. If there is plenty of water it forms a single fall, but in summer it descends in two leaps, of 958 and 427 ft. respectively. The light-effects in the *Cirque* are singularly beautiful both at sunrise and sunset; and at about midday in summer the sun shines full upon the fall. Those who do not ascend the *Piméné* (p. 154) should ascend (20 min.) the little eminence near the inn for the sake of the comprehensive view of the *Cirque* enjoyed thence.





The Port de Gavarnie or de Boucharo (7485 ft.), 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Gavarnie, is the principal pass over this part of the Pyrenees. About 1½ hr. thence is the Spanish hamlet of Boucharo or Bujaruelo (4410 ft.), with barracks and an inn, situated on the Ara, which a little farther on enters a beautiful wooded gorge.

On the W. side of the Cirque is a break in the line of cliffs, known as the Echelle des Sarradets (1¼ hr. from the hotel), which offers the only method of ascending from the bottom of the Cirque to its summits. The ascents are difficult and should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers with good guides, to be had at Gavarnie.

GUIDES. *Henri et Célestin Passet, Pierre et Henri Pujo, Math. Haurine, Henri Poc, Fr. Bernat-Salles, Louis Junté*, etc. The first two are perhaps the best guides in the Pyrenees.

To THE BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE, 4 hrs., or less if a horse be taken from Gavarnie to the Borne de Tuquerouye, 50 min. on this side of the Brèche. Guide 12 fr. From Gavarnie we ascend to the S.E., viâ the (1½ hr.) Cabanes de l'Espugnette, to the (1/2 hr.) Brèche d'Allanz (8255 ft.), to the N.E. of the Cirque. Thence we descend to the S.E. to (¾ hr.) the Borne de Tuquerouye (7790 ft.), and to (25 min.) the Echelle de Tuquerouye, a couloir in which there is a kind of stair with iron clamps. From the (25 min.) Brèche de Tuquerouye (8775 ft.), between the Pic de Tuquerouye (9260 ft.), on the W., and the Pic de Pinéde (9400 ft.), on the E., we enjoy a splendid \*View of the Mont Perdu. Near the Brèche is the *Refuge Lourde Rocheblave* of the F. A. C. (8745 ft.). Thence to the Marboré, see below.

To THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND AND THE COL DU TAILLON, 4 and 4½ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (10 fr.) and axe necessary. We ascend by the (1¼ hr.) Echelle des Sarradets (see above) to the Sarradets Pastures, and the (1 hr.) Sarradets Spring (7875 ft.), whence there is a fine view. The route now lies over terraces covered with snow during most of the year, and we leave on our right a col leading to the Taillon Glacier. In 1½ hr. we reach the Glacier de la Brèche and in ½ hr. more the Brèche de Roland (9200 ft.), a cleft, 130-190 ft. wide and more than 300 ft. deep, which the famous paladin is fabled to have made with his sword Durandal to open a passage for his return from Spain. It is about 1000 yds. long, and the traveller should traverse it and descend to the Col du Taillon (9170 ft.), about ½ hr. from the entrance, in order to enjoy the magnificent view of the S. side of the Cirque and of Mont Perdu, etc. — The Taillon (10,320 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. from the Brèche de Roland, viâ the Fausse Brèche (9670 ft.). Grand view.

To THE PIC DU MARBORÉ. A. VIÂ THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND, 6½ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (25 fr.) and axe necessary. As far as the Brèche de Roland (4 hrs.) see above. Thence we proceed to the S.E., passing in front of the Casque and the Tour de Marboré, which may also be ascended from this side, and gain in 1 hr. the Col de la Cascade (9640 ft.) between the Tour and the Epaule du Marboré, whence we enjoy a superb view into the abyss of the Cirque. Then we follow the crest (20 min.) and the glacier on the S. slope, whence the summit of the Pic du Marboré is reached in 1 hr. 10 minutes. — B. VIÂ THE BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE, returning viâ the Brèche de Roland, a fine expedition of the same character as the preceding. To the (4 hrs.) Brèche (refuge), see above. Thence the route passes to the E. of the Lac Glacé du Mont Perdu, viâ the crevassed Glacier du Cylindre, and then, beyond a crevasse, leads by a cornice and over the (2½ hrs.) Col du Cylindre (10,070 ft.) between the Cylindre and the summit, which lies ½ hr. farther to the N.W. — The \*Pic du Marboré (10,670 ft.), the summit of which forms a huge platform, is perhaps the best view-point in the Pyrenees, after the Cylindre du Marboré (10,915 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous. We complete the circuit by returning viâ the Brèche de Roland.

To MONT PERDU. A. VIA THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND AND THE MARBORÉ TERRACES, the shortest route, 7 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. As far as the Col de la Cascade (5 hrs.) see above. Turning to the E., we gain by terraces and snow-fields the foot of the

Pic du Marboré Glacier, then the S. glacier of the Cylindre, which we cross to the *Cheminée du Cylindre* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; shelter-hut). Then leaving, on the left, this chimney, which is difficult to scale, we gain without difficulty a gap by which we descend to the S.E. to the *Etang du Mont Perdu* (10 min.; 9925 ft.) and thence in 1 hr. attain the summit of the *Mont Perdu*. — B. *VIÀ THE BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE*, same kind of expedition. To the (4 hrs.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye* (refuge), see p. 153. From the glacier-lake we continue to cross the *Glacier du Cylindre* (1 hr.), but trend to the S., and then cross a crevasse and scale a rocky wall ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). Thence the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col du Mont Perdu* (10,185 ft.) is reached without difficulty, and the summit is gained either via the *Etang* (see above) or via a narrow crest between deep precipices. **Mont Perdu** (10,995 ft.), the highest peak in the Pyrenees after the *Pic de Néthou* (11,168 ft.), *Maladeta* (11,005 ft.), and *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), is, like them, on Spanish territory. It forms part of the limestone mass of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, but it lies out of the main chain of the Pyrenees and the view from the *Pic du Marboré* is finer. Together with the *Cylindre* (10,915 ft.) on the N.W. and the *Soun de Ramond* (10,760 ft.) on the S.E. it forms a group known by the Spaniards as the *Three Sisters*. On the S., as is almost universally the case on that slope of the Pyrenees, the mountains are barren and desolate.

To the *Vignemale* (10,820 ft.), via *Ossoue and Montferrat*, the shortest route (from Cauterets, see p. 147), a fine excursion, but laborious; 6 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. We ascend the *Ossoue Valley* by the side of the *Gave* without difficulty as far as the (3 hrs.) *Pas des Oulettes d'Ossoue*, which is feasible only on the right bank. Then we proceed either to the right along the *Gave d'Ossoue* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Refuge du Vignemale* (8760 ft.; inn, see p. 148), whence the summit is gained in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. via the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* (p. 146); or we may ascend to the S.W. in the direction of the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), where it is necessary to proceed with care, especially on the glacier (comp. p. 147).

From Gavarnie to *Cauterets* by the mountains, see 146; to the *Baths of Panticosa*, see p. 139.

To the **PIMÉNÉ**, an easy and interesting ascent, 3 hrs. from Gavarnie ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Gèdre); guide 10 fr.; horse 6 fr. From Gavarnie we ascend to the E., through woods, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a terrace and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a spring. Thence we bear to the right up very steep slopes to (2 hrs. from Gavarnie) the *Col de Piméné* (8255 ft.), from which the view is already fine. Here we turn to the N. and, by a rather narrow arête, gain the summit of the \***Piméné** or *Pic de Piméné* (9195 ft.), which affords a grand panorama, including the best view of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, though the chief waterfall is not seen. The *Vignemale* and the *Pic Long* appear to advantage.

To the *CIRQUE DE TROUMOUSE*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Gèdre; bridle-path, guide unnecessary; horse from St. Sauveur 8 fr. — From Gavarnie to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gèdre*, see p. 152. We take a stony path near the *Hôtel Palasset* to the *Valley of Héas*, which we ascend along the left bank of the torrent, where the road is better than on the right bank. Farther on ashort-cut leads across meadows. On the other side is the *Valley of Campbieil*, by which the difficult ascent of the *Pic Long* (10,480 ft.), the highest point in the granitic mass of Néouvielle (p. 158), is occasionally made. Then we cross, at the foot of the *Couméléy*, a *Chaos* similar to that on the Gavarnie road. In 1 hr. 10 min. from Gèdre we cross to the right bank by the *Pont de la Gardette*. On the left is the *Montagne de Camplong*. Then on the other side is the mouth of the *Val d'Estaubé*, which also ends in a 'cirque'. The valley of Héas is here still choked with blocks of rock, the result of a landslip in 1650, known as the *Peyrade* (4430 ft.), which dammed up the stream and formed a lake, in its turn destroyed by a flood in 1788. On the left is a huge block, known as

the *Caillou de l'Arrayé*, on which the Virgin Mary is said once to have appeared; a statue was erected here in 1889. — About 40 min. from the bridge (4 M. from Gédre) is *Héas* (4855 ft.), an insignificant hamlet. — 10 min. *Chapelle de Héas* (5075 ft.), dedicated to the Virgin and a place of pilgrimage for this district, particularly on Aug. 15th and Sept. 8th. Adjoining it is the small *Hôtel de la Munia* (dear). — We next pass a pyramidal rock called the *Rocher* or *Tour de Lieusaoube* and enter a gorge beyond which, to the S., appear the peaks of Troumouse and the Munia. In 1/2 hr. more the valley forks. We take the path to the left and follow the right bank of a torrent which forms several waterfalls, notably the *Cascade de Mataras*, and in 1 hr. reach the *Cirque de Troumouse* (5905 ft.), less grand than that of Gavarnie but nevertheless of noble dimensions, 2 1/2 M. in diameter and from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height. At its head rises the *Pic de Troumouse* (10,125 ft.) with its glaciers and its two pinnacles, called the Sisters of Troumouse. — On the right rises the *Pic de la Munia* (10,335 ft.), a superb point of view but involving a difficult climb (3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). — On the other hand, the interesting ascents of the *Pic de la Géla* (9345 ft.) and the *Pic des Aiguillous* (9710 ft.), to the S.E. and N.E. of Héas, are easily made (with guide) in 4 1/2 hrs. each.

## 23. Barèges and its Environs.

*Comp. Map, p. 148.*

### I. From Lourdes to Barèges.

RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 139); ELECTRIC RAILWAY thence to (7 1/2 M.) *Luz*; OMNIBUS from Luz during the season to (4 1/2 M.) *Barèges* (2 fr.; carriage with four seats 14 fr.).

From Lourdes to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas*, see p. 139; thence to (7 1/2 M.) *Luz*, see p. 149. The road then makes a considerable ascent to the N.E. into the *Valley of the Bastan* or *Gave de Barèges*, so that the diligence takes 2 hrs. from Luz to Barèges. At first we have, left and right, the wooded slopes of the *Pic de Néré* and *Pic de Bergons*, but beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Betpouey* the mountains become bare and furrowed. The journey is interesting and the road itself excellent, especially since the last improvements were made, involving the construction of two bridges over the torrent in the Pontis ravine (p. 156), about 1 1/4 M. from Barèges.

**Barèges.** — HOTELS. DE L'EUROPE, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; RICHELIEU ET D'ANGLETERRE, R. from 2, B. 3/4, déj. or D. 3, pens. 10 fr. Houses and lodgings to let.

CAFÉS. DE PARIS, RICHELIEU, DE L'UNION, in the Grand' Rue.

BATH ESTABLISHMENT. Fee for drinking the waters between June 25th and Sept. 5th, 10 fr. for 30 days; rest of the season, 2-5 fr. — BATHS 1 1/2-2 1/2 fr. according to the kind, the hour, and time of year, usual tariff 1 fr. 70 and 2 fr. 50 c.; baths in public basin 30 c.-11 1/2 fr.

CASINO, at the entrance to the village; subscription per month 35 fr., fortnight 22 fr., week 12 fr.; reserved seat in theatre 3 fr.

GUIDES. BERN. ANCLADE, JEAN, PIERRE, and LAURENT CAZAUX-PALU, MARC HONTA, JEAN-MARIE HONTA-PONTIS, PIERRE MENVILLE, ANT. AND CLEM. VERGEZ, LAUR. LORT. All these shew the tariff (see the separate excursions) when requested.

**Barèges** (4040 ft.), a village consisting almost entirely of one long street running up the left bank of the Bastan, has long been noted for its warm sulphur springs. Owing to its altitude the place is scarcely habitable in winter, when the cold is extreme. Its climate is very variable, and the upward limit of trees is only 2600 ft.

above the village. Nevertheless it attracts many visitors in summer and is often crowded. The re-planting of the hillsides with trees and grass has already considerably altered the appearance of the valley, which is very pleasant in summer.

The WATERS of Barèges are impregnated with sulphate of soda, and are the most powerful in the Pyrenees. They differ but little, and are all highly charged with a peculiar nitrogenous substance, called 'barégame' or 'glaireine', which renders them oily to the touch. Their temperature varies between 91.4° (Chapelle) and 111.2° Fahr. (Tambour), roughly corresponding with the amount of sulphate of soda they contain. They are used for baths and drinking, in the treatment of surgical cases, the healing of wounds and ulcers, and for scrofula, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, syphilis, chlorosis, anaemia, and certain nervous affections. There are thirteen springs, the united yield of which is about 60,000 gallons per diem.

The *Bath Establishment* is a handsome building of marble at the top of the village, on the right of the street descending the latter. All the springs are here brought together and the bathing arrangements are very complete. — To the left of the baths is a *Military Hospital*, founded in 1760, but recently rebuilt. — On the right, behind and at some distance above it, is the *Hospice Ste. Eugénie*, set apart for ecclesiastics and nuns from June 15th to Sept. 1st, while the poor are admitted before and after those dates.

The *Promenade Horizontale*, the principal promenade of Barèges, begins at the Hospice and runs to the W. below the Ayré (see p. 158) and above the village as far as the Rioulet ravine (see below). There are also walks higher up in the *Forêt de Barèges* or *Bois d'Artigou*, which protects the baths from avalanches and the ravages of the Mouré torrent. Among these is the *Allée Verte* (about 5900 ft.), a clearing in the forest, 3 M. distant, between the valleys of the Lienz and the Rioulet. The *Héritage à Colas*, beyond the Rioulet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Promenade Horizontale, is another pleasant promenade.

Avalanches and the rush of waters from the neighbouring mountains are the two special dangers against which the authorities of Barèges have to contend. Avalanches of the most destructive character gather on the flanks of the mountain of Labas-Blancs on the N. and rush down by four ravines into the valley and over the stream to the other slope. Masses of snow of more than 100,000 cubic yds. have thus been hurled upon the village. On spots liable to be overwhelmed in this manner wooden buildings only are erected, and these are annually removed before the winter. The most dangerous spot was the *Ravin du Midaou* or *de Capé*, behind the Military Hospital. To some extent the exertions of the Forest Department of the Government have succeeded in arresting or lessening the avalanches, by planting the hillsides with trees and by making embankments or small terraces. The works are interesting, and from them there is a good view (2 hrs. there and back). — The *Rioulet Ravine*, on the left bank below Barèges, is traversed by a torrent which in times of thaw and after heavy rain used to carry away everything before it that was not solid rock, and even destroyed the main road; but it too has to a great extent been rendered harmless by planting trees and by the construction of embankments and channels which distribute its waters higher up. The *Pontis Ravine*, lower down the valley, now calls for works of a like nature. The alteration in the course of the road mentioned at p. 155 was necessitated by the risks to which its previous course was exposed.

## II. Excursions from Barèges.

To the **Pic de Néré** (from Luz, see p. 151),  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 hrs., on foot; guide 10 fr., horse 6 fr. (adders abound). We cross the Bastan about 550 yds. below Barèges, near the Source de Barzun (p. 150), and proceed to the W. to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *St. Justin*, once the site of a hermitage, commanding a fine view. Thence we go N. to the *Cirque de Sers* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) and again turn W. a little farther on, descending into a little valley and ascending the exceedingly steep slopes on the other side to the plateau on which are the *Arbéousse Huts* (about 1 hr.). There we join the route from Luz (p. 151).

To the **Pic du Midi de Bigorre**, an easy excursion of about 4 hrs., which should not be missed; guide (unnecessary) 10, horse 7 fr. The night may be spent in the small hotel near the top of the mountain, in order to see the sunrise, but it is advisable to secure a bed beforehand, as otherwise the visitor may have to sleep in the public room. In any case an early start should be made so as to reach the summit before noon, as mists often hide the lower ground during the afternoon. We follow the road above Barèges on the left bank of the Bastan, crossing the stream by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pont de Tournabout* (4755 ft.), and then ascend to the E. along the flank of the Labas-Blanes, passing in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the point where the path to the Lac Bleu (p. 158) diverges to the left. Our route turns to the N. and reaches ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Cabanes de Toue* (6370 ft.), where a route to Bagnères over the Col du Tournmalet ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; p. 159) diverges on the right. A well-beaten path leads from the Cabanes to the summit; a short-cut for walkers ascends directly to the N. The greyish dome of the Pic du Midi and its observatory are now in sight. We cross a brook ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) and mount to a considerable height to the E. of the Lac d'Oncet (7340 ft.), from which it flows. This lake, about 550 yds. long by 330 yds. wide, lies in a basin shut in by abrupt heights. — In  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from Barèges we reach the *Hourque des Cing-Cours* or *de Sencours* (7780 ft.), a col where the route from Bagnères is joined, and on which is the *Hôtellerie du Pic du Midi* (bed 1-3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; admission 50 c.; for putting up the horse 25 c.). — In 1 hr. more we reach the summit of the mountain by many zigzags practicable for horses, passing the *Col du Laquet* (8530 ft.), from which there is a fine view of the plain.

The \*\***Pic du Midi de Bigorre** or *de Bagnères* (9440 ft.), although in altitude it only ranks 40th among Pyrenean summits, is one of the first in respect of the view it affords of nearly the whole chain. This it owes to its isolated position on the side of the plain, over which the view extends almost without limit, and at times as far to the W. as the Atlantic Ocean. The contrast between the plain and the countless snow-capped summits on the S. is its great charm, the latter looking like the billows of a stormy sea suddenly petrified. — The summit ends on the W. in a small platform, the precipice on the N. side of which should not be carelessly approached.

On the E. side is an *Observatory*, connected by telegraph with Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 159); visitors are admitted under the escort of an official. — By reason of its isolation the Pic du Midi is not snow-clad in summer, though snow often falls on the summit.

To the *Lac Bleu* (from Bagnères, see p. 162),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 10, horse 7 fr. For the first hour our route follows the Pic du Midi road (p. 157). We then turn to the left and ascend in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Cabanes d'Aoube* (5965 ft.), from which we gain in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Col d'Aoube* (about 8200 ft.), which commands a fine view, particularly of the Néouvielle. A descent of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the W., takes us past a little lake, also blue, to the *Lac Bleu* (p. 162).

To THE PIC D'AYRÉ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide and horse 6 fr. each. Visitors generally only go to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. of the top, which is difficult to scale; in that case a guide is not necessary. On horseback we take the bridle-path through the forest of Barèges (p. 156), traverse the *Allée Verte* (p. 156), and ascend by a circuitous path to the pastures above the Rioulet ravine. The same point may be reached direct by a steep footpath along the torrent. Thence we proceed W. to a fine *View Point*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Barèges; then, retracing our steps for a short distance, we ascend in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., by zigzags, the flower-decked slopes to the *Col d'Ayré*, whence the view extends to the Pic de Néré and the Néouvielle. Another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. brings us from the col to the summit of the *Pic d'Ayré* (7935 ft.), but the climb is troublesome and should not be undertaken without a guide.

To THE PIC DE NÉOUVIELLE (*Lac d'Orredon*), an easy and interesting excursion ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; horse as far as the *Col d'Aure* 6 fr.). We follow the road beyond the Baths, leave on the left the bridge crossed by the Pic du Midi route, and enter the valley of the *Escoubous* or *Escougois* to the right, quitting it in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. by a bridge over the torrent. A mule-track ascends through a chaos of granite blocks, passes the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) mouth of the *Vallon d'Aigue-Cluse* on the left, recrosses the torrent, and reaches the (35 min.) *Lac d'Escoubous* (6395 ft.). This lake is little larger than the *Lac d'Onet* on the Pic du Midi, but its environment of shattered mountains makes it an interesting object for an excursion, particularly if we proceed on foot  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up to the *Lac Blanc*. The latter is on our way to the Pic de Néouvielle, on which we leave the *Lac de Tracens* on the left, reaching ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Lac Noir* (7200 ft.) and following its left bank. Thence an ascent of 25 min. brings us to the *Col d'Aure* (8200 ft.) or *Col d'Aubert*, where we obtain a very fine view of the Néouvielle, Pic Long, and the Gavarnie mountains. — If we descend hence to the left, towards the lakes of *Aubert* and *Aumar*, which are in sight from the col, we may reach in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Lac d'Orredon* (6135 ft.). This lake (130 acres in area) is well worth a visit; it is dammed up in order to supply water to the Aure valley (p. 128) in summer, by means of the *Neste de Couplan*. Refreshments are usually to be obtained from the reservoir-keeper. — Continuing our route to the Néouvielle, we descend from the col on the right, enter another chaos of rocks, and cross higher up from S. to W. a snow-slope, free from risk, but very steep towards the end. In  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from the col we reach the summit of the \**Pic de Néouvielle* or *Néouvielle*, also called *Pic d'Aubert* (10,145 ft.), which commands a magnificent panorama of the Pyrenees from the Balaïtous to the Monts Maudits, with a fine view of the Gavarnie mountains, Mont Perdu, Pic Posets, and, much nearer, of the peaks Long, Campbieil, Méchant, etc., and a remarkable survey of the numerous lakes of this district, of which 27 may be counted. — We may descend on the W. side to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Refuge Pache* on the *Col Rabiet* (7935 ft.), above the little lake of that name, and thence to (4 hrs.) *Luz* by the valley of the *Ise* (or mule-track) by the valley of the *Bolou*, or to (4 hrs.) *Barèges* by the valley of the *Glaire*.

To BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE VIA THE COL DU TOURMALET 25 M., by carriage-road in 4 hrs., on foot 7 hrs.; carriage 40-60 fr., horse 12 fr. per day, to the col 5 fr. The road follows the left bank of the Bastan; pedestrians and riders may shorten the distance by taking the Pic du

Midi road (p. 157) by which they reach the col in 2 hrs. — 7 M. Col du Tourmalet (6960 ft.), between the *Pic du Tourmalet* (8095 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Espadé* (8075 ft.), on the right, one of the highest carriage-passes in Europe. The view is limited except on the W. The road descends by wide zigzags towards the valley of the Adour; the old road is a short-cut for pedestrians and horsemen. — As we proceed we obtain a very fine view of the Pic du Midi. About 51/2 M. from the col by the new road we pass the fine *Cascades de Gripp*, near the hamlet of *Lartigue* or *Artigues* (\*Hôt. des Pyrénées; \*Hôt. des Cascades; guides). — 15 M. *Gripp* (3495 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs). — At (171/2 M.) *Ste. Marie* we enter the Campan valley (p. 163). — 25 M. *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see below.

## 24. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs.

*Comp. Map, p. 148.*

### I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

131/2 M. RAILWAY in 1½-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.).

*Tarbes*, see p. 126. — We follow the Toulouse line to *Marcadieu* and turn to the right into the fine and fertile valley of the *Adour*. The best view is on the right. — 41/2 M. *Salles-Adour*; 7 M. *Bernac-Debat*; 8 M. *Vielle-Adour*; 10 M. *Montgaillard*; 11 M. *Ordizan*. — 121/2 M. *Pouzac*, with a fortified church containing a re-dos of the 18th cent. and other works of art. On the hill are the remains of an earthwork known as *Caesar's Camp*. — To the right as we reach Bagnères is the Mont du Bédat (p. 161).

131/2 M. **Bagnères-de-Bigorre.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE PARIS, R. from 4, B. 11½, déj. 31/2, D. 4½, pens. from 10 fr.; BEAU-SÉJOUR, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr., both in the Promenade des Coustous (18 and 5); DE FRANCE, Boulevard Carnot; FRASCATI, Rue Frascati, near the Baths; DU BON PASTEUR, Rue de l'Horloge, near the tower, R. 2-8, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 31/2, pens. 8 fr., omn. 30 c.; VIGNES (*Dubau*), Rue de Tarbes, near the promenades. — Numerous *Villas* and *Apartments*, those to let being commonly indicated by the window-shutters being closed; room 2-3 fr. per day.

**Cafés.** *Du Casino*, Place des Thermes; *Riche*, *de Londres*, *des Coustous*, Allée des Coustous; *Alcazar*, next the theatre.

**Bath Establishments.** *Thermes* and *Néothermes*; 'buvette', 25 days, 12 fr.; private baths 1-3 fr.; baths in the great basin of the *Néothermes*, 1-11½ fr., 25 fr. per month, 40 fr. for the season. *Thermes de Salut*, 'buvette' 5 fr. in July and August, 3 fr. during the rest of the season; baths 1½-21½ fr. — A list of *Physicians* is displayed in the bath-establishments.

**Cabs.** for 2 pers. per drive 75 c., at night 11½ fr.; per hour 2 and 21½ fr., 3 fr. in the country; for 4 pers., per drive 1 and 2 fr., per hour 3 and 31½ fr. — *Calèches* and *Landaus*, 30-40 fr. per day. — *Horses*, ride of 4 hrs., 5 fr., per day 10 fr.

**Guides.** Arnauné, J. M. Courtade, Idrac, Noguès, Aug. Védère, Arn. Verdoux. For tariff, see the separate excursions.

**Casino**, per season, 1 pers. 90 fr., husband and wife 140 fr., each additional member of a family 30 fr. Per month 50, 75, and 30 fr.; for 3 weeks 40, 60, and 20 fr.; for 10 days 20, 30, and 10 fr. Admission on special occasions 3 fr.

**English Church (St. John's)**, Rue des Pyrénées.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Place Ramond, not far from the Thermes.

**Bagnères-de-Bigorre** or simply **Bagnères** (1805 ft.) is a town of 8837 inhab., in a pretty situation on the left bank of the *Adour*, at the point where this river issues from the fine Campan valley into

the plain of Tarbes. It is one of the leading thermal stations of the Pyrenees and enjoys, what many others do not, a mild climate. It is frequented annually by about 20,000 bathers and tourists. The Romans were acquainted with its waters, which they called *Aquae Bigerrionum Balneariae*, and they erected here various bath-houses and a temple of Diana.

The railway-station lies to the N. of the town. The avenue beginning opposite the exit leads towards the centre of the town, via the handsome *Square des Vigneaux*, a quiet and well-shaded promenade. A little farther on is the curious *Church of St. Vincent*, dating from the 14-15th cent.; the façade is formed by a great wall, square at the top, with fourteen Gothic arcades, while on the right it is flanked by a Gothic turret. On the S. side is a tasteful portico of 1557. The interior presents a broad and short nave, flanked by chapels, decorated with modern marble altars. There is a fine statue of the Virgin, by Clésinger, above the high-altar. Some of the windows have good stained glass.

The *Promenade des Coustous*, near this church, is shaded by trees, extending all the way to the centre of the town. This street and the Place Lafayette and Place des Pyrénées, at either end of it, contain the principal hotels and cafés and form the usual evening rendezvous of the visitors.

The Bath Establishments and the Casino are situated to the W., the principal street, the Boulevard Carnot and Boulevard du Casino, beginning at the Place Lafayette. On this side also, in the old town, is the *Tour des Jacobins* or *Tour de l'Horloge*, the remains of a church of the 15th century. This curious edifice is octagonal in shape and is crowned by a receding story, with a gallery and platform.

The MINERAL WATERS of Bagnères are now supplied by 30 Springs. The chief are characterized by the presence of sulphate of lime; but they vary much in their composition and in the uses to which they are applied. The springs are usually divided into three groups: 23 are warm springs containing sulphate of lime, and also sulphate of magnesia and soda; 3 are warm sulphur-springs; and 4 are cold chalybeate springs.

For rheumatism the waters of the springs known as Le Dauphin, La Reine, Le Foulon, Le Platane, and Le Petit-Barèges are usually prescribed; for nervous affections, those of Le Salut, Le Platane, Le Grand Pré, and St. Roch; for feminine ailments and diseases of the skin, those of Le Foulon and Salies; for diseases of the digestive organs, those of Labassère, La Reine, and La Rampe; for diseases of the urinary canals, those of Salies and Le Salut; for diseases of the respiratory organs, those of Labassère and Salies; and for anaemia, general diseases, and surgical cases, those of the last two and of La Rampe.

Bagnères has 10 bath-establishments. The chief are the *Thermes* and the *Néothermes*, which, as well as those of Théas, belong to the town. The others are private establishments.

The THERMES are situated in a square of the same name, to the left as we follow the boulevards. and at the foot of the bare mountains whence issue the streams that supply the baths. The build-

ing is a plain structure, dating from 1824, but the bathing arrangements and equipments are excellent. The baths of this establishment are fed by the springs of *Le Dauphin* (120° Fahr.), *La Reine* (115°), *St. Roch* (105°), *Le Foulon* (95°), *Le Platane* (91°), *Marie-Thérèse* or *Les Yeux* (91°), *Le Roc-de-Lannes* (118°), and *St. Barthélémy* (118°). — Adjoining the Thermes, on the N., is the *Buvette de Salies*, so called from the *Salies* spring (124°), one of the chief in Bagnères, which is conducted hither, along with the waters of *Labassère* (64°) and *La Rampe* (100°). The *Buvettes de la Reine* and *du Dauphin* are also here. — Not far from the *Buvette de Salies* are the *Baths of Cazau-r* and of *Théas*, each supplied by a special spring (114-124°).

The *NÉOTHERMES* lie somewhat farther to the N., occupying the groundfloor of the right wing of the casino. They contain large basins, supplied with running water from the *Source de la Tour* (113°, reduced to 86°), which yields nearly 220,000 gallons per day. The *Casino*, a handsome edifice, contains ball-rooms, recreation-rooms, a restaurant, café, etc. Its park is open daily to the public until 6 p. m.; concerts frequently take place in the afternoon.

Among the other bath-establishments are those of *Bellevue* (114°), behind the Thermes (higher up are two chalybeate springs); *Mora* (100°), Rue du Théâtre, opposite the Thermes; the *Petit-Prieur* (96°), under the hospice, a little farther to the S.; *Versailles* (96°) and the *Petit-Barèges* (91°), farther off, to the right and left; and the *Grand-Pré* (96° and 89°) to the S.E., in the Allée de Salut, a fine avenue which leads also to the *Thermes de Salut*, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town (omn. 40 c. there, 20 c. back).

At the Thermes are a small *Musée* and a *Library*, open during the season from 8 to 11 and from 1 to 5.

Bagnères has many pleasant walks. The *Allées de Maintenon*, at the S. end of the town, are reached via the Rue des Pyrénées. The *Allée du Mont Olivet*, on the mountain-slope behind the Thermes, ascends to the chalybeate springs; and by the *Allées Dramatiques*, to the S. of the Mont Olivet, near the Thermes de Salut, we may proceed, to the right, past the *Restaurant Carrère*, to the *Mont du Bédat* (2890 ft.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), on which there is a bronze statue of the Virgin. The hill contains some large caves.

In the valley of Campan (p. 163), and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bagnères, are *Marble Quarries*, which yield many varieties of valuable marble; and the town contains several important *Marble Works*, manufacturing chimney-pieces, table-tops, etc. Bagnères is also noted for its woollen knitted goods.

## II. EXCURSIONS FROM BAGNÈRES.

To THE MONNÉ, 3 hrs.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. on horseback; guide (unnecessary) 6, horse 8-10 fr. We ascend first by the *Allées Dramatiques*, then to the right along the hills, skirting the mountain from E. to W. The *Monné*

or *Monné de Bagnères* (4125 ft.) is the highest summit in the immediate vicinity of Bagnères. It affords a wide view of the Tarbes plain on the N., while to the S. the eye ranges from the Vignemale to the Maladetta, the Montaigu opposite Bagnères being prominent; to the left is the Pic du Midi and farther off in that direction the Pic d'Arbizon. The descent may be made via Beaudéan (see below).

To THE PIC DE MONTAIGU,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., a fatiguing expedition; guide 12 fr. We follow the Monné road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., then cross on the right the *Plaine d'Esquiou*, turn to the left, skirting the *Couret* (4285 ft.), climb the steep path of the *Echelles de Pilate*, skirt *La Peyre* (5710 ft.), on the left, follow a rocky crest, and finally skirting the mountain to the right gain the top. The *Pic de Montaigu* (7680 ft.) affords a very wide view to the N., over the neighbouring valleys and the plain, but the view to the S. is limited owing to the vicinity of the Pic du Midi and its W. neighbours. The return may be made by the Lesponne valley (see below).

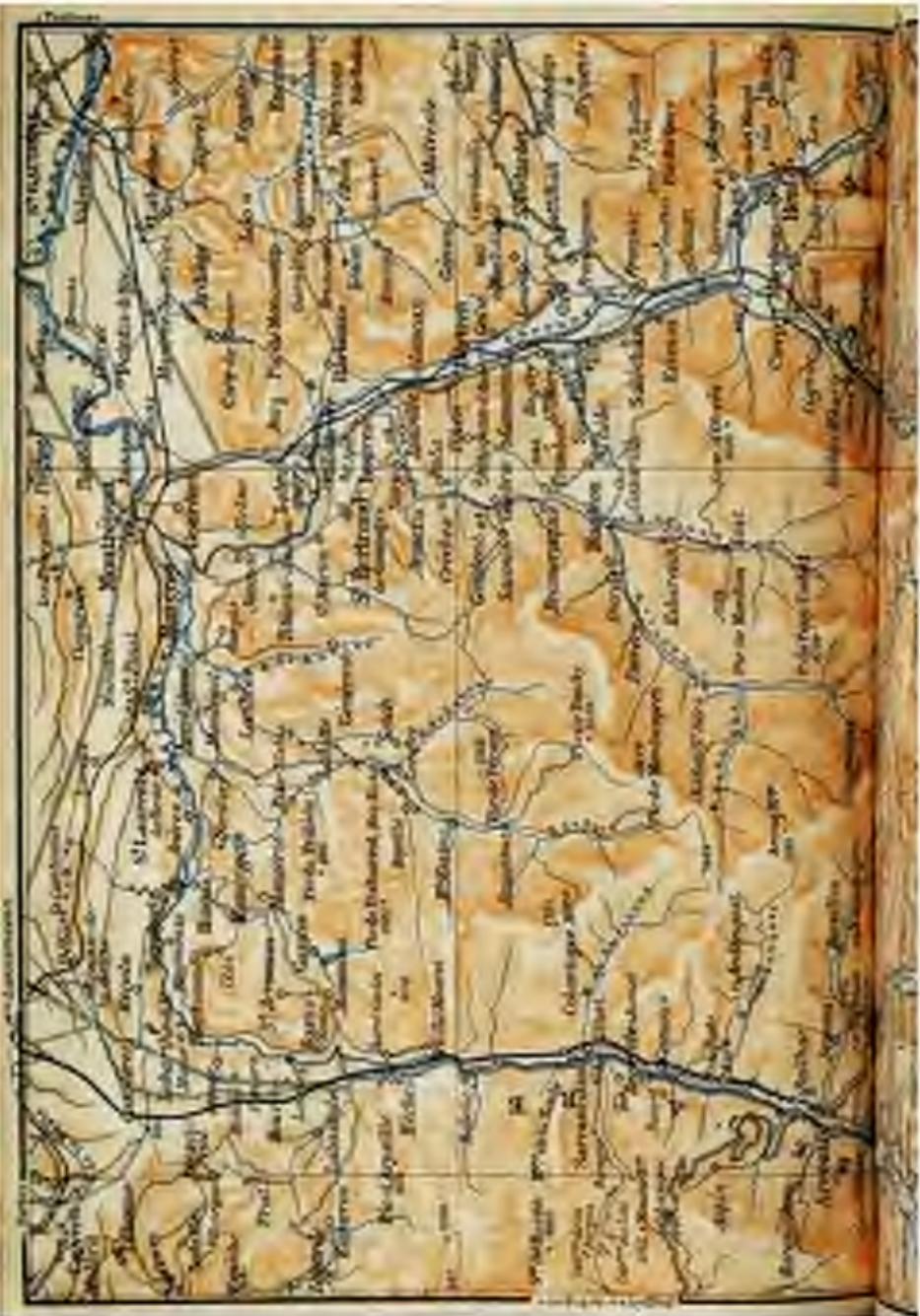
To THE LESPONNE VALLEY AND THE LAC BLEU,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the Cabanes de Chiroulet, 5 hrs. to the lake. The visit to the latter is best made when the dam of the lake is open. Riding is practicable as far as the lake and driving as far as the Cabanes. Guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 10, carriage 25-30 fr. We ascend to the S. by the Adour valley, leaving *Gerde* and *Asté* (see below) to the left, and *Médous*, with its old convent, to the right. At (1 hr.) Beaudéan Larrey, the celebrated surgeon (1766-1842), was born. Near the pretty house called *Prieuré de St. Paul* we quit the Campan valley (p. 163) and turn to the right up the *Lesponne Valley*, which is shut in right and left respectively by spurs of the Montaigu and Pic du Midi. Cultivation soon ceases. In 1 hr. we reach *Lesponne*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther on are the *Hospital*, and, on the right, a ravine with the pretty *Waterfall of Aspi*. At the head of the ravine appears the Montaigu, which may be ascended hence. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on, to the left, is another ravine with a view of the Pic du Midi, which is also accessible on this side, and 20 min. more bring us to the *Cabanes de Chiroulet* (*Hôtel du Lac Bleu*, R.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). Beyond them we leave, on the right, the road leading to Argelès (p. 139), via the Hourquette de Barané and the Izaby valley, and ascend on the left by a considerable slope, to (1 hr. 10 min.) the dam and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more) the *Lac Bleu* (6455 ft.), shut in by a vast environment of rocks, and fully justifying its name by its fine blue colour. The lake is about 125 acres in area and 360 ft. deep, but a tunnel has been made on the N., 200 yds. long (closed), for the purpose of augmenting the Adour in dry seasons. This reduces the level of the water about 65 feet.

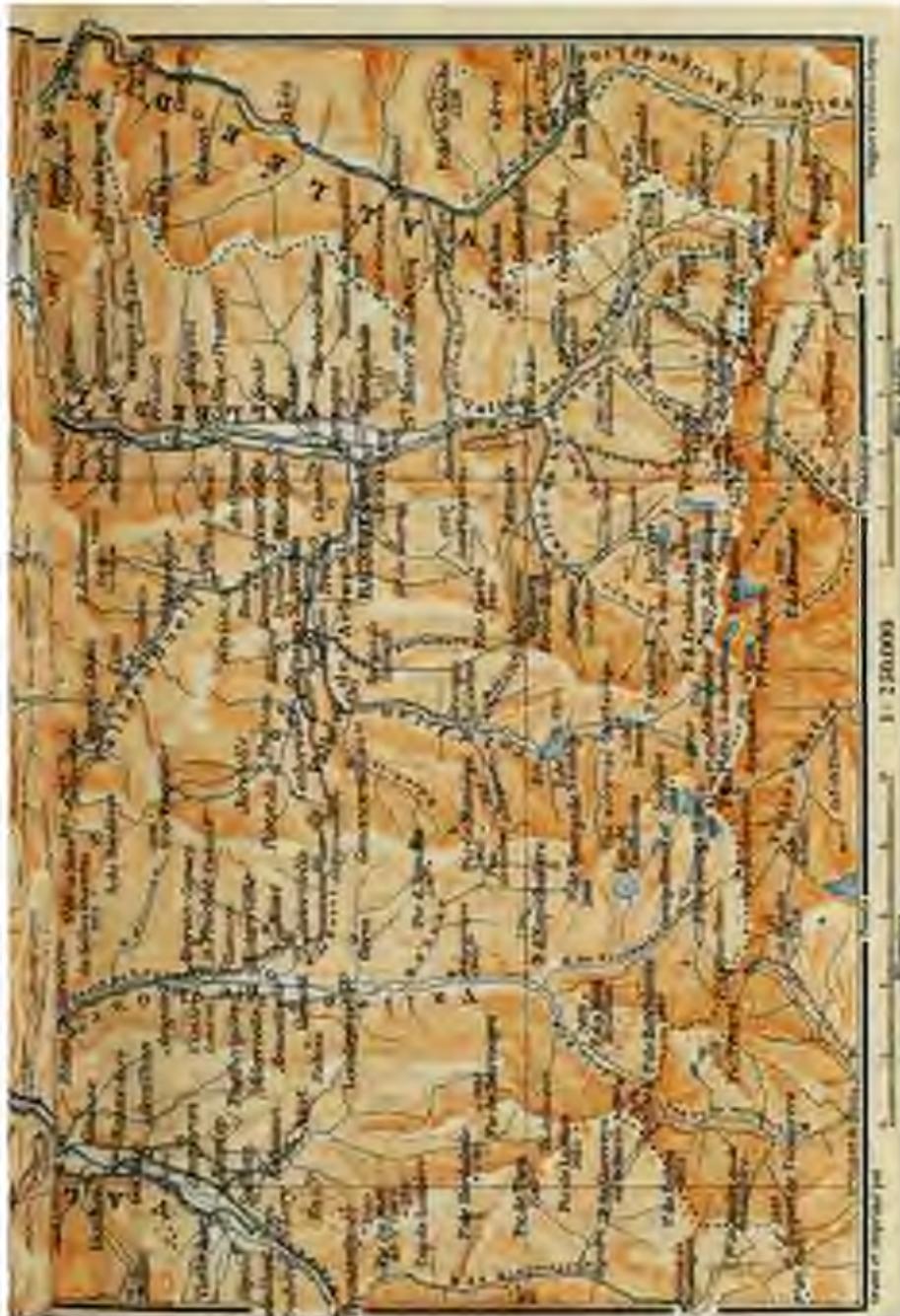
To the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, see p. 157. — The ascent on this side is best made by starting from ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Artigues* (p. 159), where guides and horses are more conveniently obtained (electric railway under construction). Thence the ascent requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., via the *Vallée d'Arizes* and the *Gorge de Sencours*, beyond which we join the road from Barèges, at the *Lac d'Onet* (p. 157). The route via the *Tourmalet* (p. 159) is longer, but a great part of it, as far as the *Cabanes de Toue* (p. 157),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the col and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the top, may be made by carriage.

To *Barèges* via the *Tourmalet*, see p. 159.

To THE PÈNE DE LHÉRIS, 3 hrs., guide 6 fr., 2 fr. extra if the return is made by Ordincède; horse to the inn 10 fr.; an excursion of special interest for botanists. We follow the Adour valley to the S., cross the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont de Gerde*, and proceed to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Asté*. Thence we ascend to the left for about 1 hr. in the ravine of the Lhéris brook, whence we climb the mountain to the right, via a wood, some pastures, and the *Col du Tillet* (4216 ft.; fine view), to the (1 hr.) *Auberge de Tournefort*, whose name reminds us of the great botanist's explorations in this neighbourhood (1656-1708). On the right towers the *Casque*, a rocky wall which returns a remarkable echo. From there we scramble direct to the peak by the *Pas du Chat*, or, longer but easier, climb to the left by the *Puits d'Arris*.









or des Corneilles. The **Pène de Lhéris** (5225 ft.) commands only a limited view in the direction of the mountains but a very fine one over the plain, similar to that from the **Pic du Midi** but more detailed owing to the lower elevation. — The descent is often made by the **Col de Lhéris** (4525 ft.) and the **Cabanes d'Ordincède** (4415 ft.) on the S., whence there is a splendid view of the Campan Valley (see below), by which we return to Bagnères.

To **ARREAU (Luchon)** VIA THE **COL D'ASPIN**,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage-road. — To **Beaudéan** (3 M.), see p. 162. We then follow the delightful **Campan Valley**, which is bordered on the right by green hills with bright pastures and on the left by sterile rocks. It takes its name from the **Campani**, who inhabited it during the Roman period. —  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Campan** (inn) has given its name to a well-known kind of green marble, shaded with red and white. — At (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Ste. Marie** (Hôt. Larrieu) the road from Barèges, over the **Col du Tourmalet**, joins our route (p. 159). — The Arreau road now ascends the **Séoube Valley**, which is a continuation of the Campan valley. — 11 M. **Paillole** (3640 ft.), a tavern in a hollow still covered with pastures but surrounded by forests which indicate our approach to the higher mountains. The **Pic d'Arbizon** (9285 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in 1 day from Paillole; the ascent is difficult and should not be attempted without a good guide. —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Espiadet**, a hamlet, with the Campan **Marble Quarries** (see above). — The road now zigzags up through pine-forests. —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Col d'Aspin** (4910 ft.), from which, and still better from the height on the left, there is a magnificent \*View of the **Aure Valley** (p. 128), which we now descend by great zigzags (short-cuts for walkers via Aspin). —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Arreau**, see p. 128.

## 25. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs.

### I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.).

**Montréjeau**, see p. 128. — We leave the Toulouse line on the left and enter the Garonne valley. —  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Labroquère**.

About 2 M. to the S. is **St. Bertrand-de-Cominges** (Hôt. de Cominges), the ancient city of the **Convenæ** (*Lugdunum Convenarum*), a place of importance under the Romans but reduced to ruins towards the end of the 6th cent. after the overthrow of Gondovald, the rival of King Guntram, who had taken refuge here. At present it is a small town of 584 inhab., which owes its name to one of its best known bishops. Its situation upon an isolated rock renders it conspicuous from a distance. The old \*Cathedral is one of the most interesting in the S. of France and particularly worth seeing. In part it dates from the time of St. Bertrand (1082), but it is chiefly the work of Bertrand de Goth, who was its bishop (1295-1299) and later became Pope (Clement V). The façade is flanked by a square tower with a modern spire. Its portal has columns with curiously decorated capitals and other sculptures, including an antique head of Jupiter. Several Roman inscriptions are also built into the façade. The interior has a fine Gothic nave, over 80 ft. in height, with eleven side chapels. The most conspicuous features, however, are the \*Rood Loft and the \*Choir Screen, superb examples of early-Renaissance woodwork, completed in 1536 and forming as it were a second edifice within the church, of which the choir occupies the greater part. They are equally remarkable for the richness and for the variety of their carving, though in this respect surpassed by the 68 \*Stalls to be found within. The \*High Altar has also some remarkable carvings representing the lives of the Virgin and of Christ, and at the side of the entrance of the church is a dilapidated organ-case also of the Renaissance period. Behind the choir is the tomb of St. Bertrand (1432). In the 1st chapel on the left is the \*Tomb of Bishop Hugh de Châtillon, of the 15th century. The sacristan who shows

the choir (ring the bell thrice) also shows the fine Romanesque cloisters (23 arcades) on the S. of the church and now in ruins, and the sacristy, where are preserved two copies, the mitre, ring, and ivory pastoral staff of St. Bertrand, and other relics. Visitors make a small offering to the church, but no gratuity is expected.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of St. Bertrand, in the fields, on the way to (35-40 min.) *Loures*, where the train can be rejoined (see below), is the *Church of St. Just*, in a burial-ground entered by a Romanesque doorway into which an antique inscription has been built. The church, also in part of ancient materials, is a somewhat clumsy building in the Romanesque style, with a side-portal and ciborium of the 13th cent., both worth notice.

For the *Grotte de Gargas*, 5 M. to the N. of St. Bertrand, see p. 128.

We cross the Garonne a little beyond Labroquère. — 5 M. *Loures*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.E. of which is *Barbazan*, with a mineral spring (sulphate of lime) and a 16-17th cent. castle commanding a good view. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Galié*. —  $9\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Saléchan*, the station for the baths of *Ste. Marie*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.W., and for those of *Siradan*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther to the W. Their waters are similar to those of Barbazan. — The mountains at the head of the valley now begin to appear and we again cross the Garonne. —  $11\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Fronsac*, to the left, commanded by a keep of the 12th century. We once more cross the Garonne, which descends on the left from the Spanish *Valley of the Aran*. — 13 M. *Marignac-St-Béat*. *St. Beat* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town of 1000 inhab. on the bank of the Garonne, at the entrance of a picturesque defile, has a church and a castle partly of the 11th cent., with a statue of the Virgin on the principal tower. The quarries of grey and white marble here were worked even in the time of the Romans. To the N. are the *Pic du Gars* (5765 ft.) and the *Pic Saillant* (5860 ft.) whence there is a very fine view. — The line now ascends, traverses a short tunnel, and crosses three bridges. —  $16\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Lèze*; 18 M. *Cier-de-Luchon*. We now enter the Luchon valley and have a good view of the snow-crowned mountains at its head. —  $19\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Antignac*.

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bagnères-de-Luchon.** — The Station is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the centre of the town (omnibus-tramway, 20 c.; hotel-omnibuses).

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE BONNEMAISON; GRAND-HÔTEL, open all the year round, R. from 3, B.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; DES BAISNS, R. 5, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-15, omn. 1 fr.; SACARON, pens. from 15 fr.; d'ÉTIGNY ET D'EUROPE; du PARC-BROC-VERDEIL; d'ANGLETERRE; CONTINENTAL ET MÉTROPOLE; \*DE LA POSTE, R. from  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, omn. 1 fr.; de LA PAIX, R. 3-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 8-12 fr., omn. 60 c.; PARDEILLAN, R.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; de BORDEAUX; de FRANCE; CENTRAL, R. 4, B.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; du MIDI. All these are in the Allées d'Etigny. — GRAND-HÔTEL RICHELIEU, Rue d'Espagne et des Thermes, near the Baths and of the first class; Gr. Hôt. des THERMES ET DE LONDRES, Rue des Thermes, R. from 4, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10-18, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. BAQUÉ, Allée des Bains, R. 4-7, B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $41\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Hôt. CANTON, Cours des Quinconces, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; HÔTEL DE PARIS, Rue d'Espagne, R. 2-3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — Gr. Hôt. de LUCHON ET DU CASINO, Boulevard Amédée-Fontan, near the Casino.

**Villas, Apartments, and Rooms to Let.** In the Cours des Quinconces, Villa Larrieu; in the Allée d'Etigny (very numerous), Lafont (bookseller), B. Gascon, Gasquel, Lozès, Baron, etc.; in the Allée des Bains, Quehan, Maison Dorée, Villa Mauricia; in the Rue des Thermes, Sarthe; in

the Rue Lamartine, *Dabos*; in the Avenue du Casino, *Bonnette*, *Estrujo*, *Descorps*; in the Avenue de Vénasque, *Diana*, *Daniel*; in the Rue d'Espagne (less pretending), *Gleye*, *Vignaux*, *Lafranque*, *Huguet*, *Florida*, *Merens*, *Villa Modeste*, all well situated. — Ladies travelling alone are recommended to the *Couvent de l'Espérance*, Route de St. Mamet.

Living at Luchon is expensive during the season, which is at its height from the end of June to the end of August.

**Cafés-Restaurants.** *Arnative*, *Grand Café*, \**Divan*, Allées d'Etigny.

**Bath Establishment** (office closed 11-30 to 2). **Drinking**, subscription for 1 month, 10 fr. between July 1st and Sept. 15th, 15 fr. for the season. **Baths**, 60 c.-2½ fr. according to the time of year and the hour. **Douches**, 50 c.-3 fr. — The list of Luchon *Physicians* is exhibited in the Establishment.

**Carriages for Excursions**, with 2 horses 20-35 fr., according to distance; with 4 horses, 25-40 fr. -- **Brakes** start for the Vallée du Lys and the Lac d'Oô daily at 12 noon; fare 3 or 4 fr. each, or more, according to number of passengers; the fares and times are posted up in the Allées d'Etigny. Enquire at No. 42 in the Allées or opposite in the Passage Saccaräde.

**Guides and Horses** are numerous and regulated by tarif (see excursions), but it is always prudent to ascertain charges beforehand. Admission fees, tolls, and horses for the guides are at the cost of the traveller. Most of the 'guides' merely let horses or act as conductors for parties on horseback, and a bargain must be made with them (6-8 fr. per day and as much more for a horse).

**Mountain Guides.** The French Alpine Club tarif is 10 fr. per day for ordinary excursions, 18 fr. for higher ascents; porter 8 and 10 fr.; food also is at the traveller's expense. The following guides accept this tarif: *J. M. Castex*, *B.* and *J. Courrège*, *J. Dusastre* (nicknamed *Testut*), *Gayé* (nicknamed *Traqué*), *J. Haurillon*, *Haurillon d'Oô*, *B. Lafont*, *Raphaël*, *B. Viès*.

**Casino**, open from June 1st to Sept. 30th: 1 day 1 fr. 50 c., ten days 10 fr., month 30 fr., season 60 fr. **Theatre** at the Casino: reserved seat 2½ or 3 fr.; season-ticket 25 fr. Family-tickets at a reduction.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Rue Sylvie, to the S. of the Allées d'Etigny.

**English Church Service** in summer at *M. Corneille's Chapel*.

**Bagnères-de-Luchon**, or simply *Luchon* (2065 ft.), is a town of 3720 inhab., charmingly situated at the end of the valley of the same name. It is the nearest town to the central Pyrenean range and has been celebrated for its baths from the time of the Romans, to whom it was known as *Balneariae Lixonienses*. Frequently ravaged during the middle ages and in later centuries, this thermal station, like many others, was at one time almost completely deserted; but since the close of the 18th century it has revived, and has for many years been one of the most prosperous watering-places in the Pyrenees, visited annually by about 45,000 patients and tourists. It has the advantage of its rival Cauterets in possessing a greater variety of thermal saline and sulphureous springs and a milder climate, owing to its lower altitude. Its climate is, however, more variable.

Luchon consists of two distinct quarters, the old town and the new. The old town, the nearer to the station, whence it is reached by a grand avenue of plane-trees, dating from 1788, is a small collection of mean houses, with narrow and tortuous streets, on the left bank of the *One* and at the mouth of the *Arboust* valley. The modern Romanesque *Church*, decorated with mural paintings by Romain Cazes, is the only edifice worthy of note.

The new town, on the other hand, is farther from the station and lower down, between the One and the Pique. It is about five times as large as the old town, and is handsomely laid out with pleasant buildings, villas surrounded with gardens, goods streets, and fine promenades. The \*Allée or *Allées d'Etigny*, which we enter immediately beyond the old town, is an avenue planted with four rows of old lime-trees, which extends to the Bath Establishment. It is the centre of the town and takes its name from *Méret d'Etigny*, who came to Luchon after 1751 as magistrate, induced the chemists Bayeu and Richard to examine the waters, had the Montréjeau and Bigorre roads made, and laid out this promenade in 1765. At the end of the Allée is a statue of him, by Crauk. Towards the S., at the head of the valley, appear the summits of the Pic de Sauvegarde and Pic de la Mine (p. 172).

The BATH ESTABLISHMENT, situated close to the W. side of the plateau of Superbagnères, on which the springs rise, is a large building with nothing remarkable in its exterior save its peristyle of 28 pillars, each a monolith of white St. Béat marble. In the interior the entrance-hall (*Salle des Pas-Perdus*) is a fine chamber decorated with mural paintings by Romain Cazes, representing the springs, oreads, etc. Two transverse galleries lead to the halls for baths and douches; and a staircase at the end to the drinking places, and to the curious subterranean galleries. An annexe is allotted to vapour baths and to 'graduated moistenings' under a special system. The establishment at Luchon is considered to be one of the best organised in existence; it is open all the year round.

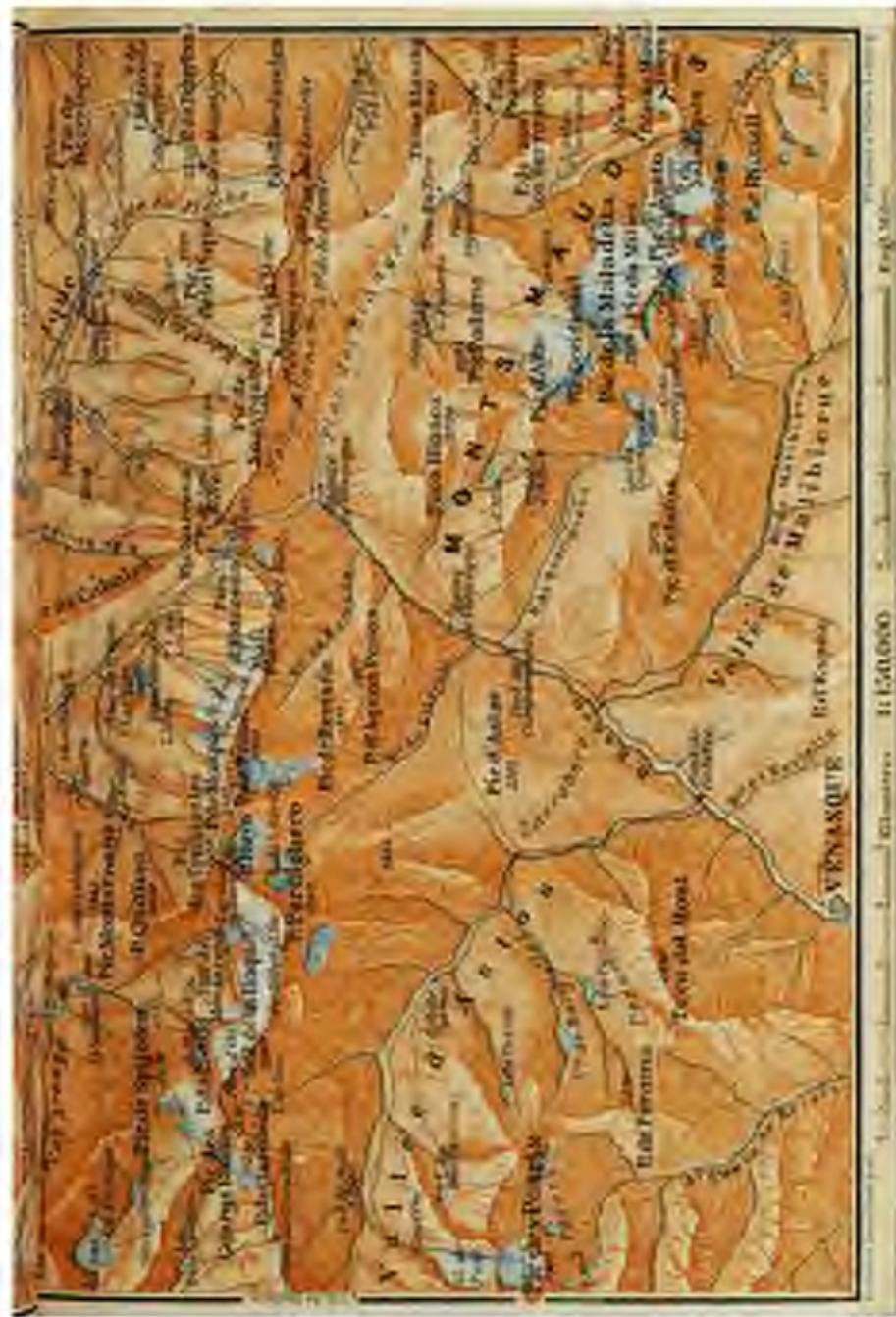
The MINERAL WATERS contain chiefly sulphate of sodium. One of the advantages of Luchon as a health-resort is the great choice presented by its 48 springs, which vary much in their composition, in amount of sulphuration, and in temperature (62° to 151° Fahr.), and thus allow of a great diversity of treatment. They are, however, especially employed in skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, lymphatic cases, catarrhs, syphilis, and surgical cases. The waters are drunk and inhaled, but chiefly taken in baths. They change rapidly on exposure to the air, becoming milky and precipitating sulphur. The principal springs, all sulphureous, are known by the following names: *Reine* (126° Fahr.), *Bayen* (151°), *Azémard* (102°), *Richard Nouvelle* (122°), *Grotte Supérieure* (137.5°), *Blanche* (117°), *Ferrars Ancienne* (100°), *Ferrars Nouvelle* (105°), *Enceinte* (120°), *Etigny* (118°), *Bosquet* (109°), *Sengez* (106°), *Bordeu* (120°), *Richard Inférieure* or *Ancienne* (100°), *Grotte Inférieure* (126°), and *Pré I., II., and III.* (145°; 108°; 95°). The remaining springs either differ but little from these, or are used as 'sources alimentaires', i. e. in a combination of springs of small outflow. The yield of the warm sulphur springs is over 132,000 gallons per day. There is also a *Saline Spring* (62°).

In front of the Baths stretches the fine *Promenade des Quinconces*, where concerts are given in the morning from 10 to 11 (in the Casino from 4 to 6 and from 8.30 to 10 in the evening). Chair 10 c. during the day, 20 c. for the concerts, or by subscription.

Adjoining the promenade is a *Jardin Anglais* with a small lake, the *Buvette des Prés*, and a *Fruitière* for the whey-cure. Higher up is the *Bosquet*, a much frequented promenade at the foot of









Superbagnères (p. 170), with the *Fontaine d'Amour* and several restaurants. Behind the *Buvette du Pré* is a *Mountain Railway* (fare 75 c., return-ticket 1 fr.), which ascends the slope of Superbagnères to the *Hôtel-Restaurant de la Chaumiére* (déj. or D. 5 fr., incl. wine); it affords pretty views. The *Allée des Bains*, extending from the Quinconces to the bank of the Pique and continued by the *Allée de la Pique*, along that river, forms a promenade in the town itself.

The *Grand Casino* is in the new town between the *Allée des Bains* and the *Boulevard Amédée Fontan*. It is a handsome building situated in a park of about 9 acres. The rooms are extensive and richly ornamented, including a concert-room, ball-room, theatre, reading, billiard, and refreshment rooms, etc.

On the first floor are some *Relief Models* of much interest, executed by Lézat, the engineer. One represents the whole chain of the Pyrenees on a scale of 1 to 40,000, and another, a masterpiece of patience and accuracy modelled on the spot, the central range of the same mountains on 1 : 10,000 horizontal and 1 : 5000 vertical scale. There are also geological and botanical collections, an exhibition of paintings, etc.

The principal points of interest in the immediate vicinity of Luchon are *Castelvieil* and the *Waterfalls of Juzet* and *Montauban*. — *Juzet* lies about 2 M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Pique, and is reached by crossing first the railway and then the river, not far from the station. The fall is about 120 ft. high; 1/2 fr. is charged for visiting it, but it can be well seen from the opposite side of the valley. — *Montauban*, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Luchon, along the road prolonging the Rue de Pique, may also be reached from Juzet in 1/2 hr. The fall is at the top of the village and the usual approach is through the curé's garden (50 c.). — *Castelvieil* is a ruined tower (14th cent.) on an isolated hill (2530 ft.) about 2 M. up the valley, to the left of the road leading into Spain. It commands a fine view up and down the valley of the Pique and of the valley of Burbe to the E. (50 c.). In making the excursion into the Val du Lys (p. 181) we pass the tower. Not far from it is a chalybeate spring.

## II. Excursions from Luchon.

To *St. Bertrand-de-Cominges*, 22 M., carriage 30-35 fr.; railway route via *Lourdes*, see p. 163.

\*To THE *LAC d'Oô*, 10 M., of which 8 M. are practicable for carriages; brakes, see p. 165; guide (unnecessary) and horse 6 fr. each; carriage and pair 25 fr., with 4 horses 30 fr. An early start is advisable, to avoid the heat. After passing through the old town and along the *Allée des Soupirs*, we follow the *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* road, which first ascends sharply and then descends into the *Valley of the Arroust*. — 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. *Chapelle St. Aventin*, at the mouth of the Oueil valley (p. 169). — 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. *St. Aventin*, a village with a Romanesque church into which some ancient altars and carvings have been built. — 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. *Cazaux-de-l'Arroust*, where the church has some rude but interesting frescoes of the 15th century. Here we leave the Arreau road (p. 128), turn to the left, and skirt the right side of the huge moraine, deposited by the glacier which once filled the Oô valley, descending more than 5000 ft. lower than those of to-day. The tourist will observe many erratic blocks due

to this glacier. —  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Oô* (guide, J. Brunet), at the mouth of the narrow *Vallée d'Oô* or *Val d'Astau* (toll for each horse 20 c.). — At (8 M.) *Granges d'Astau* the carriage-road ends, and the excursion must be continued on horseback (2-3 fr.) or on foot. To the left opens the *Vallon de Médassoles*, interesting to botanists; to the right is the *Val d'Esquierry*, which is also rich in flowers. The latter valley, at the entrance to which is the *Cascade de la Chevelure de Madeleine*, forms the first part of the difficult but interesting ascent (2 days) of the *Pic des Gourgs-Blancs* (10,220 ft.). The ascent leads past the *Lac de Caillaouas* (7090 ft.), on the bank of which is a hut with sleeping accommodation. — The road now ascends in zigzags among huge rocks, to the left of the torrent which descends from the ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) \***Lac d'Oô**, or *de Séculéjo* (4920 ft.; *Hotel*, R. 5, déj. or D. 5 fr.). The lake is over  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and about  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. broad and has an area of 90 acres with a depth of 220 ft. Its waters, which are full of trout, are steadily shrinking. The scene is wild and impressive. The lake is surrounded by bold and lofty rocks, above which appear the snow-clad summits of the *Quaïrat* (left), the *Montarqué* (in front), and the *Crête de Spijoles* and the *Pic de Nère* (right; nearer). At the head of the lake a fine \**Waterfall* (890 ft.) descends in three successive leaps to the rocks below, while not the least charm of the picture is the changeful mirror afforded by the greenish waters of the lake. Ferry across the lake, 1 pers. 1 fr. 75 c., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 or more pers. 75 c. each; boat round the lake  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, and 4 fr., each addit. pers. 75 c. To reach the waterfall on foot takes 35 min. (rough path).

To THE PORT d'Oô (*Pic Quaïrat*),  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Luchon,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from the *Lac d'Oô*; guide 10 fr., horse to ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Lac de Saousat* 8 fr. — From the *Lac d'Oô* (see above) we ascend to the left and in 1 hr. pass the *Lac d'Espinjo* (6160 ft.), whence the difficult ascent of the *Pic Quaïrat* (10,035 ft.) may be made in 4 hours. In 25-30 min. more we reach the *Lac de Saousat* (6420 ft.), beyond which we leave the path to the *Portillon d'Oô* (see below) on the left. The pyramid in front is the *Tuc de Montarqué* (see below). We take the right-hand path, which is very steep, and,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on, skirt a small lake and the *Pic de Spijotes* (10,000 ft.). Another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. brings us to the *Lac Glacé d'Oô* (8760 ft.), beyond which we enter on perpetual snow. The ascent now becomes easier and it is only  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Port d'Oô* (9850 ft.), the col between the *Pic du Port d'Oô* (10,215 ft.), on the right, and the *Seil de la Baque* (10,040 ft.), on the left. The view is striking; on every side are mountains covered with snow and glaciers, the chief summits being the *Pic Posets* in front of us, the *Gourgs-Blancs* to the W., the crest of the *Spijoles* to the N.W., and the *Crabioules* to the E. — The descent on the other side of the col brings us in 4 hrs. to Vénasque (p. 172).

To THE PORTILLON d'Oô, about 8 hrs.; guide and horse as above. The road is the same as the above as far as the ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Lac de Saousat*. Thence we ascend to the left between the *Tuc de Montarqué* and the *Pic Quaïrat* and pass the *Michot Waterfall* and to the right of the (2 hrs.) *Lac Glacé du Portillon* (8360 ft.). The last part of the ascent is difficult. The *Portillon d'Oô* (9985 ft.) is the highest of the Pyrenean passes; the view is similar to that from the *Port d'Oô* (see above). — From the *Lac Glacé du Portillon* the *Tuc de Montarqué* (9685 ft.; 1 hr.: easy), to the N.E., the *Pic de Crabioules* (10,230 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), to the E., and the *Pic Perdighero*

(9585 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), to the S.E., may be ascended. The two last are difficult; the views from all three are fine.

To THE PIC DE CÉCIRÉ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide and horse 8 fr. each. We proceed to *Cazaux* (p. 167) and then take an easy bridle-path to the S., which beyond (40 min.) *Bordes-de-Labach* leads direct to the peak, by the *Col de la Coume-de-Bourg*. A shorter but more fatiguing route leads via *Superbagnères* (see p. 170) and thence to the W. by the arête of a spur of the mountain. The *Pic de Céciré* (7875 ft.) affords a wide view, one of the finest to be had in the Luchon district. To the S. it commands a grand amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks, from those of the *Lys* valley to the *Pic Posets*. — The descent, by the *Lys* valley, takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

To THE PIC DE MONSÉGU,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse 6 fr., or 7 fr. if the return is made by the Esquerry valley (5 hrs.). To ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cazaux*, see p. 167. We follow the same road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, passing *Garin*, then diverge to the left, by the route to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gouaux-de-l'Arboust*. Thence we ascend through meadows, a wood, and pastures to a slate-quarry where we turn to the left and, passing a small lake, reach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a little col with a spring. From here to the summit,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more. Travellers intending to return by the Esquerry valley dismount,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the spring, and send the horses to the *Pas de Courret*, on the S. side of the mountain. The *Pic de Monségú* (7890 ft.) affords a very fine view of the central chain of the Pyrenees, with its glaciers, from those of the *Gourgs-Blancs* to those of the *Monts Maudits*. At the foot of the truncated cone forming the summit is an echo which repeats eight syllables. — The descent to the *Pas de Courret*, to the S., takes 1 hr.; thence the *Val d'Esquerry* branches to the E. to the *Vallée d'Oô* (p. 168).

To THE MONNÉ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse 7 fr. by day, 10 fr. by night, when the ascent is made in order to see the sunrise; carriage to ( $9\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* and back 20-25 fr. — We follow the *Lac d'Oô* road as far as the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Chapelle St. Aventin* (p. 167), where we turn to the right into the pretty *Oueil Valley*, in which we pass a succession of small villages, well situated but otherwise uninteresting: *Benqué-Dessous*, *Benqué-Dessus*, *Maylin*, ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *St. Paul-d'Oueil*, *Mayrègne*, *Caubous*, *Cirès*, and ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* (inn). Beyond this village we ascend to the right to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the summit of the **Monnē** or *Montnē* (7045 ft.), a view-point situated between the plain and the highest range and commanding the Pyrenees from *Mont Perdu* to the *Pic de Montvallier*, a sweep of 50 M., distant from the Monnē from 25 to 30 M. in a direct line. The glaciers of the central mass as far as the *Monts Maudits* are also well seen. The ascent of the Monnē is most frequently made in order to enjoy the sunrise, which from June to the end of August, owing to the sun then rising to the N. of the mountains, lights up their snows and glaciers.

To THE PIC D'ANTENAC, 3-4 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) 10 fr., horse 6 fr. The route is identical with the one just described as far as ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Paul-d'Oueil*. Thence we ascend to the right by a steep bridle-path into a bare valley and across the *Col de la Serre*. The *Pic d'Antenac* (about 6560 ft.) affords a view embracing the *Monts Maudits* and the glaciers of *Crabioules* and of the *Gourgs-Blancs*, but more especially in the direction of the *Garonne* valley. — In returning we may follow the crest of the mountain southward and descend either into the *Oueil* valley at

*Sacourvielle*, opposite Benqué-Dessous (p. 169) or, farther on, into the Arboost valley at *Trébons*, a little short of the Chapelle St. Aventin.

To SUPERBAGNÈRES,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse 6 fr. Pedestrians may ascend either directly from the town (using the mountain-railway at first; p. 167) or by a path to the left at the first bridge (Pont de Mousquéres), on the Lac d'Oô road (p. 167); but both routes are hard to find. Riders proceed to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) St. Aventin (p. 167) and thence ascend to the left, by meadows and a shaded bridle-path, in the direction of the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Granges de Gourron*. Crossing the brook beyond the hamlet, they mount to the left, and traverse a pine-wood to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more) pastures and plateau of **Superbagnères** (5900 ft.; inn). The plateau forms a kind of terrace of the *Pic de Céciré*, which rises 1970 ft. above it, requiring 2 hrs. more for the ascent (with guide; see p. 169). The view from the plateau is delightful in the direction of the Luchon valley, but even finer looking towards the glaciers of the Cirque du Lys. The descent may be made to the E. into the Vallée du Lys.

\*To THE VALLÉE DU LYS AND THE RUE D'ENFER, a most interesting excursion; road to the (8 M.) head of the valley, then paths practicable for horses ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Carriage and pair, 20 fr., with 4 horses 25 fr.; guide (unnecessary) and horse 5 and 7 fr. each.; brakes, see p. 165. We follow at first the road to Spain, passing the tower of Castelvieil (p. 167) and crossing a bridge over the Pique, but a little farther on we leave this road to the left (to the Port de Vénasque, see p. 172) and return to the left bank by the (3 M.) *Pont de Rari*. At this point begins the \*Vallée du Lys, or *Lis*, one of the finest in the Pyrenees. The valley is at first narrow and flanked by wooded heights, while the torrent, skirted by the road, forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Trou de Bounéou* or the *Estranguillé*, between huge rocks which demand caution. [A visitor, to whom there is a monument, met his death here in 1876.] The valley soon expands, and we see in front of us the \*Cirque du Lys, shut in by noble mountains clad with glaciers, among which that of the Crabioules (p. 168) is conspicuous. Of the three inns here, the best is that at the head of the valley, on the left beyond the torrent (about 3600 ft.). A few minutes more bring us to the *Cascade d'Enfer*, a massive fall in a gloomy channel, worn in the rocks by the torrent. It is not possible, however, to obtain a single comprehensive view of the entire fall. To the left, on the other side of the inn, is a much smaller waterfall, named from its shape the *Cascade du Coeur*. It is most conveniently visited on the return by the S. side of the Lys. A zigzag path to the right, before the great waterfall is reached, leads in 25 min. to a bridge beyond this smaller fall. From the latter we reach, in about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more, the grand \**Gouffre d'Enfer*, which should be viewed from the foot of the flight of steps leading down into it (50 c.). Farther on we continue to

ascend, skirting the torrent. In 40 min. we reach the \***Rue d'Enfer** (5910 ft.), a striking chasm in a mountain of slate, of which the end and top can scarcely be seen.

From the S. end of the Rue d'Enfer a path ascends to the (40 min.) **Refuge de Pratlong** (6200 ft.), on the arête between the Vallon du Lys and the Vallon d'Artigue (fine view), whence the *Pic* or *Tuc de Maupas* (10,200 ft.; 4 hrs.) and the *Pic de Boum* (10,040 ft.; 4 hrs.) may be ascended (both difficult; beautiful views).

To THE LAC VERT, 4 hrs., carriage-road to the head of the Val du Lys, thence a bridle-path; horse 8 fr. From the last inn we turn to the S.E., in the direction of the Cascade du Cœur (p. 170), and ascend through the wood to the (25 min.) *Cascade de Solage*. Farther on we pass the *Cascade de Trégon* on the left, and reach (1 1/4 hr. from the inn) the *Cirque des Graoués*, an ancient lake-bed, and (1 1/4 hr. more) the beautiful, horse-shoe-shaped **Lac Vert** (6430 ft.), bordered on the E. by high rocks. The lake receives, by a cascade on the S., the waters of the *Lac Bleu*, which lies 40 min. higher up.

**TO THE PIC DE BACANÈRE AND THE PIC DE BURAT**, 4-5 hrs., 9 hrs. there and back; guide 10 fr., horse 8 fr.; a fine excursion. We proceed first to *Juzet* (p. 167) and thence ascend to the N.E. to (3 M.) *Sode* (3000 ft.). Through wood we reach (5 M.) *Artiques* (4070 ft.) and (1 1/4 hr. farther to the E.), the *Rochers de Cigalère*, a fine view-point. We next skirt the mountain to the left, and in 1 1/4 hr. more gain the summit of the **Pic de Bacanère** (7200 ft.), the view from which includes the valley of Luchon and its side-valleys, as well as the Aran valley, the Port de la Glère, Port de Vénasque, and Port de la Piquade (see below), the Monné and the Pic du Midi, on the sky-line, the Superbagnières plateau, the cone of the Quaïrat, the Monts Maudits, etc. — About 1/2 hr. to the N. of the Pic de Bacanère rises the **Pales** or **Pic de Burat** (7050 ft.: *Inn*) which affords a splendid view resembling those from the Monné and the Pic d'Antenac (p. 169). — The descent may be made to the W. to *Gouaux-de-Luchon*, whence the Luchon road may be reached, to the left.

To THE POUJASTOU, 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse (as far as the col) 6 fr. The route leads via (20 min.) *Montauban* (p. 167), a small wood, the (1 1/2 hr.) *Prairies d'Erran* (fine view), and the (10 min.) *Forêt de Sésartiques*, where we turn to the right. We next reach the (1 1/2 hr.) *Fontaine Rouge*, a chalybeate spring, near the little *Grotte du Chat* (1 fr.; uninteresting), and (1/2 hr. more) the *Col des Courets* (6990 ft.). Thence the (1 1/2-3/4 hr.) summit of the **Poujastou** (6325 ft.) is reached on foot, over slippery turf. Here, on the side next the Aran valley, which is well seen, we are on Spanish territory. The glaciers of the Val du Lys are in sight, but not those of the Monts Maudits.

\***TO THE PORT DE VÉNASQUE AND THE PORT DE LA PIQUADE** (*Pic de Sauvegarde*), a very interesting excursion, but long and fatiguing, requiring a whole day. It may be made on horseback throughout and even a carriage may be taken as far as the (6 M.) Hospice. Guide 10 fr.; horse to the Hospice 5, to the Port 8 fr.; carriage and pair to the Hospice, 25 fr., with 4 horses 30 fr.; toll at the frontier 50 c. — We take the road to Spain described as far as the *Pont de Ravi* on p. 170. Thence we continue the ascent, to the left, of the Pique valley, passing (3/4 M.) the *Granges de Labach*

or *de Castaing*, whence a road diverging to the right (the old road over the Col de la Glère, see below) leads to (20-25 min.) the *Cascade des Demoiselles* (about 4920 ft.; see below). Our road continues straight on through the *Bois de Charuga*.

6 M. **Hospice de France**, *du Port de Vénasque*, or *de Luchon* (4460 ft.), a large inn where the carriage-road ends and three paths diverge respectively to the Port de Vénasque, the old Port de la Glère, on the right, and the Ports Mounjoyo and de la Piquade, on the left.

Crossing a bridge in front of the Hospice and following the left bank of the Pique, we come to a fork of the footpath. The left branch leads to (10 min.) the *Cascade du Parisien*, issuing from an exceedingly narrow gorge and descending by five leaps. — The right-hand path at the fork leads to the (25-30 min.) *Cascade des Demoiselles* (see above), at the end of a gloomy gorge shut in between wooded cliffs.

Beyond the Hospice the valley divides at the foot of the *Pic de la Pique* (7850 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous. The valley to the left is the *Val de la Frêche*; that to the right is the sterile and desolate *Val du Port de Vénasque*, through which a toilsome bridle-path leads to the (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Port. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Culet*, a spot covered with detritus brought down by avalanches in the spring, here there are two little waterfalls. — 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Vallon de l'Homme*, so named from the rude monument to a French custom-house officer who was murdered by a smuggler. Farther on, to the left, is the *Trou des Chaudronniers*, where nine tinkers were buried in the snow. Then above five small lakes, on the right, the path mounts in zigzags to (10 M.) the \**Port de Vénasque* (7930 ft.), a dip in the frontier-ridge between the *Pic de la Mine* (8880 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic de Sauvegarde*, on the right. The view of the Monts Maudit which here suddenly opens is superb; but the prospect is still finer from the \**Pic de Sauvegarde* (8975 ft.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the Port) which may be easily ascended even on horseback. There is a path to the summit (1 fr. for its use).

On the other side of the col is a small Spanish inn (moderate). Bearing to the left along the *Peña Blanca*, we pass the springs of *Peña Blanca* and *Coustères*, and, always in view of the Monts Maudit, reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Port de la Piquade* or *Picade* (7950 ft.), from which the view is equally fine. We now enter, to the left, the *Pas de l'Escalette* (7870 ft.), whence we may descend to (5 M.) the Hospice de France past the *Col de Mounjoyo* (which leads, on the right, into the Aran valley). This route, which presents no difficulty, traverses pastures and finally descends to the left into the *Val de la Frêche* (see above).

**TO THE COL DE LA GLÈRE (*Pic Sacroux*)**, 4 hrs; guide (to the lake) 10, horse 8 fr. The old road diverges to the right at the *Granges de Labach*, in the Pique valley (p. 171); the new road starts from the Hospice du Port de Vénasque; the two unite in the *Cirque de la Glère*, from which an easy ascent mounts to the *Col de la Glère* (7615 ft.), an old 'port' or pass into Aragon. The view from the col is somewhat limited, but from the *Lac de Gorgutes*, 10 min. below it on the Spanish side, there is a very

wide prospect. — The **Pic Sacroux** (8785 ft.; guide 5 fr. extra), to the W., may be ascended from the col in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. The view includes the **Monts Maudits** and the glaciers of the **Vallée du Lys**.

To the **PIC DE L'ENTÉCADE**, 4 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) 10, horse 6 fr. The route follows the road to Spain as far as the Hospice (p. 172) and thence for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more the bridle-path to the Port de la Piquade. Then, turning once more to the left, we cross the pastures to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Cabane de Pouylané**, inhabited by Spanish shepherds. Passing next the little **Etang des Garses**, we reach (10 min.) a col affording a view of the Maladetta, and (20 min.) another col whence we see the Aran valley. The summit of the **Pic de l'Entécade** (7285 ft.) is gained in 10 min. more. The view is magnificent, finer if possible on the Monts Maudits side than from the Port de Vénasque. It includes, moreover, the summits on this side and extends westward as far as the Pic du Midi, the Vignemale, and Mont Perdu; eastward over the Spanish summits beyond the Aran; and northward to the plains of Gascony.

To the **PIC DE NÉTHOU**. This expedition, fit only for practised climbers, is long and expensive, especially to the single traveller, but with ordinary prudence it is without danger. The best season is between July 20th and Sept. 1st, and it requires two days. If the Rencluse route be taken two guides are required, with ice-axes and ropes; but one guide is sufficient for the ascent by the Malibierne valley. In the former case riding is practicable as far as the (7 hrs.) Rencluse; in the latter case, as far as the ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Ribereta hut. Guides and horses, each 15 fr. per day; provisions must also be taken. The night is spent at the Spanish inn beyond the Port de Vénasque (p. 172) or at the Rencluse (poor accommodation, mattress 5 fr., for the guide 3 fr.), or in the Ribereta hut, unless the traveller prefers to bivouac in the open air. — To the *Port de Vénasque*, see p. 172.

A. **Vià THE RENCLUSE.** We follow the Port de la Piquade route as far as the **Peña Blanca Spring** (p. 172), then turn to the right to the (1 hr.) **Plan des Etangs**, and, farther on, to the right again to (1 hr.; 7 hrs. from Luchon) the **Rencluse** (6970 ft.). This hut is situated at the foot of a rock near the **Goufre de Turmon**, where the **Esera**, the torrent fed by the Maladetta glacier, becomes subterranean, only to re-appear in the Vénasque valley. The torrent of the Néthou glacier also disappears at the **Trou du Toro**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Rencluse route, near the top of the Plan des Etangs. — A very early start is made on the second day so as to ensure, if possible, a clear view from the summit of the Néthou. We ascend in a S. E. direction to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the **Portillon** (9540 ft.), between the **Maladetta Glacier**, on the right, and the **Néthou Glacier**, on the left. Then (using the rope) we ascend the last-named ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 M.) from N.W. to S.E., as far as the (1 hr.) **Lac Coroné** (10,410 ft.) at the foot of the **Dôme du Néthou**, which we ascend, with difficulty, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The next part of the ascent, the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Pont de Mahomet**, is the most trying point for those who are subject to giddiness, as it is a ridge about 80 ft. long and only 3 ft. wide, with an abyss on each side. This accomplished, we are on the **Pic de Néthou**, or *d'Aneto* (11,165 ft.), the highest summit of the Pyrenees, and the centre of the **Monts Maudits**, a nearly isolated group of granite peaks, to the S. of the principal range, in Spanish territory. The group has been compared to Mont Blanc, but it is 4600 ft. lower. The other summits are, to the W., the **Maladetta** (11,005 ft.), a name often given to the whole group, and also known as the **Pic du Milieu**, the **Pic Occidental de la Maladetta** (10,865 ft.), and the **Pic d'Albe** (10,760 ft.). The range which links this mass to the main chain on the N. includes the peaks of **Las Salanques** (9822 ft.), **Las Mouillères** (9850 ft.), **Fourcanade** (9455 ft.), **Los Barrancos**, and **Pouméro** (8975 ft.). — The summit of

the Néthou, a plateau of 75 ft. by 26 ft., is surrounded by precipices on all sides, except the N., by which the ascent is made. The view is very extensive but is often obscured by mist and always indistinct on account of the elevation. The peaks best seen are those mentioned above, those on the frontier to the N.W., the Pic Posets to the W., and the Pic Malibierne (10,475 ft.) and Pic Castanesa (9405 ft.) to the S. There is a register on the summit in which the traveller writes his name, and he is also desired to read the thermometers fixed there. — The descent may be made by the Col de Coroné (see below), and thence over the (2 hrs.) *Col de Queriqueña* (9600 ft.) to the (3/4 hr.) *Lac de Queriqueña, Cregueña, or Gregonio* (8710 ft.), one of the largest in the Pyrenees (200 acres), and by the *Gorge de Queriqueña* to the *Bains de Vénasque*, 5 hrs. from the summit. The horses should be ordered to meet the traveller here or at any rate at the *Hospice de Vénasque*. — The *Pic de la Maladetta* (4½ hrs.) and the *Pic d'Albe* (3 hrs.) are also ascended, through seldom, from the *Rencluse*.

*B. Viâ THE MALIBIERNE VALLEY (Bains de Vénasque).* — From the *Port de Vénasque* (p. 172) we descend to the right in 1 hr. to the *Hospice de Vénasque* (5895 ft.; toll). Thence we follow the Vénasque (or Esera) valley, crossing several torrents, one of which, the (1/2 hr.) *Remuñe*, forms a fine waterfall. About 2 hrs. from the Port, 20 min. to the left, are the *Bains de Vénasque* (moderate), with warm sulphur springs similar to those of Luchon. In 1/4 hr. more, on the left, is the *Gorge de Queriqueña* (see above), and in another 1/2 hr. we turn to the left from the road to *Vénasque*, a small fortified town, 1 1/4 hr. farther on. We now ascend the *Malibierne Valley*, wooded at first and then pastoral, to (3 1/2 hrs.) the *Ribereta Hut* (6655 ft.), 10 1/2 hrs. from Luchon. — On the second day, we follow the same track in the valley, first on the right and afterwards on the left bank of the torrent, passing (1 1/4 hr.) a fine waterfall. We then ascend to the left (N.), leaving on the left the *Lac Inférieur d'Eréoueil* and the *Lac Glacé d'Eréoueil* and reach the (1/2 hr.) *Lac Supérieur d'Eréoueil* (9070 ft.), which is also frozen. Thence we command a grand view of the *Glacier de Coroné* and of the massive precipices of Néthou and Maladetta. We ascend for some time to the W. of the glacier and then cross it (no crevasses) to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Col de Coroné* (10,475 ft.), where we join the route described above.

To THE PIC POSETS, a toilsome but unhazardous expedition, seldom made. It takes 3 days, the nights being spent at the *Turmo hut* (to which riding is practicable), or at the *Astos hut*. Guides and horses, each 15 fr. per day. We follow the route last described, up the Vénasque valley, and beyond the divergence of the Malibierne valley, to the (7 1/2 hrs.) *Pont de Cuberre*, 1 1/2 M. on this side of Vénasque (see above). Crossing the bridge, we ascend to the N.W. in the *Astos Valley*, with its fine waterfalls, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Turmo Hut* (5510 ft.) and the (1 1/2 hr. more) *Astos Hut* (5900 ft.). At least an hour may be saved by leaving the Vénasque road opposite the Baths and proceeding to the W. into the *Val de Literola* or *Litayrolles* and so direct into the *Astos valley*, below the *Turmo hut*. — The hut lies 5 1/2 hrs. below the summit. We turn first to the S. and then to the S.W., mounting a succession of rocky terraces to the glacier, which is gained in 3 hrs., at the *Col de Paoul* or *Paü* (about 9510 ft.). Crossing the glacier, which is free from danger, we reach (about 1 hr.) a sheer rocky wall, the scaling of which (20 min.) is the chief difficulty in the expedition. The *Pic Posets* or *des Posets* (11,045 ft.), also called *Pic de Lardana*, the second summit in the Pyrenees, forms, like the Néthou, its neighbour on the E., the centre of a nearly isolated mass. It commands a finer view because it is more central: to the W., Mont Perdu, the Vignemale, and the peaks of Balaïtous, Ger, Gabizos, and *Midi d'Ossau*; to the N.W., the *Neouvielle* and the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*; to the N. the peaks of Clarabide, Gourgs-Blancs, *Port d'Oô*, *Perdighero*, and *Sauvegarde*; to the E., the *Monts Maudits*; and to the S., the *Pic d'Eristé*. — The return may be made on foot via the *Port d'Oô* (p. 168), 3 1/2 hrs. from the *Astos hut*; there is no path and the descent to the *Lac d'Oô* is fatiguing, but the view to the N. is very fine.

## 26. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus via St. Girons.

41 M. RAILWAY to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Girons*, in 1-11/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 85 c.). DILIGENCE in the season from *St. Girons* to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aulus* in 3 hrs.; fare 3 fr.; another public conveyance cheaper; carriages, to hold 4 pers., 25 fr.; the hotels also send carriages to meet the trains. A 'courrier' also leaves *St. Girons* at 4 a. m. and at 1 p. m.

*Boussens*, see p. 129. — Our line crosses the Garonne, and ascends the *Salat* valley. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mazères-sur-Salat*.

6 M. *Salies-du-Salat* (Hôt. Feuillerat), a small town dominated by the ruins of a castle (13-14th cent.) and possessing some unimportant saline and sulphur springs. — 8 M. *His-Mane-Touille* is the station for three villages. — 10 M. *Castagnède*; 13 M. *Prat-et-Bonrepaux*; 16 M. *Caumont*. The valley contracts.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Lizier*, a decayed little town of 1376 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill to the left, is the ancient *Lugdunum Consonanorum* and was formerly the chief town of the Couserans. It still retains a large part of its *Roman Walls*, with twelve towers. The *Church of St. Lizier* (12-14th cent.) has a cloister of the 12-13th centuries. — About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. (omnibus) is *Audinac*, a hamlet with baths supplied by two considerable mineral springs.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Girons* (1350 ft.; *Hôtel des Princes*; *de France*; *Peytou*), an industrial town of 5915 inhab., at the confluence of the *Salat*, the *Lez*, and the *Baup*, is a convenient starting-point for some interesting excursions among the Pyrenees.

From *St. Girons* to *Sentein*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage-road up the *Lez* valley, to the S.W. — At (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aubert* there is a fine bone-cavern, with stalactites. 3 M. *Moulis* has a ruined castle. 8 M. *Castillon* (inn). 10 M. *Les Bordes*, at the opening of the fine valley of (3 M.) *Bethmale*, the inhabitants of which retain their peculiar costume. — In the next valley, the *Vallée de Biros*, one of the finest in the district, there are zinc and lead mines. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sentein* (2490 ft.; *Inn*) contains a fortified church of the 14th century. — About 4 hrs. to the S. is the *Port d'Urets* (8355 ft.), leading into the Aran valley in Spain, and commanded by the *Pic de Maubermé* (9450 ft.), the highest summit in this part of the Pyrenees.

From *St. Girons* to *Foix*, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence (railway projected), twice daily (4 a. m. and noon) in about 4 hrs. (fare 4 or 5 fr.). The road leads to the E., via the *Baup* valley, and forks at (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Lescure*, one branch leading to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pamiers* (p. 177). About 11 M. from *Lescure* and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. short of the little town of *Mas-d'Azil* (Hôt. *Gardel*; *Savignac*) is a gorge, containing the bold *Roche du Mas*, pierced by a large natural tunnel through which run the river *Arize* and the road. This tunnel is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long and 260 ft. high by 160 ft. wide at the entrance. — Quitting the *Baup* valley, the road proceeds via (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Castelnau-Durban* (inn), the little town of (17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Bastide de Sérou* (*Lion d'Or*), and (21 M.) *Cadarac* (inn), and enters the valley of the *Ariège*. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Foix*, see p. 178.

The ROAD TO *AULUS* (*Couflens*) ascends the valley of the *Salat*, which gradually narrows and forms a defile. — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Lacourt*, with the remains of a 14th cent. keep and of a castle (16th cent.). The gorge now passes between wooded heights. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont de Kercabanac*, at the confluence of the *Salat* and *Arac*.

The ROAD TO TARASCON (28 M.), also interesting, crosses the bridge and ascends the valley of the Arac. — 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. Massat (2130 ft.; *Hôt. Lapène*), a decayed town of 3540 inhab., with bone-caverns in the vicinity. — 20 M. Le Port (4100 ft.; fine view), the col between the *Tuc de l'Homme-Mort* (5490 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Estibat* (5475 ft.), on the right. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Saurat, with 3022 inhab., whence a public conveyance plies to Tarascon. — 25 M. Bédeillac, with a ruined Castle and two interesting stalactite caverns (p. 179). — 28 M. Tarascon, see p. 178.

The road now turns to the S. and traverses a short tunnel. — 8 M. St. Sernin. — 9 M. Soueix.

The ROAD TO COUFLENS (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) diverges to the right from the Aulus road a little farther on and continues to ascend the Salat valley. About 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Soueix is Seix (*Hôt. Broussel*), an ancient town of 3000 inhab., with Baths and marble quarries. On a hill above it (3965 ft.) are the ruins of the *Château de Mirabal*. — From (2 M. farther on) Couflens-de-Betmajou the ascent of the Montvalier, to the W., may be made in 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (with guide from Seix). The route leads up the *Estours* valley to the (4 hrs.) *Cabanes d'Aula*, where the night may be spent, and thence viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Col de Peyreblanque*, and by a dip where we have to pass below a rock, the only point of any difficulty. The *Pic de Montvalier* (9314 ft.) is a nearly isolated cone commanding a wide prospect, extending from the Monts Maudits to the Montcalm. — The road beyond Couflens-de-Betmajou traverses a gorge, dominated by the ruined *Château de la Garde*, and ends at (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Couflens, an unimportant place.

The valley again expands. The Aulus road crosses the Salat and ascends the valley of the Garbet, to the right of which rises the Montvalier (see above). — 10 M. Vic, with an interesting Romanesque church. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Oust is a place of early origin ('Augusta'), with remains of its ancient walls. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Erce', with 2673 inhabitants.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Aulus. — HOTELS. HÔTELS & CASINO DU PARC, GRAND-HÔTEL, near the Bath Establishment, of the first class; DE FRANCE, GEORGE, CROUZAT, BEAU-SÉJOUR, DES BAISNS, in the new quarter; DU MIDI, in the village, pens. 8 fr.; DE PARIS, pens. 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — FURNISHED APARTMENTS easily procured (Calvet, etc.). — Bath Establishment. Buvette, 10 fr. for 3 weeks; baths and douches, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.

Aulus (2500 ft.) is a well-situated village on the Garbet, in a little valley enclosed by mountains covered with pastures and woods. Its warm mineral Springs (sulphate of lime and iron) are strongly charged with soda and magnesia, and are actively purgative and diuretic. They have long been used for a special treatment of serious cases of syphilis. The Bath Establishment, on the left bank of the river, is adjoined by a Casino.

EXCURSIONS. — To the Montbéas (6240 ft.), the mountain overlooking the valley on the N., an easy climb of 2 hrs. The view is fine and extends to the plains of Toulouse. Halfway up, from the *Bertrone* (4595 ft.), there is also a good view of the valley and of a large number of the mountain-peaks on the frontier. — To THE CASCADE D'ARSE, a delightful walk of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., up the valleys of the Garbet and the Arse, the latter of which begins about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of Aulus. We follow the left bank of the torrent, traversing a defile known as the *Trot d'Enfer*. The \*Cascade d'Arse is one of the largest and finest in the Pyrenees. The total height of the fall is about 360 ft., divided into three leaps, of which the second has a breadth of more than 160 ft. — To THE LAC DE GARET, 2 hrs. The road ascends the stream to the huts of *Castel-Minier*, where we turn to the S., still following the beautiful valley of the Garbet,

which also forms a fine waterfall. The *Lac de Garbet* (5480 ft.) is of considerable size, and is surrounded by pastures. Not far from it is another and smaller lake. — To *Vicdessos*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage-road via *Castel-Minier* (see p. 176), and thence over the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Port de Saleix* (5910 ft.) and viâ ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Saleix* (3320 ft.), whence there is a pretty view. *Vicdessos*, see p. 179.

## 27. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax.

77 M. RAILWAY all the way. To ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Foix* in  $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). — To (61 M.) *Tarascon* in  $3-3\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — To (63 M.) *Ussat* in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 5 c.). — To (77 M.) *Ax* in  $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

*Toulouse*, see p. 73. — The train leaves the *Gare Matabiau* and follows the *Tarbes* line as far as ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Portet-St-Simon* (p. 129). — Beyond ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pinsaguel* we turn to the S., cross the *Garonne*, and ascend the valley of the *Ariège*, soon crossing the *Lèze* and passing several small stations. — 25 M. *Cintegabelle* (2346 inhab.) has an interesting church with a 16th cent. spire.

30 M. *Saverdun*, to the right, an old town of 3286 inhab., and one of the chief places in the county of *Foix* during the middle ages, was the birthplace of *Benedict XII.*, the third of the *Avignon* popes (1334-1342).

We cross the *Ariège*. — 35 M. *Le Vernet-d'Ariège*.

40 M. *Pamiers* (*Grand Soleil*, Rue des Nobles; *Catala*, Rue Major, R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.), an industrial town of 10,657 inhab., on the *Ariège*, and the seat of a bishopric. The iron of the *Pamiers* foundries enjoys a high repute.

The town sprang up around an abbey and castle of the 12th cent., which no longer exist. Its founder, Roger II. of *Foix*, named it after the Syrian city *Apamea* as a memorial of the First Crusade. It often suffered from the chronic rivalry between the Counts of *Foix*, the abbots, the bishops, and the townsfolk. In 1553 it was ravaged by the plague; and in 1628, having become Protestant, it was taken and sacked by *Condé* (*Henri II. of France*). The abbey had already (1586) been destroyed, like many others, by the 'Casaques Noires' of the *Sire d'Audon*.

The partly modern Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Camp* has a fortified brick façade of the 14th century. The church of *Notre-Dame-des-Cordeliers*, farther to the N.E., has a curious small ruined tower. — The Rue des Nobles leads by a small vaulted passage to the *Cathedral*, also largely rebuilt in the 19th century. It has a Transition portal, concealed by a modern brick tower in the *Tolosan* style, and other portions are in the Græco-Roman style of the 17th century. The interior is decorated with modern mural paintings by *Bénezet* and *Baduel*. — The ascent in front of the cathedral leads up to the *Castellat*, a promenade on the site of the old castle, with a fine view.

FROM PAMIERS TO LIMOUX, 40 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 20 c.). —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mirepoix* (*Hôt. Rigaud*), with 3560 inhab., has an interesting *Cathedral* (*St. Maurice*), dating mainly from the 15th

century. Diligence to *Lavelanet* (11 M.; see below). — 29 M. *Belvèze-Aude*, junction for Bram (p. 99). — 40 M. *Limour* (p. 182).

43 M. *Verniolle*; 46 M. *Varilhes*. The valley now contracts and the line recrosses the Ariège. — Beyond (48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Jean-de-Verges* the scenery improves. To the right is a handsome modern château. The Ariège is again crossed.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Foix** (*Hôt. Rousse; Lacoste*), with 6722 inhab., the unimportant chief town of the department of the *Ariège*, is admirably situated at the confluence of the Ariège and the Arget.

During the middle ages Foix was the capital of the Counts of Foix, one of whom, Raymond (1188-1223), successfully resisted Simon de Montfort's attack upon his castle during the Albigensian crusade. The Countship of Foix passed in 1229 under the suzerainty of the Kings of France; but nevertheless, owing to the differences between Roger Bernard III. and Philip the Bold, it was invaded in 1272 by the latter, who only became master of the castle on its becoming evident that he was determined to blow up the rock on which it stood. The territory was afterwards united to Béarn and annexed to France under Henri IV.

The CASTLE, or rather what is left of it, presents a very picturesque appearance from a distance. It stands on a rock, 180 ft. high, on the N.W. of the town, and still retains two square towers, of different sizes, dating in part from the 12th cent., and one round tower, 136 ft. high, forming an interesting specimen of 14th cent. architecture. To enter the castle (gratuity) we skirt the rock to the right. In the lowest and oldest of the towers, originally the keep, are a chamber once used by the Inquisition and some of its dungeons. The main tower affords a fine view.

At the foot of the rock is *St. Volusien*, the principal church, dating from the 12th cent., but with some older work. It has been restored in recent years, and contains some fine altars and modern paintings. — In 1882 a *Statue of Lakanal*, a member of the National Convention of 1792, by Picault, was erected in the Promenade Villote, on the other side of the town.

About 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., near the village of *Herm*, is the large *Grotte de l'Herm*, a bone-cavern interesting to geologists; there are also other caves (see p. 179). — Road from *Foix* to *St. Girons*, see p. 175.

FROM FOIX TO QUILLAN, 381 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence (5 fr.). The road traverses a hilly and well-wooded region via (17 M.) *Lavelanet* (*Hôt. du Parc; d'Espagne*), a cloth-making town with 3179 inhab., and (21 M.) *Bélesta* (*Hôt. de France*), another industrial town. — 381 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Quillan*, see p. 183.

The railway now passes under the bridge of Foix and ascends the right bank of the Ariège. The best views are to the right. — 55 M. *St-Paul-St-Antoine*. Beyond a tunnel we command a view of the gorge of the Ariège, spanned by an ancient fortified bridge. Lofty and barren mountains now appear. — A little beyond (58 M.) *Mercus* the Ariège is crossed.

61 M. **Tarascon** (*Hôtel Francal; Arnaud*), a small though very ancient industrial town (1432 inhab.), at the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège. Tarascon-le-Vieux, to the left of the road, is built round a picturesque rock, surmounted by a *Tower*, now the only relic

of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. The iron-furnaces and foundries of Tarascon are well-known.

About 3 M. to the N.W., on the St. Gирons road, is *Bédeillac*, where there are some interesting caves (see p. 176). Similar caves abound in the limestone mountains of this district, among others the *Grotte du Pounchet*, in the *Montagne de Sabart*, a short distance from Tarascon, beyond the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège; besides those mentioned below, the cavern at the *Roche de Mas* (p. 175), etc.

FROM TARASCON TO VICDESSOS (*Montcalm* and *Pic d'Estax*), 8½ M.; diligence from the station, 1 fr. The road leads to the S., up the narrow valley of the Oriège, or of Vicdessos, which is flanked by bare mountains. — 2½ M. *Niaux*, with the celebrated stalactite *Grotte de la Calbière*, in which are two small lakes. — 3½ M. *Capoulet*, near the ruined *Château de Miglos*. — 8½ M. *Vicdessos* (*Hôt. Arsène Rouzaud*), a village to the S.E. of which is the *Montagne de Rancié*, with the richest iron-mines in France. The ore yields 70 per cent of excellent iron. Visitors to the mines proceed to the village of *Sem*, about 2 M. from Vicdessos, and thence ascend in about 1 hr. — From Vicdessos to *Aulus*, see p. 177.

Vicdessos is the point whence the *Montcalm* and the *Pic d'Estax* are ascended in about 7¾ hrs. to the first summit, 8½ hrs. to the second (guide necessary). Part of the ascent may be made on horseback. We continue to ascend the Oriège valley, via (¼ hr.) *Anzat* and the (¾ hr.) large and fine *Cascade de Bassiès* (on the right), to (1 hr.) *Marc*. There we enter the lateral valley on the right, making direct towards the *Montcalm*, and ascend steeply via the (2 hrs.) *Cabanes de Pigeol* (5590 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Cabanes de Subra* (6265 ft.), beyond which the horses cannot proceed. Thence a climb of 2 hrs., toilsome at first, brings us to the crest (9335 ft.) between the valleys of *Subra* and *Rioufred*; and in ¾ hr. more we reach the top of the *Montcalm* (10,105 ft.), which repays us with a glorious view, extending W. to the snowy peaks beyond Luchon and E. to the Canigou. On the S. the view is partly blocked by the *Pic d'Estax* or *Pique d'Estats* (10,300 ft.), the summit of which may be gained in ¾ hr. from the *Montcalm*.

63 M. **Ussat-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DU PARC, on the right bank, near the chief Baths; GR. HÔT. CHAUMOND, farther to the right, R. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9 fr.; CASSAGNE FILS, MENVILLE, beyond the Establishment; HÔT. DE FRANCE, BOSC, DE LA RENAISSANCE, on the left bank, nearer the station. — *Furnished Apartments*. — *Baths*, 70 c.-1½ fr.; *douches*, 60 c.-1 fr. — Small *Casino* beside the Hôtel des Bains, and *Café* close by. — *Telegraph Office* in the season.

*Ussat-les-Bains* (1590 ft.), which takes its name from *Ussat-le-Vieux*, the neighbouring village on the right bank of the Ariège, is a hamlet widely known on account of its abundant thermal springs (bicarbonate of lime), supplied by a subterranean lake situated below the rocks which border the valley. These waters, which are almost solely used for baths and douches, are extremely soothing and efficacious in certain female and nervous complaints. Their temperature varies from 103° to 89.6° Fahr., according to the distance of the bathing-places from the outflow. The principal *Etablissement Thermal* is situated on the left bank of the Ariège, beyond a small park. The *Thermes Ste. Germaine* and the *Bains St. Vincent* (closed for several years) are on the right bank. Bathing season from July 1st to Sept. 30th.

About 1½ M. from Ussat is the *Grotte de Lombrire*, one of the most interesting caverns in the district, the mouth of which may be seen on the hill on the left bank, opposite the station. Intending visitors apply at the groundfloor of the lodging-house *Pujo*; adm. 5 fr. each, bargain

for a party. The cavern contains stalactites, bone-deposits, and a small pool, and it may be followed for nearly 3 M. into the heart of the mountain. Several Albigenes who had taken refuge in this cavern were buried alive by the troops of the Inquisition, who built up the entrance.

The valley now expands a little. At (67 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Cabannes* (1745 ft.; Hôt. Descamps; Faure) is a château on a hill to the right, and at the head of a little valley rises the *Pic de Riez* (8495 ft.). We cross a bridge, traverse a short tunnel, and again cross a bridge. To the left are the *Pic St. Barthélemy* (p. 181), and, on a cliff, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Lordat*, which was in existence as early as the 10th century. — 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Luzenac-Garanou*.

77 M. Ax. — **Hotels.** BOYER, Rue de la Gare, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 7 fr.; SICRE, at the Breilh Establishment, pens. 8 fr.; TRESSERRE, Esplanade du Couloubret, pens. from 7 fr.; DE BORDEAUX, in the town (6-7 fr.). — Numerous *Furnished Apartments*. — *Cafés*, Place du Couloubret. — *Baths*, 80 c.-1 fr. 25 c.; douches, 40 c.-1 fr. 25 c. Glass of the water, 5 c.

*Ax-les-Thermes* (2350 ft.), an ancient town with 1545 inhab., is well situated at the confluence of three streams. The warm sulphur springs, for which it is noted, were known to the Romans, as is indicated by the name of the town, derived from *Aquae*. Ax has no fewer than 61 springs, which vary in temperature (63°-171° Fahr.), mineral constituents, and medicinal uses, like those of Luchon and Cauterets. The opening of the railway and the quietness of the place, as compared with the fashionable life at other spas, have largely contributed to the prosperity of Ax. The waters are used both for drinking and for bathing, and are specially efficacious in rheumatism, skin diseases, scrofula, and catarrhs; while they are also used for domestic purposes. The springs are so numerous and so thickly strewn that it has been conjectured that the town is built above a natural reservoir of thermal mineral water.

There are four bath-establishments in the town, each fed by a different group of springs; *viz.* the *Couloubret*, to the left, at the end of the square of the same name, reached directly viâ the street ascending from the station; the *Etablissement Thermal Modèle*, on the bank of the stream skirting the right side of the same square; the *Breilh*, a little farther on, in the shady court of the Hôtel Sicre, in the Place du Breilh; and the *Teich*, on the other side of the town, reached by the Rue du Coustou. Behind the Teich is a pretty park, and higher up are the ruins of a castle, on which a statue of the Virgin has been erected. — The *Hospital*, in the Place du Breilh, was founded for leprous soldiers by St. Louis in 1260. The neighbouring *Church* is dedicated to St. Udant, 'conqueror of Attila and martyred at Ax in 452'. — The temperature of Ax is very variable, and the evenings are generally cool.

**Excursions.** — To the *Pic Saquet* or *Tuto de l'Ours* (7410 ft.), 41/4 hrs., easy and interesting. We ascend by the bridge above the Etablissement Modèle to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) plateau of the *Remise de Bonascre* (4495 ft.), which may also be reached by the *Pont d'Espagne* ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther up) and the three hamlets of *Bazergue*. Thence viâ the (1 hr.) forester's lodge at the *Jasse de Manseille* (5460 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) top, which commands a splendid view.

The Pic St. BARTHÉLEMY may be ascended in about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (with guide) from the small village of *Lassur* (to which we may drive), about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond the station of *Luzenac* (p. 180). The excursion is interesting and easy. We cross the Ariège at *Lassur* and ascend to the N.E., viâ (1 hr.) *Lordat* (p. 180), to the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Peyre* (5680 ft.), which, however, we do not cross, but bear to the W. and pass to the left of the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lac Tort*. Then, skirting the *Pic de Soularac* (7685 ft.), we descend to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a little col, and finally ascend once more to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit of the *Pic St. Barthélemy* (7705 ft.), which affords a famous view, from the *Pic du Midi* to the *Canigou* and from the mountains of *Andorra* to the plains of *Toulouse*.

To *QUILLAN* (p. 183), to the N.E., an easy and interesting excursion occupying one day. The route leads viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col d'El Pradel* (about 5400 ft.) and the *Vallée du Rebenty*, in which the scenery is remarkably picturesque as far as *Joucou*, about 4 hrs. from the col.

The ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (9580 ft.; with guide), to the S.E., may be made viâ the *Lac Lanoux* (see below) in 2 days from Ax (1 day from L'Hospitalet); but it is more conveniently undertaken from *Les Escaldas* (9 hrs. from Ax; see p. 190).

To *PUYCERDA AND BOURG-MADAME* (*Les Escaldas*), 34 M., two public vehicles daily (at 5 a. m. and 10 a. m.) in about 10 hrs.; fare 5-6 fr. The road leaves the valley of the *Oriège* to the left, and ascends to the S. in the narrow and rocky valley of the *Ariège*. — 5 M. *Mérens* (3540 ft.; hotel), with little-used warm springs (93° to 154° Fahr.; sulphur). —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Saillens*, with a cold sulphureous spring. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on we pass a bridge and a waterfall.

$10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *L'Hospitalet* (4630 ft.; *Soulé*) lies at the point of divergence of the *Andorra* road (see below). — To make the ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (see above) we return towards Ax as far as the bridge near *Saillens* and then ascend to the E. to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Col de Bésines* (7710 ft.), on the N.E. of the *Pics Pédroux* (9290 ft.). From the col we descend in about 1 hr. to the *Lac Lanoux* (7065 ft.; hut), the largest lake in the Pyrenees (about 207 acres), and thence reach the summit of the mountain (p. 190) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Beyond L'Hospitalet the road proceeds in windings, at one place making a détour of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M., which pedestrians may avoid by means of a well-marked path. —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Col de Puymorens* (6290 ft.). —  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Porté* (5325 ft.) is another starting-point for the ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (1 day) viâ the *Lac Lanoux*. To the right, farther on, are the defile and tower of *Cerdane*. —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Porta* (4950 ft.; inn), from which the *Pic de Campcardos* (9560 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (7 hrs. there and back). We soon perceive the two *Tours de Carol* or *Querol*. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Courbassié*. — Beyond the ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  M.) village of *La Tour-de-Carol* (4070 ft.; Pélégry), a road diverges to the right to *Puycerda* (p. 190), and beyond (30 M.) *Enreigt* and (32 M.) *Ur* a road leads to the left to *Les Escaldas* ( $21\frac{1}{2}$  M.; p. 190). — 34 M. *Bourg-Madame* (p. 190).

To *ANDORRA* viâ the *Port de Saldeu*, 27 M., the shortest and easiest route. Carriages can go as far as (4 hrs.) L'Hospitalet, where it is well to sleep, and the road is practicable for horses for the rest of the way (8 hrs. more). A guide, not necessary in fine weather, may be useful as an interpreter. The charge is 10 fr. a day for horse and man from L'Hospitalet, in addition to food for both. — To ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *L'Hospitalet*, see above. The *Andorra* road continues to ascend the *Ariège* valley for some time, and in less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. crosses the *Palaumero* on the frontier and turns to the W., where it is indicated by a kind of landmarks. After 1 hr. more a path viâ the *Port de Framiquel* (8070 ft.), also leading to *Andorra* but 1 hr. longer, diverges to the left from our route. About 2 hrs. beyond we gain the *Port de Saldeu* (8389 ft.), which affords only a limited and monotonous view, and we then descend viâ (1 hr. 20 min.) *Saldeu* (inn), *Canillo* (1 hr. 20 min.), the *Méritzell Chapel* (a resort of pilgrims), a (1 hr.) defile commanded by the remains of a fort, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Les Escaldas*, with warm sulphur springs, situated in a valley planted with olives and tobacco. Thence *Andorra* is reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more.

**Andorra** (3510 ft.; *Calouès*, tolerable; *Moles*), a village of 700-800 inhab., is of importance only as the chief place of the little republic of that name. It is well situated at the foot of the Anciar and above a small and fertile plain, but it is ill-built and, beyond the primitive manners of its inhabitants and the organization of its petty government, the only object of interest is the modest *Palais*, with three irregular windows in the façade, and a tower pierced with loopholes. The meetings of the Conseil Général are held in this building, and the members and their steeds are lodged in it. It also serves as the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the school, and the gaol. The Council Chamber, an unadorned apartment, surrounded with oak benches, and the kitchen, with a huge fireplace, should be visited.

A rough road leads from Andorra to (16 M.) **Seo de Urgel** (2264 ft.; *Hôt. Llebreta*), a quaint old Spanish town (3000 inhab.) with an interesting *Cathedral* of the 11th century. See *Baedeker's Spain and Portugal*.

## 28. From Carcassonne to Quillan.

### Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty.

34 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line is being continued towards Rivesaltes (p. 184).

*Carcassonne*, see p. 99. The line ascends the valley of the Aude and crosses the river between (4½ M.) *Madame* and (6½ M.) *Confoulens-Leuc*. From (8 M.) *Verzeille* a diligence (1½ fr.) plies to (3 M.) *St. Hilaire*, where there are the remains of a famous abbey, with a church of the 13th cent. containing the tomb of St. Hilary, with bas-reliefs of the 11th century. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Pomas* we cross the Aude for the second time and beyond (13 M.) *Cépie* for the third time. Before the last bridge the church of *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille* comes into view on the left.

16½ M. **Limoux** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), an industrial town with 6684 inhab., on the Aude, is surrounded by vine-clad hills, which produce a white wine of good quality, known as 'blanquette'. — A little to the N. is *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille*, a pilgrim-resort of considerable local repute, with a black marble statue of the Virgin and a fine altar-screen. Fine view of the valley and the mountains.

From Limoux to *Belvèze*, *Mirepoix*, and *Pamiers*, see p. 177.

22 M. **Alet** (*Établissement Thermal*, moderate), a small and ancient town, called *Eletca* by the Romans, who made use of its mineral waters. Its *Cathedral*, founded in 873 and rebuilt in 1018, is now in ruins, but the pentagonal apse, the most interesting part, is standing. This is adorned on the outside by four large columns in the Corinthian style and an elaborate cornice. — The *Établissement Thermal* possesses two warm springs (bicarbonate of lime, aperient; 68° and 82° Fahr.) and a cold chalybeate spring.

Two more tunnels are passed. — 27 M. *Couiza-Montazels*.

From Couiza-Montazels a diligence (1½ fr.) plies daily in summer to the village of **Rennes-les-Bains** (*Grand-Hôtel: Hôt. de la Reine*), 6½ M. to the S.E., with five mineral springs (chalybeate and saline), known to the Romans. There are three bath-establishments, the *Bain Fort*, *Bain de la Reine*, and *Bain Doux*. The environs are interesting. Rennes is the

starting-point for the ascent of the *Pech de Bugarach* (4040 ft. 4 hrs.: extensive view), viâ (4½ M.) *Bugarach*.

28 M. *Espiraza*. — 30½ M. *Campagne-sur-Aude* possesses a bath-establishment with two mineral springs (76° and 82° Fahr.).

34 M. **Quillan** (*Hôt. des Pyrénées; Verdier*), an industrial town of 2626 inhab., on the Aude, with the ruins of a castle, is the centre of an important forest-district. A statue of the *Abbé Armand* commemorates his services in procuring the construction of the road in the upper Aude valley. About ¾ M. to the W. are the baths of *Ginoles*, with three springs.

An interesting excursion, 7 hrs. there and back (carriage-road), may be made to the S.E. to the fine *Forêt des Fanges* (firs; 2700 acres). — From Quillan to *Foix*, see p. 178.

FROM QUILLAN TO CARCANIÈRES-ESCOULOUBRE, 23 M., diligence daily (fare 4 fr.) in connection with the first morning train. A 'courrier' in connection with the second train plies to Axat, catching the diligence thence to Carcanières. A railway is under construction. — The picturesque Valley of the Aude increases in beauty as we ascend. Beyond (2½ M.) *Belvianes*, where the railway crosses to the right bank, the road enters the \**Pierre-Lys Defile*, nearly 1½ M. long, and flanked by sheer rocks, some hundreds of feet in height. For more than 300 yards the road is carried through a tunnel, known as the *Trou du Curé*. The railway traverses numerous tunnels and recrosses the stream. 5 M. *St. Martin-Lys*, on the right bank, at the end of the defile. The picturesque valley of the Rebenty (see below) is 1¼ M. to the right of St. Martin. — 7½ M. **Axat** (1345 ft.; *Hôt. Labat*) will be a station on the new railway. Hence to Ax, see below. — We next reach the \**St. Georges Defile*, another fine part of the valley. At (13 M.) *Gesse* there are an inn and a fish-breeding establishment. The valley now forms a rapid succession of defiles shut in by wooded heights. Near its end, on a rocky spur, we see the ruined *Château d'Usson*. — 20½ M. *Bains d'Usson*, a small watering-place. — 23 M. *Bains de Carcanières et d'Escouloubre* (2300-2790 ft.; *Hôtel Roquelaure; Esparre; Bonnai*), on the road, near the villages of the same names, contain three unpretending thermal establishments, with springs (138° Fahr.) used both for bathing and drinking. The baths are much frequented by the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

Farther up the Aude valley is (11 M.) *Formiguères* (4855 ft.; *Merlat*), whence a 'courrier' plies daily (fare 1 fr.) to (9 M.) *Montlouis* (p. 189) viâ the plain of the *Capcir*, the *Col de Casteillou* (5640 ft.), and *La Llagone*. This expedition is much easier in the opposite direction.

FROM AXAT TO AX, an interesting expedition of about 10 hours. The route ascends the \*Valley of the Rebenty, another highly picturesque valley, likewise presenting a succession of wild ravines, connecting little basins partly under cultivation and environed with wood. The most interesting part, as far as Niort, about 4½ hrs. from Axat, should by all means be explored. About 1½ hr. from the entrance, which is 1/4 M. from Axat, we reach *Marsa* and 1 hr. farther on *Joucou* (1970 ft.) and the \**Joucou Defile*, where the road runs high above the rocky bed of the impetuous torrent and goes through three short tunnels. Beyond these the waters have worn the rocks on the right bank into a kind of huge colonnade. The stream and road now wind round a projecting bluff and, above a mill, enter the \**Able Defile*, which is even wilder than the previous one. About 1 hr. from Joucou is *Belfort*, 1/4 hr. beyond which is the striking *Niort Defile*. The village of *Niort* (2625 ft.; inn), ¾ hr. from Belfort, was formerly the chief place of the *Sault* or *Forêts* district. The upper part of the valley is also interesting; it contains the hamlets of (1/2 hr.) *Mériat* and (1/2 hr. more) *La Fajole*. In 2½ hrs. from the latter we reach the *Col d'El Pradel* (about 5400 ft.), whence we descend to (1½-2 hrs.) Ax (p. 180).

## 29. The Eastern Pyrenees.

### I. From Narbonne to Perpignan.

**39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY** in 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.).

*Narbonne*, see p. 101. The line is at first the same as that to Carcassonne, skirting the left side of the town. Beyond (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mandirac* it keeps along the *Robine Canal* and passes between the *Étang de Bages et de Sijean*, on the right, and the *Étang de Gruissan*, on the left, the former 11 M. long by 2 to 4 wide, the latter 8 M. long, with an average width of 2 M., communicating by two channels with the *Mediterranean*, which is now visible for some distance. The hills on the right are the Corbières (p. 101). — 10 M. *Ste. Lucie*. To the left are salt-marshes.

13 M. **La Nouvelle** or *Port de la Nouvelle* (*Hôt. d'Italie*), a modern seaport town with 2371 inhab., owes its importance to its relations with Algeria. There are sea-baths at the end of the channel, about 1 M. from the town. Route to the Corbières, see p. 101.

The railway now keeps close to the sea, skirting on the right the *Étang de la Palme*, and crossing its mouth, called *Grau de la Franqui*, where there are sea-baths (hotel).

20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Leucate*, station for the large village of that name, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.E., near *Cape Leucate*, so called from its white rocks. — We next skirt on the left and then cross the *Étang de Leucate* or *de Salses*, about 9 M. long with an average width of 5 M. (14,000 acres). — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fitou*.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Salses* (*Hôt. Baillaryre*), a town of 2054 inhab., owes its name to two salt-springs in the neighbourhood. It is an ancient stronghold, of which the *Castle* (to the right) remains, built by Charles V. and now used as a powder-magazine. *Salses* is within the ancient province of *Roussillon*, and produces one of the most highly esteemed white wines, known as *Macabeu*.

The line, now at a considerable distance from the sea, crosses a wide and very fertile plain, where two or three annual crops are grown by means of irrigation. Above the last offshoot of the Corbières appear the imposing *Canigou* (p. 188) and other Pyrenean heights. At *Rivesaltes* we cross the wide and often dry bed of the *Agly*.

35 M. *Rivesaltes* (*Hôt. du Parc*; *Marty*; *du Luxembourg*), a town of 6000 inhab., famous for its Muscat wine, is the junction for the new line from Carcassonne via *Quillan* (p. 182).

About 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. is the small town, with some old fortifications, of *Estagel* (*Hôt. Gary*), the home of the *Arago* family. There is a statue, by *Oliva*, of *François Arago*, the astronomer, the best known of the seven brothers (see p. 185). Route to the Corbières, see p. 101.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Perpignan**. — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, Quai Sadi Carnot, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Quai Sadi Carnot; DU NORD ET DU PETIT PARIS, Place Font Froide, near the cathedral; CENTRAL, Place Arago; DE LA LOGE, Place de la Loge; DE LA PERDRIX, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT DU HELDER, near the station. — **Cafés**, chiefly in the Place de la Loge. — *Omnibus Tramway* from the station to the town 15 c.

*Perpignan*, a town of 35,757 inhab. and formerly the capital of Roussillon, is now the chief town of the department of the *Pyrénées Orientales* and the seat of a bishopric, on the right bank of the *Tet*, 7 M. from its mouth in the Mediterranean.

Its importance, now much diminished, dates from the 12th and still more the 13th cent., when it was the residence of the Kings of Majorca. On the extinction of the kingdom, Perpignan reverted to Aragon, to which it had been ceded by its last count in 1172, and it remained faithful to its new masters until the middle of the 17th cent., when, the Spanish governor having violated its privileges, Richelieu was called in to its assistance, and annexed it definitely to France. Owing, however, to its vicinity to and long dependence on Spain, Perpignan still displays more of the Spanish character than any other town on the frontier.

The town, which is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, is divided into two unequal parts by the *Basse*, a tributary of the *Tet*. The old town, which lies on the farther side of the river and contains all the objects of interest, consists of a perfect labyrinth of narrow streets, which, however, are kept clean and are cool in summer. We enter the town by a handsome square with a promenade along the river, embellished with a bronze statue, by A. Mercié, of the astronomer *Fr. Arago* (1786-1853; see p. 184). Opposite is the small modern *Palais de Justice*.

The Quai Sadi Carnot, at the opposite end of the square, on the small tributary of the *Tet*, ends at the *Castillet*, a small but massive brick structure, with battlements and a cupola, built in 1319 by Sancho, the second King of Majorca, restored in the 19th cent., and now used as a prison. At the side is the *Porte Notre-Dame*, and beyond it, the *Promenade des Platanes* with its fine plane-trees, where concerts are given. At the farther end is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of Revenge, by Belloc.

The Rue Louis Blanc leads from the *Porte Notre-Dame* to the right to *La Loge* (Spanish, 'lonja', or market), originally constructed at the end of the 14th cent., and now occupied partly as the 'mairie' and partly as a café. The exterior presents a singular mixture of the Gothic and Moorish styles, while the arcades of the court are Romanesque.

Recrossing the Place de la Loge we continue straight on by the Rue St. Jean, pass the Place Gambetta, and reach the —

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JEAN, at the extreme N. E. of the town. Its foundation dates from the year 1324, in the reign of Sancho, but the E. end was finished only at the end of the 15th cent. during the French occupation, while the nave, not begun until the 16th cent., has remained without a portal.

There is nothing to be noticed in the exterior, except the iron frame of the tower (18th cent.); but the interior is remarkable for the bold proportions of its nave, 230 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, and still more for the gorgeous decoration of its altars in the Spanish taste. The \**Reredos* of the high-altar (1620) is of white marble, with scenes from the life of St. John, etc., by Soler of Barcelona. In the left transept is the black and white marble tomb of Louis de Montmor (d. 1695), the first French bishop of Perpignan. A chapel opening from this transept to the

left of the choir contains a curious altar-screen of painted wood, dating from the 15th or 16th century. The stained-glass windows, the organ-case, the paintings on the walls of the chapels, and a Gothic chapel near the porch to the right, are worthy of notice.

From the Place de la Loge the Rue des Trois Journées, and then the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau to the right, lead to the *Place de la République*, the largest and finest open space in the town, ornamented with trees and a white marble fountain, and used as a market for the excellent fruit which is produced in the neighbourhood.

To the E. is the *Theatre*, to the right of which we pass, and then turn to the right to the *Place au Blé*, in which a bronze statue, by G. Farall, was erected in 1890 to *H. Rigaud* (1659-1743), the painter, a native of Perpignan. — The Rue St. Sauveur leads farther in the same direction to the *University*, founded in 1349, which contains the civic *Library* and the *Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. from 1 p. m., or noon in winter, to 5 p. m.). Visitors are also admitted on other days. Besides a picture-gallery, the museum contains sculptures, drawings, and a natural history collection.

A little farther on, to the S. of the town, is the *Citadel*, in which little of interest remains (no admission without special permit). The keep is the ancient castle, entirely transformed, of the Kings of Majorca; the chapel, which is used as an arsenal, has retained its Romanesque portal and Gothic arcades.

From Perpignan to *Prades* and *Puycerda*, etc., see p. 187; to *Amélie-les-Bains* and *La Preste*, see p. 190.

FROM PERPIGNAN TO CANET,  $61\frac{1}{4}$  M., diligence twice daily in the season (fare 75 c.). To the left, about halfway, lies the hamlet of *Castell-Rosello*, with its conspicuous mediæval tower, 65 ft. in height. This was the site of the town of *Ruscino*, afterwards called *Rouskino* and *Rousseillo*, whence the name *Roussillon* came to be applied to the surrounding district. Here Hannibal made a treaty with the Gauls for the free passage of his army. *Ruscino* was at that time near the sea, at the mouth of the Tet. — About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond the village of *Canet* are *Sea Baths* (hotels), on a sandy beach.

FROM PERPIGNAN TO PORT BOU,  $261\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 50 min.  $-2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 15 c.); to *Barcelona* ( $130\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in 5-9 hrs. (fares about 26 fr., 20 fr. 10, 12 fr. 85 c.). Best views to the left. — This railway, forming an interesting approach to Spain, passes under an aqueduct, constructed by the Kings of Majorca, and crosses the *Réart*.  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Corneilla*.

8 M. *Elne* (*Hôt. Royer*; *Battle*, Ave. de la Gare), a decayed town of 3303 inhab., has remains of fortifications and a fine view. The sea, now 3 M. distant, formerly washed the foot of the little hill on which the town stands. — *Elne* is the ancient *Illiberis*, an important city of the Sardones, under the walls of which Hannibal encamped after crossing the Pyrenees (B. C. 218). It was named *Helena* by Constantine in memory of his mother, and was the scene of the assassination of the Emperor Constantius (A. D. 350). *Elne* was destroyed by the Moors in the 8th cent., by the Normans in the 11th, and by the Kings of France in the 13th and 15th centuries. The bishopric was removed to Perpignan in 1602. — The old *Cathedral* is a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., altered in the 11th and 15th. The plain battlemented façade is flanked by two square towers, that on the right being of stone, of the latter half of the 12th cent., that on the left of modern brick. On the N. side is a small \**Cloister* in white marble, of the 12-15th cent., containing some remarkable sculptures and inscriptions, and three fine ancient sarcophagi. — Hence to *Céret*, *Amélie-les-Bains*, and *La Preste*, see p. 190.

The line crosses the *Tech*. — 10 M. *Palau-del-Vidre*. — Beyond ( $131\frac{1}{2}$  M.)

*Argelès-sur-Mer* (Hôt. Noguès; Bonnet), a town of 3307 inhab., now  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the coast, we again approach the sea, in order to round the outliers of the *Monts Albères*, the E. extremity of the Pyrenees.

17 M. *Collioure* (Hôt. Fontano), the ancient *Cauco Iliberis*, a small seaport with 3321 inhab., is picturesquely situated. It possesses an old castle, while the *Fort St. Elme* on the S. E. side, the chief remaining fortification, was built in the 16th cent., under Charles V. Good Roussillon wine is grown here. Trade in cork; important fishing industry. — Tunnel (920 yds.).

18 M. *Port Vendres* (Hôt. du Commerce; Durand), the *Portus Veneris* of the Romans, a small town of 2836 inhab., is important both as a commercial and military harbour, being one of the safest on the Mediterranean. Its extensive roadstead, with a depth of 40 ft., can accommodate the largest vessels. There are sea-water baths. To the S.E. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) is the *Cap Béar* (663 ft.), with a first-class lighthouse and a semaphore; fine view. — Between this point and the frontier fine glimpses of the Mediterranean are obtained, though in spring and autumn it is liable to be obscured by fog. — Four tunnels.

21 M. *Banyuls-sur-Mer* (Hôt. des Bains et de la Plage; Hôt. Roussillonnais), with 3222 inhab., is noted for the best Roussillon wine. The modern *Church*, elaborately ornamented but somewhat dark, contains a statue of the Virgin, by Oliva, a Pyrenean sculptor. Banyuls is situated on a small bay of the Mediterranean, with pleasant sea-baths, and enjoys a mild climate. — We pass through a tunnel ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. long) between two fine bays and reach ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cerbère* (buffet-hotel), the last French station, on a bay of the same name, 1 M. from *Cap Cerbère*, which has marked from ancient times the frontier of France and Spain. We pass through a tunnel (1200 yds. long) under the *Col des Balistres* (850 ft.), and enter Spanish territory.

26 1/2 M. *Port Bou* (buffet; custom-house), where we change carriages for (104 M.) *Barcelona*, viâ (16 M.) *Figueras* (p. 190); see Baedeker's *Spain and Portugal*.

## II. From Perpignan to Villefranche-de-Conflent and Puycerda.

*Le Vernet. The Canigou. Molitg. Montlouis. Les Escaldas.*

RAILWAY to *Villefranche*, 29 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55 2 fr. 30 c.); DILIGENCE twice daily from *Villefranche* to (18 1/2 M.) *Montlouis* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.). Public conveyance from *Montlouis* to (14 M.) *Bourg-Madame*, near *Puycerda*, in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fare  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fr.).

The line ascends the fertile valley of the *Tet*. —  $9\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Millas* (Hôt. Capitaine), with 2208 inhab., formerly a fortified place.

14 M. *Ille* (Hôt. Montossé), with 3298 inhab., is situated in a plain noted for its fruit. —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bouleternère*, with a ruined castle. The valley contracts. — 20 M. *Vinça* (Hôt. St. Pierre), a small town,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of that name, with thermal sulphureous springs.

26 M. *Prades* (Hôt. du Commerce; January), a town of 3666 inhab., in a fine situation. The *Church* contains several altars in the Spanish style, notably the high-altar, a pretentious if not very tasteful work by Jos. Sunyer (14th cent.), formerly at *St. Michel-de-Cuxa* (see below).

In the charming valley of the *Taurinya*, 2 M. to the S., are the fine remains of the powerful abbey of *St. Michel-de-Cuxa*, founded in 878.

FROM *PRADES* TO THE BATHS OF *MOLITG* (pron. 'Molitch'), 5 M., diligence (1 fr.) during the season, viâ (2 M.) *Cattlar*. — The Baths of *Molitg* (1475 ft.; Thermal Establishment; Marty) lie in the narrow gorge of the *Castellane*, in which it has been difficult to find room for the three thermal estab-

lishments. The latter are supplied by 12 sulphur springs (77°-100° Fahr.), which are used for drinking and for bathing in the treatment of mucous and skin diseases, rheumatism, and other ailments.

The ASCENT OF THE CANIGOU is now best made from Prades, viâ the (51½-6 hrs.) *Col des Cortalets* (chalet-hôtel), which may be reached by carriage. Thence the ascent leads viâ the *Clot des Estanyols* and the *Col de la Perdiu*, whence we follow the crest for a full hour. The \**Canigou* (9135 ft.), the top of which forms a platform, 26 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, with a hut, is the last of the high mountains at the E. end of the Pyrenees. It forms a huge mass, the buttresses of which radiate to distances of 7 to 12 miles as the crow flies, and form exceedingly steep arêtes on the N. and N.E. sides of the summit. The view is superb, embracing from the S.E. to the N.E., beyond the Alberes and the Corbières, the coast of the Mediterranean from Barcelona to Montpellier, 100 M. distant; to the N. the Corbières, and the plain extending to the mountains of the Aveyron; to the W. the mountains of the Ariège; and to the S. those of Catalonia.

Beyond Prades the valley of the Tet gradually becomes narrower. — 26 M. (from Perpignan) *Ria*, with an iron and marble factory.

29 M. **Villefranche-de-Conflent** (1425 ft.; *Hôt. Lhoste*, unpretending), a small town at the confluence of the Tet and the Vernet stream (see below), fortified on the plans of Vauban to command the valley of the Tet, which is here very narrow. The *Château*, or fort, commands both valleys. The extensive caves which are used as casemates and magazines for the citadel cannot be visited without special permission. The situation is wild and picturesque.

FROM VILLEFRANCHE TO LE VERNET (Canigou), 3¾ M., public conveyance from the station (75 c.). — 1¾ M. *Corneilla-de-Conflent*, the Romanesque church of which possesses a fine white marble porch, and a stone altar-screen of the 14th century.

3¾ M. **Le Vernet** or *Vernet-les-Bains*. — Hotels: *Grand-Hôt. du Portugal*, 12½ fr. per day; *du Parc*, 8 fr.; *Ibrahim-Pacha*; *de la Préfecture*, attached to the *Etablissement Thermal*; *Hôtel du Canigou*, family hotel; *de la Poste*, — *Furnished Villas*. — *Baths* 1-1½ fr. *Douches* 50 c.-1 fr. 50. *Glass of Mineral Water* 5 c. — *Casino*, with theatre.

*Le Vernet* (2035 ft.), famous for its thermal waters, is a beautifully situated village in a mountain-valley, the E. side of which is formed by a shoulder of the Canigou (see below). The *Etablissement Thermal* is situated in a fine park on the bank of a stream, a little outside the village. The sulphur waters are supplied by 10 principal springs, with a temperature varying from 46° to 136° Fahr. They are used especially for affections of the respiratory organs, the climate being such as to allow invalids to remain during the winter. A *Sanatorium* has recently been constructed on the slope of the Canigou above the park, for the open-air cure. The huge new *Casino* is designed, according to a special notice, to become 'el centro de la high life internacional'.

An interesting excursion (¾ hr.) may be made to the S. viâ (1 M.) *Casteil* to the ruins of the abbey of *St. Martin-de-Canigou*, where there is a Byzantine church with monolithic white marble columns.

The ASCENT OF THE CANIGOU from Le Vernet viâ the *Col des Cortalets* (see above) leads first to the E. over the (1½ hr.) *Col de Trouge* to (20 min.) *Fillols*, where it joins the route from Prades (see above). — The *Brèche Durier*, the most direct route to the *Col des Cortalets*, is practicable only for experienced Alpine climbers. The old ascent viâ the *Granges de Cady*, i. e. on the S. side, takes 6-7 hrs., but riding is practicable to within 1 hr. of the summit (horse 10, guide 10 fr.). We proceed viâ *Casteil*, the (1 hr.) *Cascade Anglaise*, the (1¼ hr.) *Col du Cheval-Mort*, the (1¼ hr.) *Randaïs Hut*, the (1½ hr.) *Serrat de Marielles* pastures, and the (1½ hr.) *Col Vert*. We then descend into a ravine to reach the (1½ hr.) *Granges de Cady* and the (1½ hr.) *Plateau de Cady*, the farthest point to which

horses can ascend. The last part of the ascent is by a tiresome climb over débris, and through a fissure or cheminée, in which natural steps are formed by the schist. The Alpine Club has supplied a railing.

The ROAD TO MONTLOUIS AND PUYCERDA ascends the valley of the Tet, crossing the river. To the left is a ruined tower. —  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. Serdinya (1705 ft.); 32 M. Joncet.

34 M. Olette (2010 ft.; *Hôtel de la Fontaine; Gaillarde*), a market-village, beyond which there was until lately only a path with steps or 'graus' (Lat. gradus). — The road now passes through a tunnel and over a fine bridge. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Olette a path to the left descends to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) baths of the *Graus des Canaveilles*, supplied by 10 sulphur springs ( $95^{\circ}$ - $130^{\circ}$  Fahr.). — 38 M. *Les Graus d'Olette* or *Bains de Thuès* (about 2460 ft.), a modern establishment with 42 copious sulphur springs, from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $172^{\circ}$  Fahr. They are chiefly employed in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and diseases of the urinary organs.

We recross to the left bank shortly before reaching (39 M.) *Thuès-de-Llar* (2450 ft.). The valley continues to be shut in by high mountains. On the right bank are the *Gorges de Carença*, rising to the *Lake of Carença* (about 6 hrs.; 7430 ft.), with some exceedingly picturesque spots in the first two-thirds of the way.

42 M. *Fontpédrouse* (3210 ft.; two inns). Considerable engineering works have been necessary for the continuation of the road, which makes wide circuits and crosses two ravines by means of viaducts.

$47\frac{1}{2}$  M. Montlouis (5280 ft.; *Hôtel de France; Jambon*), the old capital of the French *Cerdagne*, is a small town once important as a fortress, situated upon a plateau. It is commanded by the neighbouring heights, especially the *Pic de la Tausse* (6685 ft.), to the N.E., on which a new fort has been built. The cool climate of Montlouis attracts numerous Spanish visitors. The winter is very cold.

To the S.E. is (3 M.) *Planès* (5210 ft.), where there is a very curious church, perhaps of Arabic construction. It forms an equilateral triangle with a semicircular apse on each side and a dome in the centre.

About 5 M. to the W. is the *Hermitage of Font-Romeu*, a pilgrim-resort with a Mt. Calvary, on a height commanding an admirable view of the Cerdagne. Cheap accommodation may be obtained from the hermit ('paborde'). The pilgrimages are interesting sights for strangers, and are invariably accompanied with dancing and other amusements. The chief pilgrimage occurs on Sept. 8th.

The road ascends for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. more to the *Col de la Perche* (5320 ft.; inn), which affords a fine view. We then descend by another col (4880 ft.) into the fertile plain of the Cerdagne. — 55 M. *Saillagouse* (4295 ft.; *Hôtel Planès*), on the *Sègre*.

The ascent of the *Puigmal* (9545 ft.; 7 hrs.), on the frontier to the S.E., may be made from Saillagouse without difficulty (with guide). We ascend viâ ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Llo*, the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Cirque de la Culasse*, the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col de Llo* (8395 ft.), and (1 hr.) the *Pic de Sègre* (9170 ft.). The view is extensive to the S. and towards the sea.

Our route now keeps to the right, while a more interesting but badly kept road leads to the left to (3 M. from Saillagouse) *Llivia*, an ancient village with a few ruins, in an isolated portion of Spanish

of Spanish territory, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sq. M. in area. Our road passes (57 M.) *Ste. Léocadie* and (60 M.) *Hir*, and reaches —

61 M. **Bourg-Madame** (3740 ft.; *Hôtel Salvat*, pens. 7 fr.), a small town at the confluence of the *Sègre* and *Raour*, the last place on French territory. The French and Spanish custom-houses lie at opposite ends of the bridge over the *Sègre*.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Puycerda** (4075 ft.; *Hôt. Tixaires; Europe*), with about 5000 inhab., was the ancient capital of the Spanish Cerdagne, and a fortress several times taken by the French. The church is curiously decorated in the Spanish style.

FROM BOURG-MADAME TO LES ESCALDAS, 4 M.; during the season carriages, 1 fr. per head. — **Les Escaldas** (*Aguas caldas*, or Hot Springs; 4430 ft.; hotel at the *Thermal Establishment*) is a French hamlet with 10 sulphur, chalybeate, and other springs (62° to 107° Fahr.), chiefly frequented by Spaniards from the neighbouring districts. The establishment is well managed, and is surrounded by shady walks in which there are fine points of view. — Guide (with mule): Jean Durand of Dorres,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W.

**PUY DE CARLITTE.** The ascent, best made from *Les Escaldas* (5 hrs.;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. there and back), is not difficult and the greater part of it may be done on mule-back. We ascend first to the N., and then to the W. to the pastures of the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Coma Armada*, and passing an irrigation canal, reach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a col to the left of the *Casteilla* (6850 ft.). We then cross the *Désert de Carlitte*, studded with ponds, and passing ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a hut, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a spring, arrive in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more at the base of the peak. The mules must be left at this point. A fatiguing climb of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. now takes us to the *Col de Carlitte* (8530 ft.) and 20 min. more to the exceedingly narrow crest of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9580 ft.), the highest summit of the Eastern Pyrenees. The view is magnificent, including the whole of this part of the chain from the Central Pyrenees to the Mediterranean, which, however, is not always visible, and from the plains of Languedoc to the most distant summits of Catalonia. — Descent to *L'Hospitalet* (Ax; Andorra), see p. 181.

### III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste.

To *Amélie-les-Bains*, 28 M., RAILWAY in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.); and thence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Arles-sur-Tech*, whence a diligence plies daily in summer to ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Preste* in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (5 fr. up, 4 fr. down, return-fare 8 fr.).

From *Perpignan* to (8 M.) *Elne*, see p. 186. The line diverges to the S. W. and ascends the valley of the *Tech*, bounded on the S. by the *Monts Albères*. To the right is the *Canigou* (p. 188). — 13 M. *Brouilla*; 15 M. *Banyuls-des-Aspres*.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Le Boulou** (*Hôt. Noguères; Bial*), about 1 M. to the S. of which are the *Baths of Le Boulou* (Hotel, pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -10 fr.), with several chalybeate springs, chiefly employed for diseases of the liver.

A DILIGENCE (1 fr.) plies hence to the frontier-village of *Le Perthus* (*Hôt. Cassagnes*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., situated on the *Col du Perthus*, and commanded by the *Fort de Bellegarde*, on an isolated height (1380 ft.). The road (Barcelona road) passes the *Baths of Le Boulou*, and affords fine views of the *Canigou*, to the right. — The *Col du Perthus* (950 ft.) is said to have been Hannibal's route across the Pyrenees, and was possibly the site of the 'Trophées de Pompée', a tower erected to commemorate the conquest of Spain. — About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is the Spanish village of *La Junquera* (custom-house; inn), 10 M. beyond which is *Figueras* (*Hotels*), a town of 9300 inhab., commanded by a *Citadel* of no military importance. *Figueras* is a station on the railway from *Perpignan* to *Barcelona* (p. 187).

21 M. *St. Jean - Pla - de - Cors.* We next cross the Tech by means of a lofty and long viaduct, to the left of which is the old *Pont de Céret*, with an arch of 150 ft. span, rising to the height of over 95 ft. This bridge is said to be of Roman origin, dating from the 3rd cent. of the Christian era.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Céret** (*Hôtel de France*), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E. of the station, is an ancient town of 37 66 inhab., with some remains of fortifications, a 14th cent. *Fountain*, and a 12th cent. *Church*, with a marble Gothic portal. It is noted for its fruit.

The valley contracts and takes the name of *Vallespir* ('vallis aspera'). The railway crosses and recrosses the Tech. Fine view of the Canigou to the right. On the right is *Palalda* (see below), and on the left, the fort of Amélie, on a height commanding the valley.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Amélie-les-Bains** (800 ft.; *Thermes Pujade*; *Thermes Romains*; *Martinet*; *Pellissié*; *Bartre*; bath 1 fr.; English Church Service in summer), formerly *Arles-les-Bains*, received its present name under Louis Philippe in honour of Queen Amélie. It is a prosperous town with 1381 inhab., finely situated at the confluence of the Tech and the Mondony, and at the foot of the *Fort-les-Bains* (1225 ft.), constructed in the time of Louis XIV. Though an important thermal station, it is not expensive. There are 20 copious sulphur springs (68°-145° Fahr.), which have been in use since the time of the Romans. Owing to the mildness of the climate the baths, which are used mainly for affections of the lungs, are open throughout the year and are considerably frequented even in winter.

The *Thermes Romains* still retain some parts of the ancient establishment, including the 'lavacrum', a large vaulted hall at the entrance, 66 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 37 ft. high, and another room on the left, containing a piscina. The baths are well equipped and are reached by a gallery from the hotel in connection with them. In front is a fountain with thermal water.

The *Thermes Pujade*, on the left bank of the Mondony, are better situated, but the bathing arrangements are less complete. Behind the establishment is an attractive little park on the verge of a gorge, from which the Mondony descends in a cascade, above a dam, called 'Hannibal's Wall'.

A short distance below these baths the Mondony is crossed by a high *Foot Bridge*, leading to a shady promenade in which is the *Military Hospital*, the largest military thermal establishment in France, with accommodation for 500 patients.

**WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.** — To *Palalda* ('Palatium Dani'), a picturesque village on the slope of a hill on the left bank of the Tech, which we cross by a bridge of ancient origin at the entrance to Amélie. — To *Montboló* (1890 ft.; fine view), 3 M. to the N. — To *Arles-sur-Tech* and the *Gorge de la Fou*, see p. 192. — To the *Serrat-d'en-Merle* (about 1640 ft.; fine view), a height about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the Military Hospital. — To *Montalba*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., via the pretty valley of the Mondony. — To the *Roc de France* (4700 ft.), on the frontier, about 4 hrs. by a path for which a guide is advisable. Splendid view.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Arles-sur-Tech** (907 ft.; *Hôt. Pujade; Coste*), the Roman *Arulae*, a quaint little town (2275 inhab.) with a remarkable Romanesque *Church* and *Cloisters* in the Transition style, the remains of a Benedictine abbey. The old Catalonian manners and customs, fêtes, and public dances, are preserved here perhaps better than anywhere else in this part of the French Pyrenees.

About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond Arles a road diverges to the right, skirting the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gorge de la Fou*, an inaccessible cañon in the limestone rock nearly 1 mile long, with its two sides, 525 ft. in height, at the most only 15 or 16 ft. apart, while the channel at the bottom, through which the torrent dashes, is but 3 ft. wide. The road leads viâ the plateau on the right to (1 hr. more) the village of *Corsavy* (2580 ft.; view).

From (33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont-du-Loup* a road leads to the left into Spain viâ (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Laurent-de-Cerdans* (2490 ft.; *Hôtel du Midi*) and (3 M.) *Coustouges*, a village  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of the frontier, with a pretty 12th cent. church.

The road to La Preste ascends a picturesque defile. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Tech* (inn), picturesquely situated.

42 M. **Prats-de-Mollo** (pron. 'Moyo'; 2620 ft.; *Hôtel du Commerce*), a small walled town (2481 inhab.) on a mountain-slope commanded by the *Fort de la Garde* (2810 ft.), constructed by Vauban, and by an interesting Gothic and Romanesque *Church*, with fine altars.

A mule-path leads hence into Spain, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Ares* (about 4920 ft.), perhaps the pass crossed by Cæsar, in which case the name might be derived from the altar ('ara') erected by him to commemorate the defeat of Pompey's lieutenants. The route leads to (2 hrs. more) the small Spanish town of *Camprodon* (2920 ft.), whence a diligence plies to *San Juan de las Abadesas*, the terminus of the Spanish Northern Railway (see Baedeker's *Spain*).

Beyond Prats the road is highly picturesque. On an eminence (5050 ft.) to the left (S.) rises the 14th cent. *Tour de Mir*; to the right lies the hamlet of *St. Sauveur*; to the left the *Cascade de Graffouil* (80 ft.); to the right the hamlet of *La Preste*.

46 M. **La Preste-les-Bains** (3705 ft.; *Thermal Establishments*) lies partly on a plateau between the ravines of the Tech and the Llabane. There are two establishments, open throughout the year, with abundant sulphur springs (113° Fahr.), which have been long known and are used especially for calculus. There are beautiful shady walks in the neighbourhood.

About 1/2 hr. to the N.W. is the attractive *Grotte de Can-Brixot*, rather difficult of access. — The *Col Pragon* (5365 ft.) is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S.; 1/2 hr. beyond it lies the Spanish village of *Espinabell*; then (1/2 hr.) *Mollo* and (1 hr.) *Camprodon* (see above).

The ascent of the *Pic de Costabonne* (8085 ft.; 5 hrs.; with guide), on the frontier to the W., is easily made. We follow the valley and round the mountain to the N. to reach the *Col de la Pale*, which lies about 1/2 hr. to the W. of the top. \*View superior even to that from the Canigou. — About 1/4 hr. below the col is the *Source of the Tech*.

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## 30. From Paris to Lyons.

### a. Viâ Dijon and Mâcon.

317 M. RAILWAY in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 57 fr. 35, 38 fr. 70, 25 fr. 25 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — *Train de Luxe* viâ Lyons to the Riviera, see p. 457. The other express-trains have sleeping and restaurant cars.

*Paris*, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — Railway thence viâ (195 M.) *Dijon* (\*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel de la Cloche, de Bourgogne, etc.) to (218 M.) *Beaune* (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, du Chevreuil*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

Beyond Beaune the railway continues its southward course. — 222 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wines. Farther on, to the right, is *Puligny*, where Montrachet wine is produced.

226 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chagny* (*Buffet; \*Hôt. du Commerce; de Bourgogne*), a commercial town with 4600 inhab., is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre* (see below).

From Chagny to *Nevers* and to *Paray-le-Monial* (Roanne; p. 202), see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

The Lyons line next passes through two short tunnels, the first under the *Canal du Centre*; it then enters the valley of the *Thalie* by a deep cutting and reaches (231 M.) *Fontaines*.

237 M. *Chalon-sur-Saône*. — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, GR. HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, DU CHEVREUIL, DES NÉGOCIANTS, all in the Rue or Place du Port Villiers, near the *Saône*; TERMINUS, near the station, a large new establishment. — **Cafés** at and near the Grand-Hôtel and near the bridge.

*Chalon-sur-Saône* is an old commercial and manufacturing town of 29,035 inhab., on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, which connects this river with the *Loire* at Digoin (74 M.). It has few noteworthy buildings.

Chalon is the *Cabillonum* of the ancients, the principal town of the *Ædui* and afterwards the chief Roman settlement in Gaul. Christianity was introduced here by St. Marcel in the 2nd cent., and the town was the seat of a bishopric until 1790. Chalon was the residence of the Kings of Burgundy, had counts of its own from the 8th cent., from 1237 to 1477 was subject to the Dukes of Burgundy, but was finally united to the crown of France by Louis XI.

Quitting the station, we find on the left a square containing an *Obelisk* of the 17th cent. (erected on the opening of the *Canal du Centre*), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Corn Market*, two modern buildings. In front of the *Palais* is a square with a pretty fountain. The Grande Rue, to the right, descends to the old *Pont St. Laurent* and to an island in the *Saône*, on which is a large *Hospital*, founded in the 16th and rebuilt in the 19th century. — Not far from the bridge, to the left, is the *Church of St. Vincent*, an ancient cathedral built in the 12-15th centuries. It has a modern façade with two towers. The most interesting parts are the choir and apse, dating from the 13th century. — Below the bridge is a small harbour. On the quay is a statue of *Niepce* (1765-1833), one of the inventors of photography.

FROM CHALON TO AUXONNE, 41 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40, 5 fr., 3 fr. 30 c.). — 10 M. *Gergy*, on the right bank of the Saône, is united with *Verjux*, on the left bank, by means of a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1890. — 11 M. *Allerey* is a station on the line from Chagny to Dôle (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 41 M. *Auxonne* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHALON TO BOURG, 48 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 65, 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 80 c.). — 3 M. *St. Marcel*, once the seat of a famous abbey, now represented only by the fine Transition church (12th century). — 10 M. *St. Germain-du-Plain*, the junction for Lons-le-Saunier (see below). — 20 M. *Cuisery*; 25½ M. *Romenet*; 33 M. *Montrevel*; 41 M. *Attignat*. — 48 M. *Bourg* (p. 282).

FROM CHALON TO LONS-LE-SAUNIER, 42 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — To (10 M.) *St. Germain-du-Plain*, see above. — 33 M. *Louhans* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. St. Martin*), a town with 4538 inhab., has another station on the line from Dijon to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 42 M. *Lons-le-Saunier* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHALON TO CLUNY, 31 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). — This line runs first to the W., then to the S., through a vine-growing country. — 5 M. *Givry*, formerly fortified, produces good wine and has important stone-quarries. — 7 M. *St. Désert*, with a fortified church of the 14th century. — 17½ M. *St. Gengoux*, a small and ancient town, is the junction for a branch-line to (16½ M.) *Montchanin* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 23 M. *Cormatin*; 26 M. *Massilly*. — 31 M. *Cluny*, see p. 201.

Beyond Chalon the Lyons line for a short distance approaches the Saône. In clear weather the Jura Mts. are seen.

25½ M. *Tournus* (*Hôt. du Sauvage*, good; *Hôtel-Buffet*, at the station) is a commercial and manufacturing town of 4866 inhab., on the Saône. The church of *St. Philibert* is a massive building of the Burgundian Romanesque type, dating from the 11-12th cent., and slightly altered in the 14-15th. The nave has large round pillars, with transverse barrel-vaulting. In the S. aisle is a painted stone fragment of a tomb (15th cent.), much mutilated, with a 12th cent. Byzantine statue of the Virgin, in wood, in front of it. The Chapel of the Virgin and the Chapel of Ste. Philomène contain some interesting paintings. The apse at the E. end is surrounded with columns with fine capitals, and the outside of this part of the church is also worth noticing. The crypt beneath the choir is interesting. The organ-case also repays inspection. — The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is embellished with a marble *Statue of Greuze*, the painter, a native of Tournus (1725-1805), by Rougelet.

259 M. *Uchizy*; 264 M. *Pont-de-Vaux-Fleuriville*; 266 M. *Sénozan*.

273½ M. *Mâcon* (*Buffet*). — Hotels. DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, Place de la Barre, R. 2½-10, D. 4, omn. 1½ fr.; DE L'EUROPE, Quai du Nord; DU SAUVAGE, near the bridge; DE FRANCE ET DES ÉTRANGERS, near the station. — Cafés on the Quai du Midi. — Post Office, near the Lycée. — Bains du Centre, Rue Guicheron.

*Mâcon* is a town of 18,675 inhab., the capital of the department of *Saône-et-Loire*, on the right bank of the Saône.

*Mâcon*, the *Matisco* of the *Ædui* and a place of some importance in Caesar's time, fell into decay under the Roman empire. Later it was repeatedly pillaged by the barbarians who invaded Gaul, and down to the 13th cent. was several times besieged. It was not finally annexed to the crown till the reign of Louis XI. (1461-83). During the Religious

Wars (1559-67) it more than once changed hands and suffered accordingly. Mâcon is now a manufacturing and commercial town, but poor in historical monuments.

The Rue Gambetta leads from the station to the *Quai du Midi*, now a promenade, adorned with a bronze *Statue of Lamartine* (b. at Mâcon 1790, d. 1869), by Falguière. The Saône is crossed farther on by an old bridge of 12 arches, leading to the suburb of St. Laurent. Near the statue is a fine block of buildings, partly of the 18th cent., comprising the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Theatre*, and the *Archives*. The *Musée*, in the *Hôtel de Ville*, the entrance to which is opposite St. Peter's (see below), is open on Sun. from 2 to 4 and to strangers on other days also.

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, through which we pass, is the *Church of St. Peter*, a large modern Romanesque building, with nave and aisles, transepts, ambulatory, side-chapels, and galleries. The chapels are richly decorated with paintings. In the right transept is a beautifully framed epitaph of 1649.

The street in front of the *Musée* leads to the right to the Place de l'Herberie, in which, at the left-hand corner, is a curious *Timber House*. Keeping straight on, we find in another square, behind the market, the remains of the ancient *Cathedral of St. Vincent*, of which the façade with the narthex and towers dates from the 13-15th centuries. One of the towers still retains a portion of its spire and some fine sculptures. The narthex is used as a chapel. The entrance is on the side next the market, where the graceful columns of the church form a kind of screen, and where there is a miscellaneous collection of fragmentary sculptures. In the chapel the tympanum of the ancient doorway may be noticed. — The building to the right is the *Préfecture*, rebuilt in 1866.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. above Mâcon is the *Ile de la Palme*, where the Helvetii were defeated in B. C. 61 by Cæsar, after 370,000 of them had crossed the Saône with the intention of settling in Gaul.

From Mâcon to Geneva, see R. 42; to *Aix-les-Bains*, see RR. 42, 48, and 49; to *Cluny* (15 M.) and *Moulins*, see p. 201. To *Lyons* by steamer (starting at Chalon, p. 195) on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 11.45 p. m.

Our line continues to descend the Saône valley, passing several small stations. —  $287\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Belleville*, a small town 1 M. to the left.

A branch-line runs hence to (8 M.) *Beaujeu* (*Hôt. de la Préfecture*), a town of 3387 inhab., which lends its name to the surrounding district of *Beaujolais*. Its formerly strong castle has almost entirely disappeared.

$290\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Georges*. — 296 M. *Villefranche-sur-Saône* (*Hôt. de l'Europe; de la Providence*), a town of 13,627 inhab., on the *Morgan*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. of the Saône. The chief buildings are *Notre-Dame-des-Marais* (14-16th cent.) and the Renaissance *Hôtel de Ville*. In the Rue Nationale are numerous quaint old houses. —  $298\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Anse*, a large market-town on the *Azergues*, was a Roman station, with proconsular villas.

301 M. *Trévooux* (*Hôtel de la Terrasse*), an old town with 2662 inhab., finely situated on the left bank of the Saône and connected with

Lyons by a special railway (p. 240). Its name points to the three Roman roads which converged here. The Emperor Septimius Severus defeated his rival Albinus in 198 near Trévoix. During the 18th cent. the town had a famous printing-press, from which issued the *editio princeps* of the *Dictionnaire Universel* known as the *Dictionnaire de Trévoix*.

A public conveyance plies hence to (5½ M.) **Ars** (inn), a village with a handsome church built over the tomb of the former curé Vianey (d. 1858), which has become a pilgrim-resort.

The scenery improves as we approach Lyons. — Besides the following stations, there are a number of others stopped at by local trains running between Lyons (Gare St. Paul and Gare de Vaise) and Villefranche. 304½ M. **St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or** (buffet), the junction of the line from Paris, via Roanne and Tarare (see R. 30c). — 306 M. **Neuville-sur-Saône**, a considerable town on the left bank of the Saône and on the Trévoix railway. — 307½ M. **Couzon**, with a striking modern church attached to an old tower. Fine retrospect. From (310½ M.) **Collonges-Fontaines** steamboats and a steam-tramway ply to Lyons. The left bank of the river is now bordered by prettily wooded hills.

313 M. **Ile-Barbe**, a favourite pleasure-resort of the people of Lyons. Steamboat, see p. 239. On the right bank of the Saône is **St. Rambert**, with a fine Romanesque church, almost entirely rebuilt in recent years. Beyond two short tunnels the church of Fourvière (p. 231) is seen on a hill to the left.

315 M. **Lyon - Vaise**, the first of the Lyons stations (p. 227). — Then passing through a tunnel, more than 1¼ M. long, and crossing the Saône (fine view, on the left, of the city), we arrive at (317 M.) **Lyons** (Gare de Perrache, p. 227).

#### b. Via Nevers and Paray-le-Monial.

315 M. RAILWAY in 12-15½ hrs. (fares 56 fr. 80, 38 fr. 35 c., 25 fr.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon. Comp. p. 195.

From Paris to (157 M.) **Nevers** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Paix*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Beyond Nevers we cross the *Loire*, and, turning to the W., leave its valley for that of the *Allier*. Farther on we cross the *Canal Latéral*, which has itself been carried over the *Allier* by the Guétin aqueduct. Beyond a tunnel we reach (163 M.) **Saincaize** (*Buffet*).

FROM SAINCAIZE TO BOURGES (Vierzon, Tours, Orléans), 36½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). The line crosses the *Allier* and then the *Canal du Berry*. — From (7 M.) **La Guerche** (3450 inhab.) lines run to (33½ M.) **St. Amand** and to (4¾ M.) **Villefranche-d'Allier**, diverging from each other at (9½ M.) **Sauvains**. — Beyond (26½ M.) **Savigny-en-Septaine** the line crosses the *Yonne* three times. — 36½ M. **Bourges**, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

173½ M. **St. Pierre-le-Montier** has an interesting church (12-13th cent.). — 185½ M. **Villeneuve-sur-Allier**. The bed of the *Allier* is very wide and, like that of the *Loire*, almost dry in summer.

193½ M. **Moulins-sur-Allier** (*Buffet*). — **Hôtels.** DE PARIS, Rue de Paris, R. 21½-31½ fr., B. 30 c.-1 fr., déj. 21½, D. 3, pens. 71½, omn. 1½ fr.; DU DAUPHIN, Place d'Allier; DE L'ALLIER, same Place, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr., omn. 30-50 c.

*Moulins*, a town with 22,215 inhab. and the capital of the department of the *Allier*, is of no great antiquity, and was of importance as capital of the *Bourbonnais* only from 1368 to 1527. In the latter year Francis I. confiscated the duchy in consequence of the treason of the Constable Bourbon, who had entered the service of Charles V.

The *Place de la République*, to the right of the station, is embellished with a bronze statue of *Théodore de Banville* (1823-91), the poet, by Coulon. A fine avenue of plane-trees, to the left, leads to the centre of the town. Passing to the left of the *Theatre*, we gain the Rue de la Flèche, turn to the right, and reach the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a square belfry of 1455, the upper part of which was restored in the 17th century. Opposite is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a library of 28,500 vols., the chief treasure of which is the Bible of Souvigny, a splendid MS., dated 1115 and containing 122 miniatures (adm. daily, except holidays, 12-4).

The **CATHEDRAL**, a little farther to the left, has its façade, embellished with two fine towers, on the opposite side, in the Place du Château. The nave is early-Gothic in style and was built from the plans of Viollet-le-Duc; the choir, which internally is loftier than the nave, dates mainly from the latter half of the 15th cent. and was originally the chapel of the château. It has been restored since 1885.

In the **INTERIOR** the chief points calling for notice are the fine 15-16th cent. glass; a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), in the crypt behind the high-altar; a tasteful winding staircase on the right of the choir; and a small monument, representing a corpse devoured by worms, in the chapel in front of the staircase just mentioned. The chief artistic treasure, however, is a \*Triptych by *Chirlandajo*, in the sacristy, on the left of the choir. This fine work, recently restored, represents on the outside the Annunciation (grisaille) and on the inside the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, with the donors Pierre II de Bourbon (d. 1503) and his wife Anne of France (d. 1522; daughter of Louis XI.) attended by their patron-saints.

The **Château** of the Dukes of Bourbon stood opposite the cathedral, but the only portions left of it are a square tower (14th cent.), now used as a prison, and the buildings (of later date) of the Gendarmerie, to the right.

A little beyond, on the same side, are the Place de Paris and the Rue de Paris, at the entrance of which stands the *Palais de Justice*, formerly a Jesuit college. It contains an *Archaeological Museum*, composed chiefly of local antiquities (open to the public twice a month, but at all times to strangers).

A short distance from this point, to the left, is the *Lycée*, originally the Convent of the Visitation, in which, on applying to the porter, visitors are shewn the \**Mausoleum of Duke Henry II. of Montmorency*, beheaded for treason at Toulouse in 1632. It was erected by his widow, the Princess des Ursins, who rests beside him.

The design is by François Anguier (d. 1669), who also worked at it as a sculptor, with Regnaudin and Thibaut Poissant.

In the middle, on a black marble sarcophagus, is the white marble statue of the Duke, in a reclining posture, with his wife seated by him overcome with grief. The latter statue is a fine work. To the left, Strength, symbolized by a figure of Hercules, and to the right, Charity. The base, also of black and white marble, has four columns, between which are three niches, the middle one containing an urn which two angels are wreathing with flowers, the others with statues of War and Religion. Above are a fine pediment and the Montmorency coat-of-arms.

The *Eglise du Sacré-Cœur*, in the Place d'Allier, is a fine modern building in the early-Gothic style, designed by Lassus; and the church of *St. Pierre*, in the Rue Delorme, partly in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., has some good modern stained glass.

The church of *Yzeure*, or *Iseure*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. of Moulins, is a fine edifice of the 12th cent., with an interesting crypt, good carvings, and some notable frescoes and paintings.

FROM MOULINS TO MONTLUÇON (Limoges), 50 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 10 c., 4 fr.). — The line crosses the Allier and skirts the town to the left. Farther on, to the right, appear the *Château de Châtillon* and the *Château de Chassagne*, both of the 16th century.

$8\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Souvigny** (*Hôtel du Lion d'Or*, small) is a little town once famous for its Cluniac Priory, of which some secular buildings, restored in the 17th cent., and the *Church* still remain. The latter, dating from the 11-12th cent., but altered in the 15th, is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. The *Towers* of the façade, without spires, are Romanesque, but the façade itself is Gothic (15th cent.). The *Interior*, 273 ft. long, with a nave and double aisles, is very striking. Along the vault (15th cent.) of the nave runs a central rib extending to the E. end and richly carved with foliage. The apse is a little out of line with the nave. To the left of the entrance is a piece of a Romanesque column covered with ornament and sculptures representing the months of the year, signs of the zodiac, fabulous animals, etc. On the wall is a sort of *Reredos*, having two tiers of fine Romanesque arches, with elaborately sculptured colonnettes and mutilated statuettes. To the right of the entrance are equally curious fragments of sculpture. On the same side, just before the choir, is a stone cabinet of the 15th cent. with coarse paintings on the doors. The *Old Chapel*, on the same side, and the *New Chapel* on the left, with beautiful balustrades, were added in the 14th and 15th centuries. The former contains the *Tomb of Louis II. of Bourbon*, the latter that of *Charles I.*, with their respective wives, splendid monuments with recumbent statues, unhappily mutilated and disfigured by inappropriate inscriptions. The sacristy has some fine wainscoting of the time of Louis XIV. — By the side of this church still stands the *Old Parish Church*, Romanesque in style.

Beyond Souvigny the train passes over a viaduct, 85 ft. in height. — 14 M. *Noyant*, to the left, with a 15th cent. castle. Beyond a tunnel the scenery improves. The line enters another tunnel followed by rocky cuttings. — Beyond (19 M.) *Tronget* the line descends rapidly through a district intersected by many valleys. —  $26\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chavenon*, beyond which are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Murat* (13-14th cent.). — 32 M. *Villefranche-d'Allier*, the terminus of the line from La Guerche-Sancoins via *Cosne-sur-l'Œil* (see p. 201). — We soon enter the coal-basin of Commentry. — 36 M. *Doyet-la-Prestre*, the junction for ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bézenet* (4069 inhab.), with important coal-mines, and (45 M.) *Varennes* (p. 203). — 41 M. *Commentry*. For this town and the rest of the journey, see p. 241.

FROM MOULINS TO BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT (*Cosne-sur-l'Œil*), 16 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$  hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45 c.). —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Menoux* possesses an interesting abbey-church of the 11-15th centuries. — 16 M. **Bourbon-l'Archambault** (*Hôtel des Bains*; *du Parc*; *Montespan*; *de France*), a town of 3576 inhab., noted for its thermal mineral springs, the *Aquae Boroniensis*.

of the Romans, is commanded by the extensive ruins of the castle (13-15th cent.) of the Sires de Bourbon. The waters are efficacious in cases of serofula and chronic rheumatism. The environs are pleasant. — *Souvigny* (p. 200) lies 8 M. to the S.E. of Bourbon, viâ *Autry*, with its curious 12th cent. church, and only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of St. Menoux (p. 200). — This railway proceeds viâ (28 M.) *Burière-les-Mines* (3096 inhab.) to (35 M.) *Cosne-sur-l'Œil* (2185 inhab.), junction for the line from La Guerche to Villefranche-d'Allier (p. 198).

The Lyons line now turns to the E. — 211 M. *Dompierre-Sept-Fonts*, an industrial town with 3304 inhab., on the *Bèbre*, 2 M. to the N. E. of which is the abbey of *Sept-Fonts* (founded in 1132), now belonging to the Trappists. Branch-line to *La Palisse*, see p. 203. —  $216\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gilly*, junction of a line to Auxerre viâ Cercy-la-Tour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), with marble quarries. — Beyond (222 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Agnan* we cross the *Arroux* and the *Canal du Centre*. — 228 M. *Digoin* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), an old industrial town with 5869 inhab., on the *Loire*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre* and the *Canal Latéral*. — The railway now leaves the *Loire*, and skirts the *Canal du Centre*.

235 M. **Paray-le-Monial** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste; Drago*, for pilgrims; *de Bourgogne*, good and moderate), a town of 4088 inhab., which takes the latter part of its name from an ancient Benedictine monastery, and is still to some extent famous from the fact that one of the nuns in the *Convent of the Visitation* here, Marie Alacoque (d. 1690), brought into prominence the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The *Church* is a fine building erected in the 12th cent. by Cluniac monks; the *Mairie* dates from the 16th century.

FROM PARAY-LE-MONIAL TO MÂCON, 58 M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 65 c.). —  $161\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Charolles* (*Buffet; Lion d'Or*), a very ancient town of 3705 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Saône* and *Loire*, and formerly capital of *Charolais*, once belonged to Burgundy, and from it Charles the Bold took his title of Count of *Charolais*. — Farther on we ascend the valley of the *Semence*. — Several small stations are passed.

$34\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cluny* (*Buffet; \*Hôtel de Bourgogne; de l'Etoile*), a town of 4273 inhab., once of worldwide repute on account of its great Benedictine abbey founded in the 9th cent., which was at the height of its glory in the 12th. It had some 2000 religious houses dependent on it, and was the intellectual capital of Europe until its wealth led to a relaxation of discipline and the prééminence passed to the Cistercian order under St. Bernard. The prodigality of the Cluniacs was especially shown in the superb churches which they built. Unhappily but little is left of their *Abbey Church*, which furnished the type. The other buildings of the abbey have to a great extent been rebuilt and now contain an *École Normale* and an *École de Contre-Maîtres*. The *Abbot's Palace*, now converted into the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Museum*, dates from the 15-16th centuries. The visitor should also note *Notre-Dame*, of the 13th cent.; *St. Marcel*, which has a Romanesque steeple of the 12th cent.; some old houses; and remains of fortifications. The *Chapel of the Hôtel Dieu* contains two fine statues of the early part of the 18th cent., intended for the mausoleum of the Duke and Duchess of Bouillon, which, however, has never been erected.

[From Cluny a RAILWAY runs to Roanne (53 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; fares 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 25 c.) viâ (6 M.) *Clermain*, (26 M.) *La Clayette-Baudement*, (32 M.) *St. Maurice-Châteauneuf*, and several other small stations. — 38 M. *Charlieu* (*Lion d'Or*), a town of 5359 inhab., originated in an ancient Benedictine abbey, of which the chief feature remaining is the very

beautiful church-porch (11-12th cent.). — At (41½ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we join the line from Paray-le-Monial to *Roanne* (see below).]

Returning for a short distance by the same line, we ascend to the left, pass through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, and, after a view of the old fortress of *Berzé*, also on the left, reach (83 M.) *St. Sorlin-Milly* (buffet). *Milly*, 1½ M. to the right, was the home of Lamartine (d. 1869). — 58 M. *Macion*, see p. 196.

FROM PARAY-LE-MONIAL TO ROANNE, 38 M., railway in 13½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). — This line, the continuation of that from Chagny (see Baedeker's *Northern France*), turns to the S. into the valley of the *Loire*, on the left bank of which is the *Roanne and Digoin Canal*. 151½ M. *Marcigny* (2578 inhab.). — At (251½ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we join the line from Cluny to Roanne (see above). Beyond (331½ M.) *Le Coteau* we cross the *Loire*. — 38 M. *Roanne*, see p. 203.

The line beyond Paray-le-Monial, opened in 1900, intersects the S.E. portion of the *Central Cévennes*, traversing numerous tunnels and viaducts and opening up some beautiful scenery. — Beyond (240½ M.) *Lugny-les-Charolles*, with its 16th cent. château, the *Arconce* is crossed. — 243½ M. *St. Julien-Changy*; 246 M. *Dyo*.

253 M. **La Clayette** (pron. 'clate'; *Hôt. du Nord*), a picturesquely situated little town, with a château and a lake, is the junction for the Cluny and Roanne line (see above). — Soon after passing (257 M.) *Mussy-sous-Dun* we cross the great *Viaduc de Mussy* (600 yds. long and 200ft. high), and beyond (259 M.) *Chaufailles* (4888 inhab.) and (262½ M.) *Bellerache-Belmont* we pass below the *Col des Echarmeaux* (2355 ft.), by means of the tunnel of that name (2¾ M.), which is the longest in France except one (p. 429). — From (266½ M.) *Poule* the line descends into the populous industrial valley of the *Azergues*, crossing five viaducts and describing a spiral curve (*Boucle de Claveisolles*) by means of which it descends 140 ft. in less than 3 M. Beyond (272 M.) *Claveisolles* the foot of the descent is reached after a tunnel, 1 M. in length.

276 M. **Lamure-sur-Azergues** (*Hôt. Chaumont*) is situated in a wooded valley. Several small stations are passed, including (281½ M.) *Chamelet* and (291 M.) *Chessy*, each with a château. — 292 M. *Châtillon-d'Azergues* also has a ruined mediæval château, with a fine double chapel, dating partly from the 12th century.

At (294½ M.) *Lozanne* we join the line from Paris via Roanne (p. 204). — 297 M. *Chazay-Marcilly*; 300½ M. *Les Chères-Chassel*. — At (306 M.) *St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (small buffet) we join the line from Paris via Dijon (p. 198). — 315 M. *Lyons* (p. 227).

#### c. Via Nevers and Roanne.

315 M. RAILWAY in 12¾-13½ hrs. (fares as in R. 30b). The through service to Lyons has been discontinued since the opening of the preceding route; the express-trains from Paris now go on from Roanne to St. Etienne (R. 31).

From Paris to (193½ M.) *Moulins*, see pp. 198, 199. — Beyond Moulins this line continues to ascend the valley of the Allier, passing (203 M.) *Bessy* and (207 M.) *La Ferté-Hauterive*, with its large

modern château farther on, to the left. — 212 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Varennes-sur-Allier* (hotels).

FROM VARENNES TO COMMENTRY, 49 M., railway in 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 40 c.). — 6 M. *St. Pourçain-sur-Sioule*, an ancient town with 5000 inhab. and an interesting church. — At (18 M.) *Chantelle* is a ruined castle of the Dukes of Bourbon, dismantled by Francis I. in 1527, after the treason of the Constable Bourbon (p. 210). Adjoining is a Romanesque church, with cloisters of the 11th and 15th centuries. A branch-line runs hence to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Bonnet-de-Rochefort* (Ebreuil; p. 241). — The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Bouble*. 34 M. *Montmarault*. 41 M. *Bézenet*, and thence to (49 M.) *Commentry*, see p. 200.

216 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Créchy*. Farther on, to the left, is *Billy*, with the picturesque ruins of its feudal castle, a favourite excursion from Vichy.

220 M. **St. Germain-des-Fossés** (835 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. du Parc*), where the lines to Clermont-Ferrand (p. 210) and Vichy (R. 31) diverge to the right. The former priory church of St. Germain, above the village, probably dates from the 11th century.

The Lyons line bends to the left towards the valley of the *Besbre*, passing through a pretty, undulating country. 224 M. *St. Gérand-le-Puy*. — 231 M. *La Palisse* (*Ecu de France*), a town with 2941 inhab., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the left, with a castle of the 15-16th centuries (branch-line to *Dompierre*, 27 M. in 2 hrs.; see p. 201). — Beyond (235 M.) *Arfeuilles* the *Montagnes de la Madeleine* appear on the right. — 241 M. *St. Martin-d'Estréaux*.

An *OMNIBUS* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) plies hence in summer to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sail-les-Bains* (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*), the mineral waters of which, believed to be the most highly charged with silicate in existence, are efficacious in infectious diseases and in skin affections.

247 M. *La Pacaudière*. — 253 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Germain-l'Espinasse*.

*St. Germain* lies 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.W. is *Ambierle* (*Hôt. Dalleris*), a picturesquely situated town with a handsome Benedictine *Church* (15th cent.), which has twelve windows with ancient stained glass, and an altar-piece, presented in 1466, attributed to Rogier van der Weyden.

261 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Roanne** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*, Rue de la Sous-Préfecture; *du Commerce*, Place du Marché), an industrial town of 34,568 inhab. with important spinning-mills and cotton-factories, on the left bank of the *Loire*. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Musée*, open on Sun. & Thurs. (10-12 and 2-4). The principal church is that of *St. Etienne* (13-14th cent.).

About 8 M. to the W. (*omnibus*, 1 fr.) is *St. Alban* (*Hôt. St. Louis*, etc.), a village with cold mineral springs (aërated chalybeate), long famous as table-waters. There is a well-managed *Establishment* and a *Casino*. A variety of excursions may be made in the *Monts de la Madeleine*, which command fine views of the *Loire* valley.

From Roanne to *Paray-le-Monial*, *Montchanin*, and *Chagny*, see p. 202.

Passing to the right of Roanne, the line crosses the *Loire* at a point where the bed of the river has been changed. — 263 M. *Le Coteau*, a suburb of Roanne, whence the line to *St. Etienne* (R. 31) diverges to the right and that to *Paray-le-Monial* to the left. The Tarare line ascends the valley of the *Rhins*, which it crosses several times. — Beyond (267 M.) *L'Hôpital* are four short tunnels. 271 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

*Régny*, an ancient village on the Rhins, which had a Cluniac priory. Fine modern church and some remains of fortifications. Then between two tunnels, to the left, the pencil manufactory founded by the celebrated Conté. — 275 M. *St. Victor-Thizy*.

Branch-lines run hence to (4½ M.) *Thizy (Hôt. du Midi)*, a town with 4892 inhab., picturesquely situated to the N.E., and to (8½ M.) *Cours (Poste)*, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 5755 inhabitants.

The engineering difficulties of the line increase and the country becomes more broken as we approach the mountains of Lyonnais. Beyond two more tunnels is (278½ M.) *Amplepuis (Hôt. du Centre; du Commerce)*, with 6960 inhab., and cotton and muslin manufactories. The line now makes a considerable ascent, passes through a tunnel 1¾ M. long, and rapidly descends into the basin of the Rhone. The scenery is picturesque and a good view of Tarare is obtained, to the left. Another tunnel, ¼ M. long, is passed through.

287½ M. *Tarare (Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a modern industrial town of 12,028 inhab., in the narrow valley of the Turdine, surrounded by mountains. It is an important centre for the manufacture of plain and embroidered muslins, and of silk plush for hats.

297½ M. *L'Arbresle (Grand-Hôtel)*, an ancient town, with 3577 inhab., and the remains of a fortress, of which the keep has been restored. Branch-line to Montrond, see below. — At (301 M.) *Lozanne* we join the line from Paris viâ Paray-le-Monial (p. 202). — 312½ M. *Lyons-Vaise*, 315 M. *Lyons-Perrache*, see p. 227.

### 31. From Paris to St. Etienne.

#### a. Viâ Roanne.

310 M. RAILWAY in 10-13¾ hrs. (fares 56 fr. 10, 37 fr. 90, 21 fr. 75 c.).

To (261½ M.) *Roanne*, see p. 203. The Lyons line is quitted beyond (262 M.) *Le Coteau*. The country becomes very broken, and the line passes through numerous tunnels. Near (274½ M.) *St. Jodard* we reach the banks of the Loire, the bed of which is here shut in between the hills of the Forez, which extend as far as Roanne. — Beyond (281 M.) *Balbigny* the valley expands to the right, on which side it is sprinkled with pools and still bordered by the Forez mountains, dominated to the S.W. by the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5370 ft.). — 287 M. *Feyzin (Poste)*, a town with 3719 inhab., was formerly the capital of the Forez. A diligence plies hence to (9½ M.) *Panassières*, to the N.E.

294 M. *Montrond (Gr. Hôt. du Forez; Mallière)*, with the imposing ruins of a castle of the 14-16th cent., overlooking the Loire. The *Source du Geyser*, a mineral spring of considerable value, supplies the thermal establishment. — Lines to Montbrison (p. 246) and to L'Arbresle (see above).

299 M. *St. Galmier (Hôt. Lassoumery; Poste)*, a town of 3296 inhab., 2½ M. (town. 45 c.) to the left, is celebrated for its mineral



# VICHY

1:20,000

Metres



## Sources

1. Chaudron	2. Chaudron	3. Chaudron
4. Chaudron	5. Chaudron	6. Chaudron
7. Chaudron	8. Chaudron	9. Chaudron
10. Chaudron	11. Chaudron	12. Chaudron
13. Chaudron	14. Chaudron	15. Chaudron

waters, which are largely exported. The *Church* (15-17th cent.) contains a remarkable tabernacle of the 16th cent., and a painted altar. A diligence plies hence to *Bellegarde* (p. 240).

302 M. *La Renardière*. — At (302 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Just-sur-Loire* we join the line from Clermont-Ferrand (p. 214).

FROM *ST. JUST-SUR-LOIRE* TO *FIRMINY* (*Annonay*), 12 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). — The line ascends the valley of the Loire, with numerous viaducts and tunnels. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Just-St-Rambert*, the station for the little town of *St. Rambert-sur-Loire*, which has remains of fortifications. — 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fraise-Unieux*, also on the line from Le Puy to St. Etienne (R. 37). — 12 M. *Firminy* (p. 250).

305 M. *La Fouillouse*; 307 M. *Villars*. We are now entering the scene of a busy and varied industry, fostered by one of the chief coal-fields in France. Coal-mines and factories become more and more numerous; lofty chimneys rise in all directions and the district is blackened by smoke. — 308 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Terrasse*, a suburban station of St. Etienne. The line skirts the National Arms Factory to the right.

310 M. *St. Etienne*, see p. 244.

### b. Via Vichy, Thiers, and Montbrison.

316 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 15 hrs. by the only train with through-connections. The fares are approximately the same as by the preceding route, but no through-tickets are issued. — From *Paris* to *Vichy*, 232 M., in 61/2-12 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 40 fr. 85, 27 fr. 60 c., 18 fr.). — From *Vichy* to (231 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Thiers*, in 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — From *Thiers* to (401 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Montbrison*, in 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (7 fr. 40, 5 fr., 3 fr. 25 c.). — From *Montbrison* to (201 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Etienne*, in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.).

To (220 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see p. 203. — The Vichy line continues to follow the valley of the Allier. To the right (fine view) diverges the line to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 32). — 232 M. *Vichy*.

**Vichy.** — Hotel-omnibuses (2 fr. or less) meet the trains. Railway-omnibus, 30 c. by day, 50 c. by night. Cabs, see p. 206.

**Hotels.** In the Rue Cunin-Gridaine (Pl. C, 2-4), on the E. side of the Park, beginning at the *Etablissement Thermal*: GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS (Pl. a); NOUVEL HÔTEL (Pl. b), R. 5-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 13-20 fr.; HÔT. DE L'AMIRAUTÉ (Pl. c); VELAY ET DES ANGLAIS (Pl. d); ROYAL (Pl. e); MOMBRUN ET DU CASINO, united (Pl. e, f), pens. 10-20 fr. per day; BONNET ET DE LA RESTAURATION (Pl. g). — In the Rue du Parc (Pl. B, 3, 4), on the other side of the Park, beginning at the Casino: GRAND-HÔTEL DES AMBASSADEURS ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. h), open all the year round, R. 6-12, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -201 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 fr. (trunk 60 c.); DES THERMES (Pl. i), R. from 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -161 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 2 fr.; DE CHERBOURG (Pl. j), pens. 9-20 fr.; DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX (Pl. k, l), 10-15 fr.; DU PARC ET GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. m). — RICHELIEU (Pl. n; B, 2), Rue de l'Etablissement. — BRITANNIQUE (Pl. o; C, 2), DE LA SOURCE LUCAS (Pl. p; C, 3), both in the Rue Lucas; GR. HÔT. MAUSSANT ET DE MADRID (Pl. q; C, 2), in the Rue de Ballore. — In the Rue de Paris (Pl. D, 3): to the right as we go to the station, HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE REIMS (Pl. r); GR. HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. s), DUBESSAY (Pl. t), DU RHÔNE (Pl. u), DE LA COURONNE (Pl. v), DU BEAUJOLAIS (Pl. w); to the left, HÔT. DE LA SUISSE (Pl. x), DE ROME (Pl. y; pens. from 7 fr.). — Rue de Nîmes (Pl. C, 3-5): HÔT. DE LA LOIRE (Pl. z), second-class; HÔT. DE NICE (Pl. bb), near the church of St. Louis, R. 3-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. cc), D'ORLÉANS (Pl. dd), DE MILAN (Pl. ee), DU REGENT, not far from

the Park, Hôt. du PALAIS (Pl. cé), DE GENÈVE (Pl. ff), R. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7-9, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Hôt. MOLIÈRE (Pl. gg; B, 4), Rue du Casino, well situated, R. 3-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Place and Boulevard de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. B, 4, 5), also well situated: Hôt. de LONDRES (Pl. kk), de SÉVILLE (Pl. jj), de RIVOLI (Pl. li; open all the year round; 7-9 fr.), all of the second class. — Near the Source de l'Hôpital (Pl. B, 5): Hôt. de RUSSIE (Pl. mm), de l'UNION (meublé; Pl. nn); Gr. Hôt. du CENTRE (Pl. pp); Hôt. de la PORTE de FRANCE (Pl. oo). — In the Place de la Marine (Pl. B, 5): BEAU-SITE (Pl. rr; 7-9 fr.); des CHARMILLES (Pl. ii). — In the Boul. National (Pl. B, 6): Hôt. du PAVILLON-SÉVIGNÉ, 12-20 fr.; BELLE-VUE (Pl. ss). — Gr. Hôt. du PALAIS-ROYAL (Pl. tt), des CÉlestins (Pl. uu), two second-class houses in a quiet street behind the Parc des Célestins (Pl. C, 5). — Behind the Church of St. Louis (Pl. C, 4): Gr. Hôt. de BELLECOUR, 8-10 fr.; Gr. Hôt. de BADE ET NOTRE-DAME. — In the Rue de Paris, nearer the station (Pl. D, 3): CÔTE D'OR, de CASTILLE, de BREST, BEAUPARLANT, de LA POSTE, du GLOBE, unpretending but good. — There are also a great number of furnished houses and smaller hotels, especially in Old Vichy. Living is not so dear at Vichy as one might expect considering the reputation of the place. There are, at any rate, hotels to suit every purse.

**Cafés.** *La Restauration*, also restaurant, in the Park, to the left of the Casino; *Café de l'Eden*, see below; *Grand Café de la Perle*, *Café Riche*, *Grand Café*, *Alcazar*, Rue de Nîmes; *Grand Café Neuf*, Square de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

**Cabs.** From the station to the hotels, with or without luggage by day (6 a. m. to 8 p. m.), with 1 horse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with 2 horses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., by night 1 fr. extra; same tariff from the station to lodgings. — Per drive, by day, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 2 fr.; night, 2 and 3 fr. Per hour, by day, 3 and 4 fr.; night, 4 and 6 fr.

**Excursion Cars.** Offices in the Place de la Croix-de-Mission (Pl. C, 4; cc) and Place Rosalie (Pl. B, 5); comp. p. 209. — *Tramway* to Cusset, see p. 209.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. A, 4), near the Hôtel de Ville.

**Thermal Establishment**, open all the year (see p. 207). The mineral water drunk on the spot is gratis; sent to a special address, 30 c. per litre. For the *Baths* visitors enter their names at the office, in the Grande Gallerie of the 1st class. Tariff: baths or douches de luxe, 5 fr.; mineral baths, 1st cl., 2 fr. 50 c.; 2nd cl., 1 fr. 50 c.; 3rd cl., 60 c.; bath in the common basin, 2 fr., etc., according to tariff posted up in the Establishment. The season reaches its height in July and August.

**Physicians.** A complete list of consulting physicians is posted up in the galleries of the Establishment, with their addresses.

**Casino** (see p. 208), admission 2 fr. per day, 25 fr. per month. The subscription admits to all rooms except the theatre, and includes the use of chairs in the promenade and the public parks. Admission to the *Theatre*, with numbered stall, 4 fr.; to Casino and Theatre, 5 fr.; subscription for both, 60 fr. An introduction is requisite.

**Clubs.** *Cercle International* (Pl. C, 3), Rue Sornin; admission granted only to members of existing clubs, or on presentation. *Cercle des Etrangers*, Rue Gridaine, of a similar description. — *Eden Theatre*, behind the Nouvel Hôtel (3 and 2 fr.).

**English Church Service** in summer (June-Sept.).

Vichy (860 ft.) is a town of 12,330 inhab., prettily situated on the right bank of the *Allier*, and enjoying a healthy and temperate climate. It is the principal watering-place of France and perhaps of Europe, for the number of visitors is nearly 70,000 annually. Except its old quarter, which dates from the middle ages, the town is entirely modern. Its waters, though well known to the Romans, who named the town *Vicus Calidus*, came into favour only towards the end of the 17th cent., when Madame de Sévigné made them

known at the court of Louis XIV.; and they did not become really fashionable until the Second Empire. The place is much indebted for its prosperity to the admirably managed Thermal Establishment, which is the property of the State and is leased by a company. The waters are chiefly used for drinking, and about 14,000,000 bottles are exported annually, and yet such is the influx of strangers at the height of the season that the company is prepared to provide 3500 baths a day.

The long Rue de Paris leads from the station to the centre of the new town. Thence the Rue Lucas continues in almost the same direction, passing between the *Military Hospital*, on the right, and the *Sources Lucas* and *Prunelle*, on the left, the former used chiefly for baths, the latter private property. — Farther on the Rue Cunin-Gridaine diverges to the left, skirting the Thermal Establishment and the Park and containing many of the chief hotels.

The **Thermal Establishment** (Pl. B, 2, 3), now undergoing partial reconstruction, consists mainly of a vast structure with an arcade of round arches of massive design built in 1820, to which a yet larger annexe, on the W. side, was added in 1853. The first block, in which are the offices, is reserved for baths of the 1st class. Here too, are several of the principal springs: the *Puits Chomel* (113° Fahr.) at the end of the gallery as we come from the Park, where the water is raised by a pump; the *Grande Grille* (111° Fahr.), the most celebrated of the Vichy springs, the water of which bubbles up naturally at the E. end of the cross-gallery at the back of the building; the *Source Mesdames* (59° Fahr.), at the other end, brought hither from the Cusset road; and the *Puits Carré* (113° Fahr.), the most abundant spring (55,000 gallons per day), which is in the basement. The total daily supply from all the springs is about 64,000 gallons. The water of the Puits Chomel is especially effective in maladies of the digestive organs; that of the Grande Grille for liver-complaints and hepatic affections; that of the Source Mesdames for chlorosis and other female diseases; while that of the Puits Carré is used solely to supply the baths. For the other springs, see below. — To the right of the Thermal Establishment is the *Pastillerie* (visitors admitted), in which are produced the salts, pastilles, and barley-sugar of Vichy.

The **Park** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), between the Thermal Establishment and the Casino, is a promenade shaded by fine trees, planted in the time of Napoleon I. It is the centre of Vichy, and the rendezvous of the visitors during the *Concerts* (8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and 2.30 to 3.30 p. m.). It is still more frequented in the evening. On the right as we come from the Etablissement is the *Source du Parc* (71.6° Fahr.), which is little used, though in certain cases it is to be preferred to the Sources de l'Hôpital and des Célestins (p. 208). — Farther on, to the right of the Casino, is the Concert Enclosure to the left a band-pavilion and the Café 'La Restauration' (p. 206).

The **Casino** (Pl. B, 4) is a fine building in the style of the Renaissance, now being enlarged. The façade, in front of which is a small garden, forms a verandah in the middle, and on each side a pavilion, with a large window between two colossal caryatides, and a circular pediment. The caryatides, representing the Seasons, are by Carrier-Belleuse. On the back of the building is a colossal high-relief, by the same artist, representing 'The Springs of Vichy'. Within are to be found all the means of recreation usual in establishments of this kind, including a theatre. The Casino is open from May 1st to Sept. 15th, but the real season lasts only from July 1st to Sept. 30th. Admission, see p. 206.

To the right of the Casino, beyond the Park, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. A, 4), a small plain building with a pretty fountain in front of it. At the side are the *Post* and *Telegraph Offices*. Behind the Casino and on the left side are large *Bazaars*. — The Passage du Parc leads to the *Place Rosalie* (Pl. B, 5), in which is the *Source de l'Hôpital* (88° Fahr.), similar in character to the Grande Grille. The water is chiefly used for gastric disorders. It has a separate bathing establishment in the Place.

The Rue du Pont, which descends from this spring towards the Allier, crosses the **New Park**, a splendid promenade formed since 1861 by the construction of an embankment, nearly a mile long, protecting land which the Allier used often to overflow. It extends almost the whole length of the town by the river-bank, and has an area of nearly 30 acres. There is a fine view of the valley and the eminences on the opposite bank. The bridge dates from 1866. Lower down the stream is a weir.

Old Vichy, skirted by this park on the left side of the Rue du Pont, has little or nothing to interest the visitor. The *Tour de l'Horloge* is a relic of a 15th cent. château. In the lower part of Old Vichy are the private *Bains Larbaud* (Pl. B, 5), with a gratuitous drinking-room, and a little higher up is the *Parillon de Sévigné*, so named from its having been in 1676 the residence of Madame de Sévigné, who then spent a season at Vichy, and speaks of it in her letters. The latter has been restored and is now a hotel (p. 206).

Farther on are the *Sources des Célestins* (Pl. C, 6), named after a convent of Celestines which existed here down to the 18th century. They are three in number (55° Fahr.): the Source de la Grotte, the Old Source farther away and scanty, and the New Source, the most frequented. Their waters are pleasant to drink, but must, it is said, be used with caution. They are efficacious in cases of gout, gravel, and diabetes. Above the springs is a pretty park, which, on the other side, communicates with the Rue de Nîmes.

The Boulevard National joins, at the end of the New Park, the Avenue des Célestins, which skirts the town, passing in front of the private establishment of the *Bains Lardy* (Pl. D, 6) and thence we re-enter the town by the Rue de Nîmes. In this street, not far

from the Casino, is the modern Romanesque *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. C, 4), decorated inside with polychrome paintings.

**Excursions.** — To *Cusset*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E., tramway (20 c.) from the Church of St. Louis (Pl. C, 4) via the railway-station; also omnibus, gratis for bathers at the *Etablissement Ste. Marie*. An alternative route leads by the *Allée des Dames*, a pleasant promenade skirting the *Sichon*, a small tributary of the Allier, and reached by the Rue de Ballore. *Cusset* (*Hôtel du Globe; de l'Étoile*) is a small and ancient town (6441 inhab.), with its own Bath Establishment, having two cold springs. — About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, to the left, is the *Restaurant des Malavaux*, in the Jolan valley.

To the *ARDOISIÈRE*, a continuation of the preceding route, 7 M. from Vichy; one-horse carriage 10 fr., two-horse 15 fr. there and back, including halt of 1 hr. About  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Cusset, in the valley of the Sichon, is the village of *Les Grivats*;  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, in a picturesque gorge, is the *Gour Saillant*, a pretty little cascade, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond it lies the *Ardoisière* (slate-quarry; adm. 50 c.), which, however, is less interesting than the road to it. There is an expensive restaurant (déj. 5, D. 6 fr.).

To the *CHÂTEAU DE BOURBON-BUSSET*, a continuation of the preceding route, 8 M. from Vichy. There is also a road via *St. Yorre* (see below), but it is to be preferred for the return, unless we go by train (see below) from Vichy to St. Yorre and walk thence ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.). One-horse carriage 15 or 16 fr., two-horse 20 or 22 fr., according to the route chosen; excursion-car daily (office, p. 206) at 11.45 a. m.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. An ascent of little more than a mile from the Ardoisière brings us to the plateau on which stands the *Château de Bourbon-Busset*, with the large village of *Busset*. This château (visitors admitted) became in the 18th cent. the property of a branch of the Bourbon family, but the building dates from the 14th century. It is a very remarkable feudal castle, entered by a drawbridge between two large modern round towers. The block in the rear, the only old part, though restored in the 19th cent., presents a severe but picturesque appearance, with its massive machicolated tower. On this side is a terrace commanding a superb \*View of the valley of the Allier, the Limagne, the Monts Dôme and the Monts Dore, as well as of the Forez group. To the left of the court is a small chapel, rebuilt in the style of the 18th century. Some of the rooms have been judiciously restored in the original style. — In returning by ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. Yorre we obtain splendid views of the valley of the Allier and the mountains.

To the *SPRINGS OF VESSE AND HAUTERIVE*. The former is an intermittent spring near the village of that name, about 1 M. from Vichy, on the left bank of the Allier. The hours at which it flows are posted up at the Thermal Establishment (adm., 50 and 25 c.). — *Hauterive*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on (carriage 7 or 10 fr.), possesses, within a fine park, one of the chief mineral springs worked by the Company. The water, of the same character as that of *Les Célestins* (p. 208), is used only for exportation.

To the *CHÂTEAU DE RANDAN*, 10 M., via the *Bois de Randan*. One-horse carriage 15 fr., two-horse 20 fr., with return via *Maulmont* (see below) 18 and 24 fr.; excursion-car (p. 206) on Sun. and Thurs. at 11.45 a. m. (fare  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The *Château de Randan*, originally dating from the 16th cent., was entirely rebuilt in 1822 by Mme. Adélaïde d'Orléans, sister of Louis Philippe, and now belongs to the Comtesse de Paris. The park only is open to visitors on Sun. and Thurs., from 1 to 6 p. m. The return is usually made by the hunting-lodge of *Maulmont* (5 M.), also a modern edifice. Thence we may either proceed by *Hauterive* (see above), or, better, cross the Allier by the *Pont de Ris* ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.; see p. 210).

The *Côte St. Amand*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of Vichy, on the left of the road to Thiers, and the *Montagne Verte*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., are especially visited for the sake of the views, similar to that from *Busset* (carr. 7 or 10 fr.). — The ruins of the *Château de Billy* are also visited; they are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station of *St. Germain-des-Fossés* (p. 203).

The railway now follows the right bank of the Allier, passing on the left the municipal hospital of Vichy. — 232 M. **St. Yorre** (*Hôtel Gay*) has several cold mineral springs, in a fine park to the right of the line a little before the station. The water is used only for drinking purposes. Excursion to the Château of Bourbon-Busset, which is seen on the left, see p. 209.

236 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Ris-Châteldon**. *Ris*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E., near the confluence of the Allier and the Dore, has a fine suspension bridge over the Allier (to Randan, see p. 209). *Châteldon* (two hotels), 3 M. to the S.E. (omn.), at the foot of rocky heights, is an ancient town of 2074 inhab., with many picturesque houses of the 15th cent. and an old castle. It has also springs of mineral water, which is used for exportation only.

To the right of the *Dore*, which the line now skirts, are the *Monts Dôme* (p. 218). — 240 M. **Puy-Guillaume**; 244 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Noalhat**.

At (250 M.) *Courty* (buvette) our line joins that from Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers and St. Etienne, see p. 213.

## 32. From Nevers (Paris) to Le Puy.

### a. Via Clermont-Ferrand.

194 M. RAILWAY in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). From Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, 261 M., RAILWAY in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 hrs. (fares 47 fr. 15, 31 fr. 85, 20 fr. 30 c.).

To (63 M.) *St-Germain-des-Fossés*, see pp. 198, 203. — The railway turns to the W. and crosses the Allier. Beyond (66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Remy* the line steadily ascends, affording a fine view of the basin of the Allier and the mountains of the Forez (p. 204), bounding the horizon to the left. The *Monts Dôme* are also in view (pp. 218, 219). — 74 M. *Monteignet-Escrouelles*.

77 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Gannat** (*Hôt. de la Poste; Café-Hôtel*, near the station), a town of 5676 inhab., on the *Andelot*, with two interesting churches of the 11th and 13th centuries. Line to *Montluçon* and *Bordeaux*, see R. 36. — We next traverse the *Limagne*, a fertile plain of the *Basse-Auvergne*, covering an area of about 90 sq. M., watered by the Allier and bounded by the *Monts Dôme* on the W. and the *Forez* range on the E.

84 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Aigueperse** (*Hôt. des Commerçants*), a town of 2325 inhab., with a fine Gothic church of the 13-15th cent., lately restored. It possesses a *St. Sebastian* by A. Mantegna, a *Nativity* by Ben. Ghirlandajo, and some good carving. — 90 M. **Pontmort**. To the right is the *Chafne des Puys*, dominated by the *Puy de Dôme* (p. 219).

95 M. **Riom** (*Gr. Hôt. Place-Desaix; du Louvre et du Palais*), a town of 11,131 inhab., long the capital of Auvergne, is well built of dark stone or Volvic lava. The chief churches are *St. Amable* (12th and 18th cent.); *Notre-Dame-du-Marthuret* (15th cent.), with a

fine statue of the Virgin above the door; and \**Ste. Chapelle* (14-15th cent.), with beautiful stained-glass windows of the 15th century. There is a *Museum* with 200 pictures, a large *Prison* of the 17th cent., and some ancient houses of the 15th and 16th cent., including the *Hôtel des Consuls*, opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The church of *Mozac*, 1 M. to the W., contains two valuable reliquaries of the 12th and 16th cent. respectively.

About 3 M. to the N.W. (omnibus twice a day in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., 75 c.) is *Châtelguyon* (*Splendid Hôtel*; *Grand-Hôtel des Bains*; *Barthélémy*), a village of about 1600 inhab., noted for its mineral springs, with two *Establishments* and a *Casino*. The church contains a gilded altar-piece (18th cent.); and there is another of the same kind in the church of the neighbouring village of *St. Bonnet*. — The church of *Yssac-la-Tourette* contains two alabaster altarpieces in the Gothic style (13th or 14th cent.), attributed to Flemish artists.

Public conveyances also leave Riom four times a day in the season (4 fr.) for (17½ M. to the N.W.) *Châteauneuf-les-Bains* (*Hôt. des Grands-Bains*; *St. Cyr*; *Chatard*; *Petit Rocher*; *La Ronde*), on the *Sioule*, also with mineral springs. The 13th cent. *Château* contains various collections.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs from Riom to (5 M.) *Volvic* (1540 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce*), at the foot of the *Puy de la Bannière*, with a considerable trade in lava-stone. About 1 M. to the N. are the interesting ruins of the \**Château de Tournoël*, dating partly from the 11th century. Farther on are the *Gorges d'Enval* or *Bout-du-Monde*. — The railway goes on to join the (11 M.) Clermont and Limoges line (R. 36), thus cutting off about 10 M.

Besides the *Puy de Dôme* on the right, we now see, on the left the *Mont Rognon*, with a ruined tower, and the *Plateau de Gervovie* (p. 221). — 99 M. *Gerzat* (hotel).

A branch-line runs from Gerzat to (12½ M.) *Maringues*, a small industrial town, viâ (8½ M.) *Jozé*, with mineral springs.

103 M. **Clermont-Ferrand** (*Buffet*). For this town and Auvergne, see pp. 214 et seq.

Beyond Clermont we pass (108 M.) *Sarliève-Cournon* and (109 M.) *Le Cendre-Orcet*, and reach the banks of the Allier. Undulating country; best views to the right. This country abounds in old castles and ruins, most of them on 'puys', as the singularly formed peaks are called (comp. p. 218). Beyond (112 M.) *Les Martres-de-Veyres* we have on the right the *Puy de Monton* (1925 ft.) which is crowned by a modern statue of the Virgin, 65 ft. in height. We cross the Allier. — 114 M. *Vic-le-Comte*, the little town of which name lies 3 M. to the S.E. The old part of its church, the *Ste. Chapelle*, is remarkable as a rich example of the end of the Gothic period and the beginning of the Renaissance.

Farther on, to the left, 2 M. from Coudes, are the imposing ruins of the \**Château de Buron*, an ancient stronghold of the Counts of Auvergne. To the right, beside the Allier, are the ruins of a toll-tower. Above Coudes, on the right, is *Montpeyroux*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower.

118½ M. **Coudes** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, at the station; *Dusson*), on the right bank of the Allier.

A diligence in connection with the first morning train plies hence to (13½ M.) *St. Nectaire* (p. 227) in about 3 hrs., and thence to (3 M. farther) *Murols* (p. 226). — Another diligence plies also to (19 M.) *Besse* (p. 225) viâ

(1½ M.) *Montaigut-le-Blanc* and (1¾ M.) *Le Cheix*, near which are the *Grottes de Jonas* (p. 225).

To the right and left are rocks and picturesquely situated villages. We recross the Allier and see the Monts Dore (p. 224) on the horizon to the right.

124½ M. *Issoire* (1266 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Poste*), a town of 6011 inhab., on the *Couze*, was the scene of many excesses both by Calvinists and Catholics in the 16th century. The fine \**Church*, in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style (12th cent.), resembles Notre-Dame-du-Port at Clermont (p. 215).

The country now becomes less interesting. To the left, at a distance, is the *Château de la Grange*: farther off, to the right, *St. Germain-Lembron*, a considerable village on an eminence; then the ruins of the *Château de Châlus*. — Passing (130 M.) *Le Breuil* and (132½ M.) *Le Saut-du-Loup*, we cross the *Alagnon* and note on the left another castle in ruins. Then, after a short tunnel, (136½ M.) *Brassac-les-Mines*, the centre of a small coal-field.

At (140 M.) *Arvant* (1397 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel du Midi et de la Gare*) the Aurillac branch (p. 254) diverges to the right.

To the right, on an eminence, is the *Château de Pauthac* (15th cent.); to the left, a fine mountain-amphitheatre.

146½ M. *Brioude* (*Hôtel du Nord*), an ancient town of 4963 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Julien*, well seen from the railway, is a remarkable monument of the 12-13th cent., Gothic in its details, but still Romanesque as a whole. It has a tower at each end, both rebuilt in the 19th cent., that over the portal without a spire. The Chapel of St. Michel contains a fresco of the 12th century.

Recrossing the Allier 1½ M. farther on, we pass (153 M.) *Fruzières-le-Pin*. On the right, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Domeyrat* (15th cent.), overlooking the village of the same name. — 157½ M. *Pauthaguet*. — At (161 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac* diverges the line to Nîmes (p. 267). — The line ascends and makes a wide sweep to the S., round the *Mont Briançon* (3420 ft.). — 173 M. *La Chaud*, beyond which there are magnificent views to the left, extending as far as the Monts Dôme (pp. 218, 219). — After passing (176 M.) *Fix-St-Geneys* the line traverses a tunnel, 1⅓ M. long, in the *Monts du Velay*, and attains its highest point (3660 ft.), afterwards descending into the basin of the Loire. Fine views.

From (181 M.) *Darsac* (3010 ft.; small hotels at the station) an omnibus plies to La Chaise-Dieu (p. 213). We reach the valley of the *Borne*. From (185 M.) *Borne* an omnibus plies to St. Paulien (p. 254). Farther on we cross the stream, and beyond the ruined *Château de St. Vidal* (left) descend rapidly. A fine view of the picturesque town of Le Puy soon opens on the left, and the line makes a wide sweep to the E. — 194 M. *Le Puy*, see p. 251.

b. **Via Vichy, La Chaise-Dieu, and Darsac.**

169 M. — From Nevers to *Arlanc*, 131 M., RAILWAY in 7 hrs. (fares 23 fr. 60, 15 fr. 95, 10 fr. 40 c.). From Arlanc DILIGENCE in summer daily to (10 M.) *La Chaise-Dieu* in 2½ hrs. (2 fr.; carriage for 4 pers. 8 fr.), and thence twice daily to (15 M.) *Darsac* in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). Railway from Arlanc to Darsac under construction. — From Darsac to *Le Puy*, 13 M., RAILWAY in 35 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr.).

From Nevers to Vichy and (90 M.) *Courtry*, see pp. 200, 202, and 210. The Ambert line then crosses the *Dore*. — 92 M. *Pont-de-Dore* (buffet), also on the line from Clermont-Ferrand to Lyons (p. 248). We ascend the valley of the *Dore* to the S. — 98 M. *Courpière* (1035 ft.; Hôt. de France), beyond which lies the most picturesque part of the route. — 108½ M. *Olliergues*. — 113½ M. *Vertolay*.

About 11½ M. to the S.E. lies *Job* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), whence the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5380 ft.), the chief summit of the *Monts du Forez*, may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. Descent in 1½ hr. to Chalmazel (p. 247).

121½ M. **Ambert** (1730 ft.; *Tête d'Or; de Paris*), an ancient town of 7709 inhab., with an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and manufactures of lace and of rosaries. — Beyond (126 M.) *Marsac* we cross the *Dore* for the last time.

131 M. **Arlanc** (1940 ft.; *Hôt. du Prince; Rérol*), an old town of 3352 inhab., on a hill between the *Dore* and its affluent the *Dolore*.

The ROAD TO **LA CHAISE-DIEU** ascends to the S., then turns to the E., and reaches (3 M.) *Le Procureur*, whence it continues to mount through picturesque wooded gorges. The new railway (see above) makes a détour of 7 M., via St. Alyre.

10 M. **La Chaise-Dieu** (*Lion d'Or*), a village with 1608 inhab., situated on a hill (3575 ft.), owes its name to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, the *Casa Dei*, founded about 1036 by St. Robert. Amongst its abbots and nominal rulers have been Popes Clement VI. and Gregory XI., Richelieu, Mazarin, etc. The vast buildings of the *Abbey* were surrounded in the 14-15th cent. by fortifications, parts of which still remain, notably the *Tower of Clement VI.*, at the side of the church. There are few traces of the *Cloister*, which dates from the 14-15th cent., to which time also belongs the present *Church*. The façade is approached by a grand flight of steps and is flanked by two towers, which have, however, lost their spires. The wide nave and aisles are uniform in height, with galleries. The rood-loft and the organ-case (at the W. end) date from the 17th century. In the choir, which has a stone screen, are the mutilated tomb of Clement VI. (d. 1352), magnificent stalls, Flemish tapestries of 1501-1518, and (on the left, in the ambulatory) a remarkable but almost obliterated Dance of Death by an unknown artist of the second half of the 15th century.

The ROAD TO **DARSAC** continues to run to the S., crossing an undulatory and partially wooded plateau, near the *Monts du Velay*, and occasionally commanding distant mountain-views. — 10 M. (from *La Chaise-Dieu*) *Alligure* (Commerce), with a 14th cent. châ-

teau. To the left, farther on, is the *Mont de Bar* (3825 ft.; ascent  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), an extinct volcano. — At (15 M.) *Darsac* (p. 212) we join the preceding route to *Le Puy* (p. 251).

### 33. Clermont-Ferrand and its Environs.

#### a. Clermont-Ferrand.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. a; A, 3), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1-11/4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12, omn. 1/4 fr., luggage 1/4 fr. each trunk; DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. b; B, 4), R. from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., omn. 50 and 25 c., view of the *Puy de Dôme*; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c; A, 4); HÔTEL DE LYON (Pl. d; A, 4), unpretending; all these are in the Place de Jaude. GR. HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard Desaix (Pl. e; B, 3), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; DU LOUVRE (Pl. f; B, 3), behind the theatre, R. 2, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.; TERMINUS, opposite the station, R. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; du GLOBE, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL MODERNE, Avenue Charras, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.

**Restaurants.** \*Hugon, Rue Royale (Pl. B, 3); Monteil, Rue Blatin 36; and in most of the hotels.

**Cafés.** Glacier, de Paris, Lyonnais, de l'Univers, Place de Jaude.

**Cabs.** In the town, by day, 1 fr., by night (9 p. m. to 5 a. m.) 1 fr. 50; to the station and from the Place de Jaude to Royat, 50 c. extra; luggage 50 c. extra, 1 fr. to the hotels at Royat; per hr., 3 and 4 fr.

**Electric Tramways** ply from Montferrand and from the Station to the Place de Jaude (Pl. A, 4), via the Place Delille (Pl. D, 2); and from the Place de Jaude to Royat. Fares from Montferrand to the Place Delille 10 c.; thence to the Place de Jaude 10 c.; from the station to the Place de Jaude 15 c.; thence to Royat 20 c. (40 c. after 10 p. m.).

**Post Office** (Pl. B, 2), Rue du Poids-de-Ville. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 4). Square d'Assas; also at the Post Office and the Railway Station.

**Theatre**, Place de Jaude (p. 216). — EDEN THEATRE, Place Chapelle.

**Enquiry Office** (*Syndicat d'Initiative*), Place de Jaude 4; also for *Excursions to the Puy de Dôme* (4 fr.), *Gergovie* (3 fr.), *Lac d'Aydat* (5 fr.), etc.

**Clermont-Ferrand** (1335 ft.), the former capital of Auvergne (p. 218), and now the chief place in the department of the *Puy-de-Dôme*, is a town of 52,017 inhab., the headquarters of the 13th army corps, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a university. It is built on a slight eminence rising from the wide and fertile basin of Limagne on the E. and at the foot of the remarkable range of extinct volcanoes known as the *Monts Dôme* (p. 218) on the W. The *Puy de Dôme* (p. 219) rises in full view of the Place de Jaude. In general appearance the town does not correspond with the beauty of its situation. Its streets are, as a rule, narrow, and the houses, built of lava, have a gloomy and forbidding look.

The town has superseded the Gallic *Augusta Nemetum*, which itself succeeded *Gergovia* (p. 221) as the capital of the Arverni, after the overthrow of Vercingetorix by Cesar at Alesia in B. C. 52. After being repeatedly ravaged by the barbarians, it took in the 10th cent. the name of *Clarus Mons*, whence its present name *Clermont*. To this was added in the 17th cent. the name of *Ferrand* on the occasion of the annexation of the little town of *Montferrand*, situated 1 M. to the N. Here, at a Council summoned by Pope Urban II. in 1096, the first Crusade was arranged. Whether Gregory of Tours was a native of the town is uncertain, but it was the birthplace of Pascal (1623-1662) and of Delille (1733-1813), the poet.

# CLERMONT-FERRAND

1 12,000

Mètres





From the station we reach the town by the Avenue Charras, which traverses a suburb (with the handsome modern church of *St. Joseph*) and leads to the *Place Delille* (Pl. D, 2, 3), ornamented with a fountain. The Rue du Port, beginning near the middle of this square, passes a little farther on to the S. of —

\***Notre-Dame-du-Port** (Pl. C, D, 2), a church founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 9th and 12th, and recently restored. Archaeologically it is the most remarkable church in Clermont, being the typical representative of the Auvergnat Romanesque style, of which there are several fine examples at Nevers and Issoire (p. 212). The most interesting part of the exterior is the choir, which is covered with patterns formed of black lava and white stones. From it radiate four fine chapels, alternating with buttresses. These are marked by their rich modillions and contain columns with capitals of elaborate workmanship. The transepts are decorated in the same manner and flanked by small apses. The S. transept contains a side-portal with sadly mutilated high-reliefs. From the crossing rises a good modern tower, the base of which is in the Auvergnat Romanesque style. The plain façade has a Gothic 14th cent. doorway. The first bay of the nave and the aisles are surmounted by small round-vaulted galleries, with a triforium of round arches on the left and trefoil-headed arches on the right. Under the chancel is a fine crypt with a small black statue of the Virgin.

A small street to the N. of this church leads to the *Place d'Espagne* (Pl. C, D, 2), oblong in shape, so called because Spanish prisoners of war were employed upon it in 1692. From this square and from the *Place de la Poterne* (Pl. B, C, 2), a little farther on, fine views are obtained of the Monts Dôme. Lower down, in a square which bears his name (Pl. B, 2), is the bronze *Statue of Blaise Pascal* (1623-62), the philosopher, by Guillaume (1880).

We now re-enter the town, following the Square Blaise Pascal and the Place de la Poterne. The second street on the right passes in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3), which together form one huge building in the neo-classical style. Farther to the S. is the —

\***Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine Gothic building, the construction of which was begun in 1248 from plans by Jean Deschamps, but has been interrupted and resumed several times. In the 15th cent. the side-portals with their unfinished towers were added; then the building was once more abandoned till the 19th cent., which witnessed the completion of the façade with its two towers after the plans of *Viollet-le-Duc*.

The INTERIOR is distinguished by its harmonious proportions. The choir, with its plain aisles, apses, and side-chapels, is in the early Gothic style; the nave, with double aisles and chapels, is in a later Gothic style. The windows, below which is a fine triforium with pointed gables, contain stained glass of the 13-15th cent., the rose-windows in the transepts being specially fine. The high-altar, of copper, the bishop's

throne, and the railings of the choir are all modern, designed by Viollet-le-Duc. In the second chapel to the right of the choir is a painted wooden reredos of the 16th cent., representing the lives of St. Crispin and St. Crispinian. In the left transept is a 'jacquemart' (clock-figure), taken in the Religious Wars of the 16th cent. at Issoire.

A *Monument of the Crusades*, with a bronze statue of Pope Urban II. (comp. p. 214) by Gourguillon, was erected in 1899 in the adjoining square.

The Rue des Gras, descending from the front of the cathedral, is among the chief streets of the old town. No. 34, the *Maison des Architectes*, contains a fine Renaissance staircase.

To the S., beyond the 17th cent. *Church of St. Pierre-des-Minimes* (Pl. A, 3, 4) and the *Theatre*, we reach the *Place de Jaude* (Pl. A, 4), the centre of Clermont, though situated to the W. of the town proper. It is adorned at its S. end by a bronze statue, by Nanteuil, of *Desaix* (1768-1800), the distinguished general, a native of Auvergne.

The Rue Blatin, in the direction of the Puy de Dôme, leads from the W. side of the Place de Jaude to Royat (p. 217).

On this side of the town, but farther on (direction-placards), are the curious *Fontaines Pétrifiantes de St. Alyre* (Pl. A, 1; mineral baths). Visitors are expected to make some small purchase or to give a gratuity.

We return via the Boulevard Desaix, passing near a *Monument du Centenaire de 1789*, by Gourguillon, and the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 4), and beyond the *Square d'Assas* (Pl. B, 4) follow the Rue du St. Esprit, past the *Lycée Pascal* (Pl. C, 4), and the Rue Ballainvilliers to the *Fontaine Desaix* (Pl. C, 5).

The building to the left at the corner of the Boulevard Lafayette and the Avenue Vercingétorix, which is adjoined by the University (p. 214), contains the library and the *Musée* (Pl. C, 5). The latter is open to the public daily from 10 to 12 and 1.30 to 4, except Monday.

**GROUND FLOOR.** — Fragments of Roman sculpture, mediæval and modern sculptures.

**FIRST FLOOR.** — Room I. Weapons, furniture, fayence, etc.; Roman sepulchral remains; coins (including a unique silver denier of Lothair). — Room II. Portraits, with inscriptions. In the glass-cases are small works of art in various materials; coins, bas-reliefs: Pascal's calculating machine. Between the windows on the left side is a series of small painted terracotta reliefs (16th cent.), reproducing the Dance of Death at Pale. — Room III contains principally pictures. On the right, 5. *Tenters the Younger*, Fair at L'Impruneta, a reversed reduction, by the artist himself, of a picture which is now in the Old Pinakothek at Munich; 526. *Garfalo*, Holy Family; 39. After Raphael, Reduced copy of the Battle of Constantine; 3. *Rombouts*, Dentist; 318. *Ribera*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — In the centre, two shields of repoussé work in silver and iron, representing scenes from Paradise Lost and The Pilgrim's Progress, by *Morel-Ladeuil*, of Clermont. — Room IV. Paintings of inferior interest; antique vases, drawings, engravings, etc.

The *Library*, with upwards of 55,000 vols. and 1100 MSS., is open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-11 and 2-5. The *University* (Pl. C, 5), adjoining, has faculties of science and literature.

Between the Museum and the Académie is a *School of Pisciculture*, open to visitors daily from 2 to 6 p. m.

The **Jardin Lecoq** (Pl. C, 5, 6), in the vicinity, is a fine public promenade, with a Botanical Garden: a military band plays here in summer. — The **Musée Lecoq** (Pl. C, 5), in the small Place Lecoq, has natural history and geological collections (open on Thurs. & Sun., 10-3).

The **Cours Sablon** (Pl. D, 5, 4), one of the old boulevards, leads to the N. to the **Grande Fontaine**, or *Fontaine de Jacques d'Amboise* (Pl. D, 4), a tasteful monument in Volvic stone, erected in 1515 by the town and Bishop Jacques d'Amboise. It consists of three basins, one above the other, richly sculptured and adorned with statuettes. — To the left, behind the **Lycée**, is the *Église des Carmes* (Pl. C, 4), a fine Gothic structure of the 14-15th cent., without aisles. Its large windows have modern glass.

The Boulevard Trudaine ascends from the *Fontaine d'Amboise* to the Place Delille and the Avenue Charras (p. 215).

### b. Royat.

**FROM CLERMONT TO ROYAT.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W., by the Rue Blatin (Pl. A, 4);  $\frac{3}{2}$  M. by railway. Electric tramway, see p. 214; railway, see p. 248. By the road we turn to the left before reaching Chamalières (p. 219), ascend the valley of the Tiretaine, and pass under a railway- viaduct. — The station is above us, to the left.

**Hotels.** Above the park of the Thermal Establishment, with a fine view: GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; SPLENDID, R.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10-15 fr.; CONTINENTAL, R. 5-10, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20, omn. 2 fr.; DES BAINS, pens. from 10 fr. — In the Boul. Bazin, behind these: VICTORIA ET DE NICE, R. 3-5, B.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE PARIS: DE L'EUROPE, R. 4-10, pens. 8-14 fr.; GR. HÔT. DE LYON, pens. from 8 fr.; DE LA PAIX, pens. from 7 fr. — Towards the station: ST. MART, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  5, pens. 8-12 fr.: DE L'UNIVERS. — Lower down, nearer the baths: CENTRAL, pens. from 8 fr.; GR. HÔT. BRISTOL; GR. HÔT. RICHELIEU (meublé); GR. HÔT. DU PARC, DU LOUVRE, CÉSAR, pens. from 7 fr.; DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE, pens. from 9 fr.; DES SOURCES, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 8-12, omn. 2 fr.; DE VENISE. — Numerous *Boarding Houses* (pension, 10 to 20 fr. per day). In an open situation, above the park, the *Castel du Parc*, R. from 4, B. 1 fr. — Royat is considered expensive.

**Restaurants.** *Du Casino*, in the Parc, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *des Marronniers du Parc*, at the hotel of that name; and at other hotels.

**Baths**, 1-2 fr. according to the month and the hour at which they are taken. — **DOUCHES**, 60 c.- $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — **INHALATION**, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Mineral Water.** Subscription (obligatory) 10 fr.; then, 5 c. a glass.

**Casino Municipal**, open from May 15th to Sept. 15th: admission 2 fr., with seat in the theatre 5 fr.; subscription for 10 days 30 fr., including the theatre 50 fr.; seat in the park during the music 15 c. (day), 25 c. (evening); subscription, 5 fr. for 10 days.

**Band** daily in the Park of the Casino Municipal from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m., from 3.30 to 5 and from 7 to 8.30 p. m.

**Post and Telegraph Office** in the Park. — **Cabs**, see p. 214. Carr. to the Puy de Dôme 25 fr.; see the tariff posted on the bridge.

**English Church Service** in summer.

A list of *Physicians* and other useful information is given in the *Guide du Baigneur*, which is distributed at the Etablissement.

*Royat* (1475 ft.), together with *St. Mart*, the part nearest to Clermont, is a place of 1528 inhab., in a narrow valley watered by the *Tiretaine*, and overlooked on the N. by the *Puy de Chateix* (2230 ft.) and on the S. by the *Puy de Gravenoire* (2700 ft.). Its higher points command splendid views of the *Puy de Dôme*, to the W., and of Clermont and the Limagne, to the E.

The *Thermal Establishment* is at St. Mart, at the end of the valley and on the bank of the river. It has four mineral springs, used both for drinking and for bathing. These are the springs of *St. Mart* (55° Fahr.), *St. Victor* (68°), *César* (84°), and *Eugénie* (96°). The Establishment is open throughout the year, and is especially frequented between May 15th and Oct. 15th (about 5000 visitors annually). The maladies which are successfully treated here are rheumatism, gout, and other arthritic diseases, affections of the respiratory organs, and chlorosis and anaemia. Royat claims to rival Vichy and in certain cases to be preferable. In the Park are remains of *Roman Baths*, to the right, behind the Establishment.

The village proper, with its picturesque church (11-12th cent.), lies farther up the valley. — Excursions, see below.

### c. The *Puy de Dôme*.

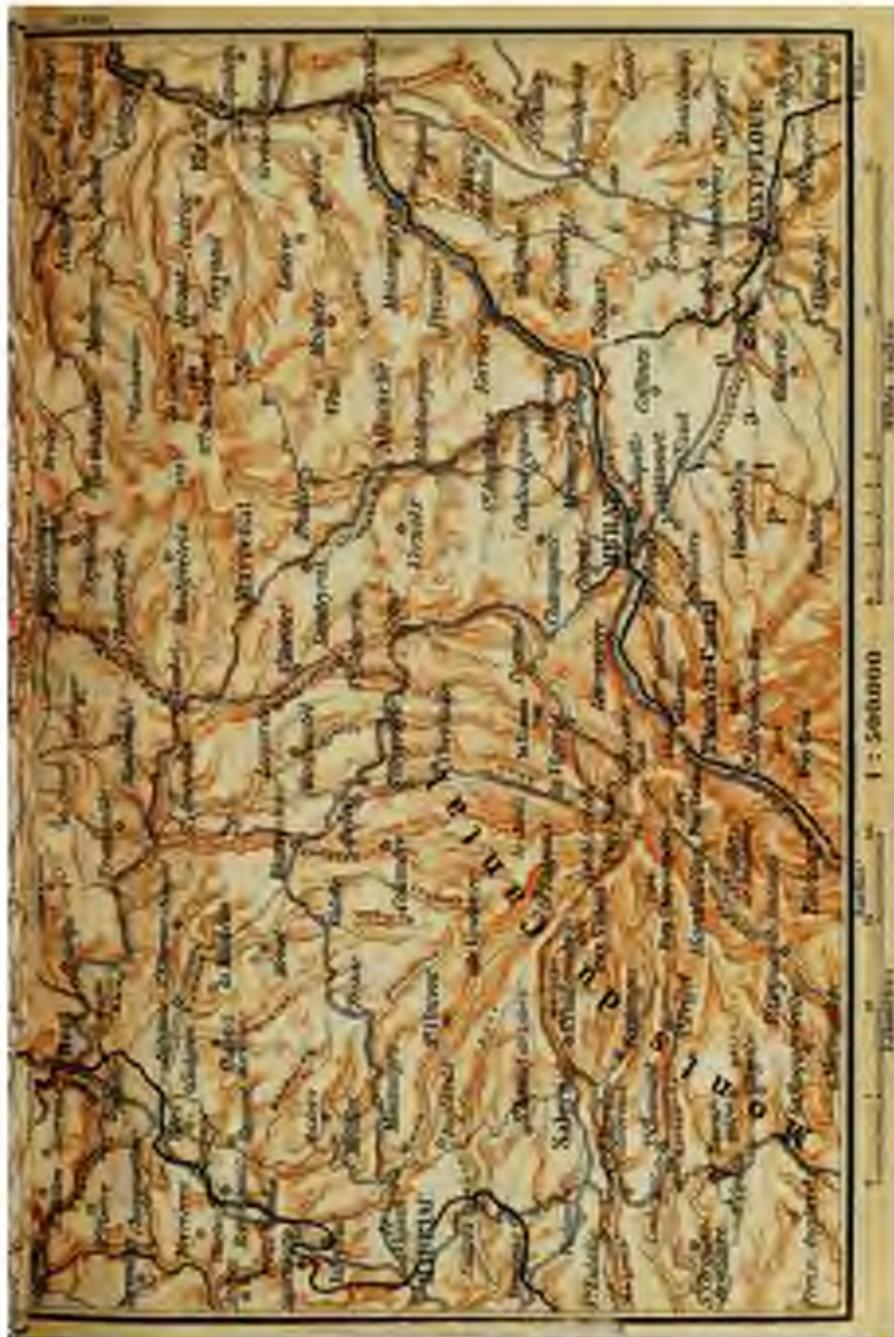
*Auvergne*, *Arvernia*, an old province of France, was divided into *Basse-Auvergne*, to the N. and E., and *Haute-Auvergne*, to the S., the two together corresponding to the present departments of *Puy-de-Dôme* and *Cantal* and a part of *Haute-Loire*. *Haute-Auvergne* and the environs of Clermont-Ferrand in *Basse-Auvergne* are especially interesting from a geological point of view, and, for the tourist, rank amongst the most interesting regions of France. Nowhere can the results of volcanic action be better studied. The shape of the mountains reveals their origin at a glance. They are in general rounded, presenting a succession of isolated cones, the outcome of volcanoes extinct before the dawn of history, but with craters still easily recognizable. Many of these mountains bear the name of *Puy*, derived from the Latin *podium*. They may be divided into three systems. The first chain is that of the *Monts Dôme*, or *Chaine des Puy*, in which are 60 puy's, from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height, descending in steps right and left of the *Puy de Dôme* (4805 ft.; p. 219). The second chain, more to the W., includes the *Monts Dore*, of which the culminating point is the *Puy de Sancy* (6185 ft.), near *Mont Dore* (p. 224), the loftiest summit in the interior of France. The third chain, to the S., that of the *Monts du Cantal*, culminates in the *Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.; p. 255).

The distance from Clermont-Ferrand to the top of the *Puy de Dôme* is from 8 to 10 miles, which may be accomplished by carriage in about 4 hours, except the ascent of the cone, and in 7 hours on foot, there and back, besides halts. A carriage costs not less than 20 to 25 fr. The excursion cars (fare 4 fr. there and back) of the *Syndicat d'Initiative* (p. 214) ply to the *Col de Ceyssat* (p. 219), whence, if desired, the ascent may be made. — The air at the top of the *Dôme* is always cold. There is a café-restaurant (déj. 3½ fr.), and the custodian of the observatory has rooms for the accommodation of tourists.

a. FROM CLERMONT TO THE *PUY DE DOME* VIA ROYAT. 1. *Carriage Road*. — *Royat*, see p. 217. From the Bath Establishment, where the tram-cars stop, we cross the river and ascend by the street on the left. We leave the footpath (see below) on the right, nearly opposite the church and near a small cascade formed by the









Tiretaine under a bridge. Farther on, towards the end of the village, we turn to the left, cross the river, follow for a short distance a street in the upper part of the village, and turn to the right at the second cross-street. After that there can be no mistake. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Royat we reach the poor hamlet of *Fontanat*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond which are the houses of *Font-de-l'Arbre* (restaurant), where carriages halt. About 10 min. farther on we join the La Baraque road, and a post indicates the route to the Col de Ceyssat and the Puy de Dôme, across a flat succeeded by a strip of wood at the foot of the cone. To the left, on a hill, are the scanty remains of the *Château de Montrodeix*, the foundation of which dates back at least to the 8th century. The *Col de Ceyssat* (3535 ft.; three hotels), at which the carriages stop, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the above mentioned point, to the S. of the Puy, whence a good zigzag road ascends for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more to the Observatory on the top of the mountain.

2. *Pedestrian Route* from Royat. This route, which is particularly to be recommended for the return on account of the view of the valley and in the direction of Clermont, ascends, as stated above, to the right at Royat (guide-post), crosses some vineyards, turns to the left, and skirts the valley all the way to *Fontanat*, through which it passes to join the carriage-road.

b. *VIA LA BARAQUE*. This route is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. longer than the preceding, and is seldom used except as a return-route by those who have descended on the Puy de Pariou side (p. 220). It leaves the Royat road on the left and passes through *Chamalières* (see below). Fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on it joins the Tulle road at a point where a turn is made to the left and zigzags up to La Baraque. (A path cutting off the last curve diverges halfway.) *La Baraque* (two inns) is a hamlet 4 M. from Clermont, built on a lava-stream from the Puy de Pariou, the road to which branches off  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on to the right of the Tulle road, which is the way to the *Col de Ceyssat* mentioned above.

c. *VIA VILLARS*. This is a less interesting route than either of the preceding, but as compensation it offers remnants of a Roman road paved with blocks of lava and in a fair state of preservation. It leads first to the right beyond the divergence of the road to Royat, at the point where the latter turns to the left, and passes through ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Chamalières*, a village of 2698 inhab., with a church dating in part from the 11th century. Then it passes under the railway and ascends a wooded valley. *Villars* is a hamlet about 1 hr. from Clermont. Thence, passing to the left of the hamlet of ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Cheiz* and farther on to the right of ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Fontanat*, we join the preceding routes.

The \***Puy de Dôme** (4805 ft.) is formed of a porous trachyte, which is peculiar to this mountain and therefore called *domite*. It is scantily clothed round its base by wood, and elsewhere by coarse grass. The top is a fairly extensive plateau sloping towards the S. Upon it are an observatory (inn, p. 218) and some ruins (p. 220).

In clear weather the \***PANORAMA** is vast and magnificent: to the E. the valley of Royat, Clermont, and the Limagne; to the S. a

number of naked volcanic cones, attaining a height of from 3600 to 4100 ft. above the sea; farther away, the Lac d'Aydat, to the left of which are the Monts Dore, dominated by the Puy de Sancy, and still farther, the heights of the Cantal; to the W., a broken plain; to the N., other volcanic cones, forming a continuation of those to the S., amongst which we may single out the Petit Puy de Dôme, a buttress of the chief mountain; then the two Suchets; to the left, the Puy de Côme; to the right, the Puy de Pariou, etc. (see below). In clear weather it is said that the Pelvoux, 175 M. distant, and Mont Blanc, 190 M. distant, are visible.

The scanty RUINS which cover a part of the plateau are those of a *Temple of Mercurius*, built of enormous stone blocks bound together by iron clamps. Several platforms are still recognizable, and on the last of these are some small apartments, looking towards the S., and ending in semicircular form, nearly all provided with stone seats. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here.

It has been suggested that this was the depository of the colossus of Mercury, mentioned by Pliny in his Natural History as having been carved by Zenodorus, who spent ten years on his task and received 40,000 sestertes for it. But no trace of this statue has been found.

The OBSERVATORY, at the upper end of the plateau, opened in 1816, communicates with Clermont by means of a special telegraph.— It was on the Puy de Dôme, in 1648, that Pascal made his first experiments to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere.

Sure-footed pedestrians who wish to save time may descend in about 1 hr. straight from the summit to the road by which they ascended, by following the direction of the telegraph. Foot-passengers or those who send down their carriage by this road generally descend on the N. side towards the *Petit Puy de Dôme* (4160 ft.), to which there are two paths, the left one being shorter but steeper than the right. On the left there is a complete crater called the *Nid de la Poule*. Farther on, in front, is the *Puy du Petit-Suchet* (3950 ft.), and to the left the *Grand-Suchet* (4070 ft.). Passing to the right of the former, we may reach the *Puy de Pariou* (3970 ft.) in about 2 hrs. from the top of the Puy de Dôme. It has a crater over 100 ft. in diameter and about 300 ft. in depth, and a *Cheire* or lava-stream on the side next Clermont. The *Puy de Côme* (4150 ft.), the second to the W., has a double crater; on the *Puy de Cliverson* (3965 ft.), between the two, are curious grottoes, especially on the S. side (torch or candle required). The descent is made to the N.E. to the road to Pontgibaud, which joins the Tulle road at *La Baraque* (p. 219), about 2½ M. from the foot of the Puy de Pariou. It skirts the lava-stream of that mountain.

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FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND TO MONT-ROGNON AND THE PLATEAU DE GERGOVIE, 4 and 6 M., 4-5 hrs. walk there and back; carriage about 15 fr. We follow the Bordeaux road, by the Rue Gonod, to the S. of the Place de Jaude (Pl. A. B. 5, 6). This road, bordered by trees, leads through fine orchards and vineyards. A short-cut for pedestrians diverges to the

right at the first bend, rejoining the road  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. farther on, to the right of *Beaumont*. Another short-cut, to the left, may be made from the next curve, leading direct to *Ceyrat*, another large village nearly 2 M. from Beaumont, at the foot of the *Puy du Mont-Rognon* (1980 ft.; fine views). The top of this mountain, which, like all the neighbouring puyas, is of volcanic formation, is reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by a steep ascent to the left. The *Castle*, on the summit, built about 1160, has been in ruins since 1634.

The *Plateau de Gergovie* (2440 ft.) lies about 2 M. to the E. of Mont-Rognon. It is reached either by a direct footpath or by a longer carriage-road, passing *Clémensat* and the *Gorges d'Opme* to the S. This basaltic plateau, which measures about 1600 yds. by 650 yds., is the site of the Gallic town of *Gergovia*, which Cæsar besieged after occupying Bourges, and where he was defeated in 52 A.D. by the famous Vercingetorix. After the submission of the Gauls Augustus tried to efface the memory of this defeat by transporting the inhabitants to Nemetum, now Clermont, which he loaded with his favours, whilst Gergovia was suffered to fall into ruin. The present scanty remains consist of heaps of stones lying by the sides of the roads which cross the fields, and which are said to indicate the course of the streets of the town. Excavations have from time to time been undertaken, with abundant results, especially on the E. side. The view from the plateau is still more extensive than from Montrognon. The shortest route for returning descends to the E. to the *Issoire* road, which the pedestrian may join by a path to the N. at (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aubière*, a place of 3248 inhab., about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Clermont.

From CLERMONT-FERRAND TO LA BOURBOULE AND LE MONT DORE.  
*A. By Railway*, 47 M., in 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). To (39 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Laqueuille* and thence by branch-railway, see p. 249 and below — *B. By Road*. To Le Mont Dore, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage for 4 pers. 45 fr.; excursion-car of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 214) to the (9 M.) *Lac d'Aydat* (5 fr.). — We follow the Mont-Rognon route (see above) to (33 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Ceyrat* (see above), then ascend in zigzags, and beyond (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Saulzet* proceed to the W., passing several hamlets. To the right appears the chain of the *Monts Dône* (p. 218). Beyond a tunnel we cross the *Chèvre du Puy de la Vache*, a stream of lava which extends to the S. to the *Lac d'Aydat* (2710 ft.), a picturesque lake situated about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left of the main road. — At (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Randan* (3160 ft.; inn), a village with the château of the late Comte de Montlosier (1751-1838), a benefactor of the country, our route leaves the main road and thence runs to the S., skirting various 'puys'. Beyond (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Espinasse* we descend, then ascend past the *Roche Sanadoire* (p. 226) to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Lac de Guéry* (p. 226), whence we descend to (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Le Mont Dore (p. 222), which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. by rail from *La Bourboule* (see below).

## 34. La Bourboule. Le Mont Dore, and its Environs.

### I. La Bourboule.

These points are most conveniently reached via the short branch railway from *Laqueuille* (p. 249), which is a station on the railway from Clermont-Ferrand to Brive and is also reached from *Montluçon* (p. 241) via *Eygurandes-Merlines* (p. 242). They may also be reached from Clermont-Ferrand by road (see above). — *From Paris to La Bourboule and Le Mont Dore*, via Orléans and *Montluçon*, 282 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., RAILWAY in 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 51 fr. 5, 34 fr. 50, 22 fr. 50 c.).

**La Bourboule.** — **Hotels.** Most of the hotels are new and comfortable, but it is advisable to ascertain the charges beforehand. HÔTEL DES ILES-BRITANNIQUES, pens. 11-19 fr.; DE LA MÉTROPOLE, R. 3-8, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20, omn. 1 fr.; GRAND, R. 4-8, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 14-20, omn. 1 fr.; PALACE HOTEL and VILLA MÉDICIS, R. 5-12, pens. 12-20, omn. 1 fr.; GR. HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS; DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT; COSMOPOLITAIN, R. 3-7, pens. 9-14 fr.; DE PARIS, all of the first class; BRISTOL, 9-15 fr.; SPLENDID-HOTEL

**BEAUSÉJOUR** ET DU CASINO; DE FRANCE, less pretentious; DE LONDRES, from 8 fr.; DU PARC, pens. 9½-15 fr.; RICHELIEU; DU GLOBE ET DES BAINS; DE L'UNIVERS; D'ALGER ET DES DEUX MONDES, R. 3-10, pens. 8-15 fr.; DE LA BOURBOULE, DE LA POSTE, DE RUSSIE, DU LOUVRE ET DU HELDER, R. 4-15, pens. 9-15 fr.; DES AMBASSADEURS, from 9 fr.; CONTINENTAL, 10-16 fr.; DES SOURCES, from 7 fr.; DES ANGLAIS; DE VENISE, from 7 fr.; BELLEVUE, second-class. Numerous Villas and Furnished Houses.

**Cafés**, in the parks; *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; *Café Francais*, opposite the chief Establishment.

**Thermal Establishments.** Drinking, 8-12 fr. per season. Baths 1 fr. 30 c.-5 fr. according to class, establishment, and season; douche 1-3 fr.

**Carriages** dear, bargaining desirable. *Public Conveyance* to Le Mont Dore, 1-1½ fr. — *Saddle-horses*, 6-10 fr. per day; *Donkeys*, 1½-1 fr. per hr. — *Electric Launch*, 25 c. each person. — *Rowing Boats*, from 1 fr. per hour.

**Casinos.** *Casino Chardon*, Parc Chardon; *Casino des Thermes*, Parc de Fenestre. Subscription 2 fr. per day, 15 fr. per week, 40 fr. for three weeks. — *Théâtre des Thermes*, 2-3 fr.

*La Bourboule* (2790 ft.), formerly an insignificant hamlet, had 1996 inhab. in 1896, and is rapidly developing into a small town, owing to the growing popularity of its thermal mineral springs, which attract about 7000 visitors annually. There are three thermal establishments and two casinos. The chief springs, rising on the *Rocher de la Bourboule*, a height above the town, are the *Source Choussy* and the *Source Perrière*, with a temperature of 60° Fahr., used in cases of anaemia, rheumatism, lymphatic affections, diseases of the skin and the respiratory organs, diabetes, and intermittent fevers. La Bourboule has the character of a health-resort for families and children, though complaints are made of its expensiveness.

**EXCURSIONS.** The excursions from La Bourboule are practically the same as those from Le Mont Dore. — The *Mont Dore Road* (4½ M.; carr., see above) ascends the right bank of the Dordogne. Cross-roads, see p. 225. About halfway are the *Cascades de la Vernière* and *du Plat-à-Barbe*, often visited from La Bourboule. The former is visible from the road (p. 225). They may also be reached viâ the right bank.

The *Roche Vendéix* (3845 ft.; fine view) is nearer to La Bourboule than to Le Mont Dore. It lies about 2 M. to the S.E. of the former, viâ the valley of the *Fenestre*, beyond the park of that name. — At *Pregnoux*, farther to the N., obsidian is found. — A route descends on the S. to (5 M.) Le Mont Dore. — About 5½ M. to the S.W. lies the little town of *Latour d'Auvergne* (hotels).

The heights to the E., in the direction of the valley, are the *Puy Gros* and the *Banne d'Ordenche* (p. 226). Nearer lies *Murat-le-Quaire*, a village presenting a most picturesque appearance.

## II. Le Mont Dore.

**Hotels** (comp. the remarks at p. 221). Near the Bath Establishments: HÔTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY, pens. 12-22 fr.; NOUVEL HÔTEL next the preceding, and HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, same proprietor, pens. 12-18 fr.; DE PARIS, DU PARC (same proprietor), 10-18 fr.; DE FRANCE ET DE L'UNIVERS; RAMADE AÎNÉ, from 8 fr.; DES BAINS ET DE LYON, 8-14 fr.; GR. HÔT. BARDET, 10-16 fr.; BEAU-SITE; DE LONDRES, from 8 fr.; DE LA PAIX; GR. HÔT. DES ETRANGERS, R. 4-6, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr. — BRUGIÈRE AÎNÉ, small; BARADUC-LAUDOUZE; DES THERMES; DES SOURCES, moderate. — Numerous Furnished Houses and Villas.

**Cafés.** *Du Casino*, *du Pont*, *de la Rotonde*, all near the Promenade, on the left bank; *de Paris*, higher up, on the banks of the Dordogne.

**Thermal Establishment.** Drinking and gargling, 12 fr. for 20 days; baths  $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 fr.; in the common basin, free (except in July); douches  $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 fr.; baths with douches 3 and 5 fr.; porters (see below) 40 and 50 c., there and back 75 c. and 1 fr. The tariff and a list of *Physicians* are exhibited in the Establishment.

**Carriages,** generally dear, about 20 fr. per day (bargaining necessary).

— *Horses and Donkeys*, 3-6 fr. per day; no tariff.

**Guides,** scarcely required for the ordinary excursions, with the details given below; 3-10 fr. for half-a-day, 5-12 fr. per day

**Cable Railway (Funiculaire)** up the Capucin (p. 225), from the Pont Meynadier (3510 ft.) to the Salon (4084 ft.), 560 yds. in length. Fares before 10.30 a. m., up 80 c. (2nd cl.), down 35 c., return-ticket 1 fr.; after 11.30 a. m., up  $1\frac{1}{4}$  or 1 fr., down  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., return-ticket  $1\frac{3}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.

**Casino.** Admission per day 1 fr.; subscription for 20 days 15 fr., including chairs in the park; theatre  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.

**Post and Telegraph Office,** Rue Favart, at the corner of the Issoire road.

*English Church Service* in summer.

**Le Mont Dore** (3440 ft.), a little town of 1866 inhab., on the *Dordogne*, which rises a few miles higher up, lies in a beautiful valley surrounded on three sides by the loftiest heights of the Monts Dore (p. 224). To the charm of situation it adds the advantages afforded by very important mineral waters, which have been known from the days of the Romans and at present attract about 6000 invalids annually. They are used both for drinking and bathing in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, chlorosis, and other ailments.

The *Thermal Establishment*, in the Place, was partly rebuilt in 1893, and is now an attractive and well-managed institution. Within may be seen fragments of Roman architecture and sculpture, discovered in rebuilding the Establishment in 1817 and later. Remains of a Roman Pantheon lingered till 1793 in the Place. The Establishment is built with its back against the *Montagne de l'Angle*, from which issue the mineral springs, and has an annexe to the N., containing the vapour-baths.

The springs are twelve in number: *Source Rigny* ( $109^{\circ}$  Fahr.), *Bertran's ou de la Madeleine* ( $113^{\circ}$ ), *Ramond* ( $108^{\circ}$ ), *Boyer* ( $113^{\circ}$ ), *Pigeon* ( $112^{\circ}$ ), *Nouvelle ou des Chanteurs* ( $116^{\circ}$ ), *Chazeral* ( $113^{\circ}$ ), *Boyer-Bertrand* ( $111^{\circ}$ ), *Panthéon* ( $111^{\circ}$ ), *Pavillon, Grand Bain* or *Bain St. Jean*, *César*, and *Caroline*, combined ( $113^{\circ}$ ), and *Ste. Marguerite* ( $59^{\circ}$ ). These yield together about 90,000 gallons of water daily. There are 'buvettes' for the *César*, *Ramond* (the most chalybeate), and *Bertrand* springs. The aerated water of the cold *Ste. Marguerite* spring has an agreeable taste. The Bath Establishment is open 4-10 a. m. and 2-5 p. m.; visitors may inspect it in the interval.

The treatment at Mont Dore is peculiar. It consists chiefly in very hot baths ( $104$ - $113^{\circ}$  Fahr.), douches, vapour-baths, inhalation of vapour, and equally hot foot-baths for the reaction. It requires the supervision of a specialist. The patients are frequently carried to and from the Establishment in litters or beds (porter, see above). A special flannel costume is worn. The season, nominally from June 1st to Oct. 1st, extends in reality only from June 15th to Sept. 15th, the climate at this altitude being severe, the more so from the fact that the valley is exposed to the N., and closed to the S. by the great wall of the Puy de Sancy.

### III. The Environs of Le Mont Dore.

A number of interesting excursions may be made from Le Mont Dore, most of them by carriage or on horses or donkeys (see p. 223).

To the Puy de Sancy via the valley,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., by a road and path practicable for horses to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. of the summit. We ascend the right bank of the Dordogne from the end of the main street, with the object of our excursion in front of us. After about 550 yards a path diverges to the left to the *Grande Cascade*, which is seen at a distance. It falls from a sheer rock of trachyte to a depth of more than 100 ft.

We may also proceed from the fall to the Puy de Sancy, or return past it, at the expense of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hr. extra. Ascending to it in 25 min., we find a flight of steps in the rock, with a hand-rail, leading in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the Plateau de Durbize. We next follow the route to the valley of Chaudefour (p. 223), and after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. turn to the right along the path to Les Crêtes (fine views), above the Roc de Cuzean (555 ft.) and the Pic de Cacalogne (5895 ft.), between the valley of Le Mont Dore, on the right, and the Vallée de Chaudefour, on the left. The latter may be visited from this side (p. 226). About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on we rejoin the path which ascends from the valley.

To the right of the valley rises first the *Pic du Capucin* (4800 ft.; see p. 225), which more or less resembles a head covered by a cowl; then the *Puy de Cliergue* (5470 ft.). Behind, opposite the Puy de Sancy, is the *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.). The carriage-road ends 7 M. from the village;  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is a bridge; and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther we keep straight on, avoiding the descent to the left. To our right lies the wild *Vallon de Lacour*, with its streamlet. After about 1 hr. we cross the *Dore* and then the *Dogne*, which descend from the Puy de Sancy and unite to form the *Dordogne*,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Le Mont Dore. The *Dore* descends in a cascade from the Puy, the summit of which is hidden by the black peaks bordering the *Gorge d'Enfer*, to the right. About 7 min. farther on the long *Cascade du Serpent* is seen among the trees, descending from the Puy de Cacalogne. Thence the ascent is continued by a fairly good zigzag path to the left over pastures to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sancy*, where we leave the horses (50 c.), and find refreshments in the season. Thence it is a short  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr's ascent to the top of the \**Puy de Sancy* (6185 ft.), the highest mountain in the centre of France. A geodetic signal and a broken cross mark the summit.

The "PANORAMA" is very grand and extensive, comprising to the N., the valley of the Dordogne and the *Monts Dore*, i. e. the mountains already named, several lower peaks to the right, farther away, the Puy Barbier (5670 ft.), Puy de Frigoux (5625 ft.), Puy de la Tache (5370 ft.), etc.; the Lac de Guéry, overlooked by the Roche Sanadoire (4225 ft.; p. 226); to the left, the Puy Gros (4860 ft.) and the Banne d'Ordenche (p. 226), and on the horizon the *Monts Dôme*; to the W., forests, pasture-lands, and smaller Puy's; to the S., near at hand, another Puy Gros (5920 ft.), the Puy Ferrand (see below), the Puy de Paillaret (5680 ft.) etc., the Lac Chouvet and the Lac de la Landie, a wide stretch of pasture, and the *Monts du Cantal*: to the E., the Lac Chambon, in the valley of Chaudefour, on this side of Murols (p. 226). — The view on this side is finer and more complete from the Puy Ferrand (6055 ft.), which may be reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Sancy.

This excursion may be agreeably prolonged by descending on the other side of the Puy de Sancy. In 3 hrs. we reach the hamlet of *Vassivières* (Hôt. Notre-Dame, D. 3½ fr.), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, with a church containing a black statue of the Virgin, which is transported to Besse for the winter. About 2½ M. farther on, to the right of the road, is the *Lac Pavin* ('pavens'; 3925 ft.; inn), an ancient crater half-filled with water, over ½ M. long and nearly as broad. Its precipitous banks, on which rises the *Puy de Montchalme* (4640 ft.), and the solitude which reigns all around have given rise to many weird traditions. About 2 M. hence lies *Besse* (Hôt. *Tournade-Malguy*, 9 fr. per day), a curious and very ancient little town, with remains of fortifications, including a 15th cent. beffry-tower. — The *Grottes de Jonas*, 5½ M. from Besse, are among the chief curiosities of Auvergne. They form an entire village, now abandoned, the dwellings being hollowed out of the volcanic rock. There are 64 of these abodes, at various elevations, connected with one another by winding staircases. The road leads on to *Coudes* (p. 211), 19 M. from Besse (omnibus). Another road, to the left, halfway between Besse and the grottoes, leads to (5½ M. from Besse) *Murols* (p. 226).

**To THE CAPUCIN.** The cable-railway (p. 223) ascends in 8 min. to the *Salon du Capucin* (4085 ft.), a forest-clearing, where refreshments are to be had in the season. Turning to the left, we skirt the **Pic du Capucin** (4800 ft.) in order to ascend it in 1½ hr. more on the W., the only accessible side. Riding is practicable to within 10 min. of the summit, which is bare and affords a fine view of the valley of the Dordogne, etc.

**To LA BOURBOULE.** This village may be reached by railway or by a road on the right bank of the Dordogne, but it is much more interesting to take the pedestrian route, in the valley to the left. In the latter case we cross the Dordogne, and turning to the right, follow the left bank until we are behind the hamlet of *Rigolet-Haut*; or we may take the shorter path which diverges to the left near the beginning of the road and ascends to Rigolet-Haut. Thence we descend straight to *Rigolet-Bas*, turn to the left, and follow the banks of the *Clergue* streamlet. About 1½ M. higher up is a saw-mill. Near the hamlet is the fine *Cascade du Plat-à-Barbe* (fee), so named from the shape of the ravine into which it falls from a height of 55 ft. The *Cascade de la Vernière* (fee), 10-15 min. lower down, is even finer, though only 25 ft. in height. In a wood to the right is a (1½ M.) clearing, much visited by pedestrians, called the *Salon de Mirabeau*, from the fact that Mirabeau-Tonneau, brother of the famous orator of the Revolution, made it a rendezvous of pleasure-parties when he visited Le Mont Dore in 1787. The path along the right bank of the streamlet leads to the Dordogne, on the other side of which, at the above-mentioned fork, the road to La Bourboule is joined. This point may also be reached by the left bank of the Dordogne.

**To THE N. OF THE VALLEY.** — About ½ M. from Mont Dore, on the road to Laqueuille, is the hamlet of *Queureuilh*, whence we ascend to the right, via the hamlet of *Prends-t'y-Garde*, to the *Cascade de Queureuilh* (100 ft.; fee), 400 yds. above the road to Murols (p. 226). About ¾ M. farther on in the valley, near a saw-mill, is the *Cascade*

*du Rossignolet*; and 1 M. farther (5 M. from Mont Dore) is the *Lac de Guéry* (4070 ft.), oval in shape, surrounded by pasture-lands and enlivened with a cascade. About 20 min. farther on are the *Roche Sanadoire* (4225 ft.; right) and the *Roche Tuilière* (4250 ft.; left), two masses of abrupt basaltic rock, composed of very curious columns. A fortress which formerly stood on the Roche Sanadoire has disappeared, after having been besieged for three weeks in the 14th cent., to dislodge a band of 400 English adventurers. — Hence we may proceed to the N. to (2 hrs.) Orcival (p. 249) and (2½ hrs.) Rochefort (p. 249).

The *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.) is ascended in 2 hrs. from Le Mont Dore or La Bourboule, by a path (guide-post) to the N. of the road, via the hamlets of *Legal* and *Tamboine*. Fine view from the top. — Thence a climb of ½ hr. brings us to the summit of the *Banne d'Ordanche* (4975 ft.), another fine point of view.

To MUROLS AND ST. NECTAIRE (Issoire), 12½ and 15½ M.; carriage-road. The road ascends to the right of the post-office and skirts the Plateau de l'Angle, whence there is a magnificent view of the valley and the mountains already mentioned. As we round the Rocher de l'Angle we see before us the valley of Guéry. We next cross the steamlet which forms on the right, at about 1½ M. from Le Mont Dore, the *Cascade du Saut-du-Loup* and ¼ M. lower down the *Cascade de Queueuilh* (p. 225). The road turns to the left and, ½ M. farther on, forks.

The road to the left leads to Clermont-Ferrand (comp. p. 221). Near the fork, to the left, by the side of a saw-mill, is the *Cascade du Rossignolet* (see above); ½ hr. farther on, to the right of the road, the *Cascade du Pré-du-Barbier*. About 1½ M. thence, 5 M. from Le Mont Dore, is the *Lac de Guéry* (see above).

The road to Murols and St. Nectaire crosses, about 2½ M. beyond the fork, the *Col de Dyanne* (4380 ft.), between the *Puy de la Tache* (5455 ft.), on the right, and the *Puy de la Croix-Morand* (4960 ft.), on the left. It descends, past the hamlet of *Dyanne* (4000 ft.), over a plateau, partly planted with pines, at the end of which we see Murols, its castle, and the *Lac Chambon*. To the right are the peaks of the Monts Dore. About 1½ M. beyond Dyanne a road leads to the left, saving about ¼ hr. and passing the hamlet of *Bressomileile*.

10 M. *Chambon* (2925 ft.), a village on the *Couse*, which descends to the S.W. of the Monts Dore. Bessac (p. 225) lies 6 M. from Chambon.

The *Couse* issues from the \**Valley of Chaudefour*, the upper part of which is extremely picturesque. From it we can easily join the paths to the *Puy de Sancy* (p. 224), 4-5 M. from Chambon.

About ¼ hr. farther on, the Murols road passes to the N. of the *Lac Chambon*, through which the *Couse* flows, and then skirts the base of the *Tartaret* (3155 ft.), a pine-clad volcanic cone.

12½ M. *Murols* (\**Hôtel Niérat*), a village famous for its \**Castle*, of the 13-15th centuries. The imposing ruins, perched on a mound to the left, attract attention from a distance. The château was once





an extensive and splendid manor-house, and its ruins are among the finest extant. One of its towers has been restored and commands a very fine view. The guide (in the village) expects a gratuity.

A road leads from Murols to (7½ M.) *Besse* (p. 225) viâ *Besolles*, before which a road diverges to the left to *Le Cheix* (p. 212), and *St. Victor-la-Rivière*. — Diligence from Murols to *Coudes* (Clermont-Ferrand), see p. 211.

The road now turns to the N.E. and enters the valley of the *Fredet*.

15½ M. **St. Nectaire**, a village on the *Fredet*, consisting of **ST. NECTAIRE-LE-BAS** (*Grand-Hôtel du Parc; des Thermes; de Paris; Boëtte-Mazuel*, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Madeuf*) and **ST. NECTAIRE-LE-HAUT** (*Hôtel du Mont Cornadore; de la Paix; de France*). St. Nectaire has about a dozen thermal mineral springs, and three thermal establishments: the *Bains Romains* and the *Bains Boëtte* in St. Nectaire-le-Bas, and the *Etablissement du Mont Cornadore*, the most important, in St. Nectaire-le-Haut. The Romanesque Church (11-12th cent.) is interesting and has lately been restored.

Interesting walks may be taken in the *Gorge of the Fredet*, both above and below St. Nectaire. — To the S. of St. Nectaire-le-Bas rises the *Puy d'Eraigne* (2935 ft.; fine view). — About 13/4 M. in the opposite direction is the pretty *\*Cascade des Granges*, near the village of that name, on the Couse; and 1½ M. to the E. are the stalactite *Grottes du Mont Cornadore*. — To the N.W. rises the *Puy de Châteauneuf* (3065 ft.), with some shapeless ruins, and nine grottoes near the top resembling the *Grottes de Jonas* (p. 225). — From St. Nectaire to *Coudes* (Clermont-Ferrand), see p. 211.

### 35. Lyons.

**Railway Stations.** There are seven passenger stations in Lyons, without counting those of the 'Ficelles' (p. 228), but the central station and the only one of importance to visitors is the **GARE DE PERRACHE** (Pl. C, 6; *Buffet*). The others are those of *Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), on the Paris and Dijon Line (R. 30); the *Gare de Genève ou des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3), on the Geneva line (p. 240); the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse ou des Douves* (Pl. D, 2; Ficelle de Sathonay), for Bourg and beyond it, viâ La Dombe (p. 283); *St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3), for the Montbrison line (p. 240); *St. Just* (Pl. C, 4; Ficelle de Fourvière), for the Mornant and Vaugneray line; *Gare de l'Est* (Pl. G, 5), for the St. Genix-d'Aoste line (p. 240). — For departures from Lyons, see p. 240. At the Perrache station the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains, but as a rule they are as expensive as cabs, for a party even dearer.

**Hotels.** In the town: \***GRAND-HÔTEL DE LYON** (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue de la République 16, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; \***GR. HÔT. DE BELLECOUR** (Pl. c; D, 5), Place de Bellecour 20, with a café-restaurant (see p. 228); **GR. NOUVEL HÔTEL** (Pl. h; E, 4), Rue Grolée 11, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; **GR. HÔT. DE L'EUROPE** (Pl. d; D, 4), Rue Bellecour 1, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; **BAYARD** (Pl. s; D, 4), Rue Président Carnot 4, with restaurant, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; **DE ROME** (Pl. p; C, D, 5), Rue de Peyrat 4; **GR. HÔT. DES BEAUX-ARTS** (Pl. f; D, 4), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 75, B. from 3, D. 4 fr.; \***GR. HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS** (Pl. g; D, 4), Rue Stella 5, pens. 6-10 fr.; **GR. HÔT. DU GLOBE** (Pl. e; D, 4), Rue Gasparin 21; **DES ARCHERS** (Pl. o; D, 4), Rue des Archers 15, R. from 2½, B. ¾, D. 3 fr.; **HÔT. DE RUSSIE** (Pl. m; D, 4), Rue Gasparin 6, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; **HÔT. DE MILAN** (Pl. n; D, 3), Place des Terreaux 8, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; **DE PARIS ET DU NORD** (Pl. q; D, 3), Rue Platière 16.

Near the *Gare de Perrache*, but somewhat out of the way: **HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS** (Pl. i; D, 6), Cours du Midi 27; \***ANGLETERRE** (Pl. j; C, 6), Place Carnot 21, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; **HÔT. DE BORDEAUX ET DU**

PARC (Pl. k; C, 6), Cours du Midi, to the right of the exit from de station, R. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. DE NICE (Pl. r; D, 6), Cours du Midi 23, unpretending.

**Restaurants.** *Café Neuf*, Place Bellecour 7; *Morateur*, Rue Gentil 12; *Baptiste*, *Farge*, Place des Cordeliers; *Maison-Dorée*, Place Bellecour (music in the evening); *Maderni*, Rue de la République 19; *Grand Café*, Rue de la République 8; *du Helder*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 98, all first-class, with corresponding charges. *Grand Café-Restaurant Bellecour*, in the hotel of that name, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Café de la Paix*, Place Bellecour, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; *Eden Restaurant*, Place des Terreaux 8 (Hôt. de Milan), déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Many of the cafés and the large brasseries (see below) are also restaurants (déj. 2-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.). — *Bouillons Gailleton*, Place de la République 42 and Quai de la Pécherie 1; *Bouillon Montesquieu*, Place Carnot 25.

**Cafés.** *Maderni*, *Café Neuf*, *Maison-Dorée*, see above; *Grand Café Riche*, Place de la République; *C. de la Paix*, see above; *C. de l'Univers*, Place des Jacobins 9; *Anglais*, *C. du Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, Rue de la République 24 and 37; *C. de Madrid*, Place de la Comédie and Rue de la République 1.

**Brasseries.** *Brasserie du Tonneau*, Rue de la République 66, near the Place Bellecour; *Taverne Gruber*, Place des Terreaux 13; *Kléber*, Place de la Comédie 23; *Coq d'Or*, *Taverne de Lyon*, Rue de la République 77 and 50; *Brasserie Georges*, Cours du Midi 28, near the Perrache station, with a branch opposite (Hoffherr); *Thomassin*, Rue Thomassin; *Etoile*, Cours Gambetta 1.

**Cabs.** With seats for 2 or 3 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; with seats for 4 persons, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; 50 c. extra between midnight and 6 a. m. — Luggage, 25 c. each trunk, 75 c. for 3 or more.

**Electric Tramways.** a. FROM THE PLACE BELLECOUR (Pl. D, 5). 1. To *Monchat* (Pl. G, 6). 2. To the *Bon-Coin* (Villeurbanne; Pl. G, 5). 3. To *Vénissieux* (Pl. G, 8), all these viâ La Guillotière (p. 238). 4. To the *Pont d'Ecully* (Pl. A, 2). 5. To the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), these two by the right bank of the Saône. — b. FROM THE PLACE DES CORDELIERS (Pl. D, E, 4). 6. To *Villeurbanne* (Pl. G, 3). 7. To the *Asile de Bron* (Pl. G, 5). 8. To *Monplaisir-la-Plaine* (Pl. G, 8), viâ Les Brotteaux and La Guillotière. — c. FROM THE GARE DE PERRACHE (Pl. C, 6). 9. To *Les Brotteaux*, *Gare de Genève* (Pl. G, 3), viâ the centre of the town. 10. To the *Parc de la Tête d'Or* (Pl. F, G, 1), by La Guillotière and Les Brotteaux. 11. To *St. Clair* (Pl. E, 1), to the N., along the right bank of the Rhône. — 12. From the *Place du Pont* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1). — 13. From the *Place de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5) to *Oullins* and *St. Genis-Laval*, to the S. (Pl. C, 8), by the right bank of the Rhône. — 14. From the *Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *Monplaisir* (Pl. G, 6; margin). — 15. From the *Quai de la Pécherie* to *Collonges*, *Fontaines*, *Couzon*, and *Neuville-sur-Saône* (*l'Île Barbe*; p. 239). — 16. From the *Pont Mouton* (Pl. A, 2) to *Ecully*, *Champagne*, and *St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or*. — 17. From *St. Just* (Ficelle; Pl. B, 5) to *Ste. Foy*. — Usual fares: 1st cl. 20 c.; 2nd cl. (outside) 10 c.; beyond the octroi-limits 5 c., 10 c., or more, extra.

**Cable Tramways** (known as *Ficelles*). 1. From the *Avenue de l'Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *Fourvière* (Place de Fourvière, opposite the Basilica), every 5-10 min., fares 20 c., 10 c. (fares are paid at the top). — 2. From the *Avenue de l'Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Just*. This line joins the line to *Mornant* and *Vaugneray* (p. 240) at *St. Just*. To the left, close by, is the tramway for *Ste. Foy* (see above). — 3. From the *Place Sathonay* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Croix-Rousse* (p. 238) every 5 min., fare 10 c. This railway joins the Bourg-Sathonay line, which has booking-offices at the lower end for both passengers and luggage. — 4. From the *Place Croix-Pâquet* (Pl. D, 2) to the *Croix-Rousse*.

**Steamboats.** — On the Saône: The *Mouches* ply between Perrache (Pont du Midi; Pl. C, 6), *Vaise* (Pont Mouton; Pl. A, 2), and *St. Rambert* (*l'Île Barbe*); fare 10 c. on week-days, 15 c. on Sun. and holidays to *Vaise*, 25-30 c. all the way. The *Parisiens* ply, in summer, between Lyons (Quai St. Antoine; Pl. D, 4) and *Collonges* (p. 198), touching at *Vaise*, *L'Industrie*, *Roche-*

cardon (opposite the tower of La Belle-Allemande), La Caille, the Lycée-Cuire, l'Ile-Barbe, and Quai du Vernay (25, 50 c.); and proceed to Chalon-sur-Saône (p. 195) on Mon., Wed., and Friday. — On the Rhone: The *Gladateur* plies from the Quai de la Charité (Pl. D, E, 5) to (11-12 hrs., Avignon (p. 430) on Wed. and Sat., starting at 6 a. m. (fares 11½, 6½ fr.).

**Post Office.** The chief office is at the corner of the Place de la Charité and the Place Bellecour (Pl. D, 5). — **Telegraph Office**, open day and night, Rue de la Barre 7. — **Telephone**, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 25 and at the chief post and telegraph offices; to Paris 11½ fr. per 3 min., Marseilles 1 fr., St. Etienne 40 c., and so on.

**Theatres** (closed in summer). *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, E, 3), Place de la Comédie (prices 60 c. to 7 fr.); *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), Place des Célestins (60 c. to 4 fr.). — **Cafés-Concerts**. *Casino des Arts* (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la République 79; *Scala*, Rue Thomassin 20; *Folies-Bergère*, Avenue de Noailles 55. — **Circus** (Pl. F, 5), Avenue de Saxe 20bis. — **Théâtres de Guignol**, a kind of entertainment originating at Lyons, are to be found in the Place des Célestins (Pl. D, 4), in the Passage de l'Argue (leading from the Rue de la République to the Rue Centrale), and at Quai St. Antoine 30 (Pl. D, 4).

**Baths.** *De la Grotte*, Rue de la Charité 4; *de la Gare-de-Perrache*, Rue de la Charité 80; *Chantre*, Rue de la République 71; *Hammam Lyonnais*, Rue du Plat 29; *du Rhône*, Quai de Reitz and Quai de l'Hôpital.

**Bankers.** *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue de la République 18.

**American Consul**, J. E. Covert, Quai St. Clair 7; vice-consul, *Thos. N. Browne*. — **British Vice-Consul**, W. L. Knott, Quai de Retz 9.

**English Church (Holy Trinity)**, Quai de l'Est 4 (Pl. E, 2); service at 10.30 and 8.30; chaplain, Rev. H. Lister.

**Chief Attractions.** Place Carnot and Place Bellecour (p. 230), *Notre Dame de Fourvière* (p. 231), *Cathedral of St. Jean* (p. 232), *Hôtel de Ville* (p. 233), *Palais des Arts* (p. 233), *Exchange* (p. 238) and the *Musée Historique des Tissus* (p. 238), *Parc de la Tête d'Or* (p. 239).

Lyons (550-1015 ft.), the ancient *Lugdunum*, formerly the capital of the *Lyonnais*, and now of the department of the *Rhone*, with 453,155 inhab., is the third city of France, and the second in industrial importance, silk being its great staple commodity. It is also a fortress of the first class, an archiepiscopal see, the headquarters of the 14th corps d'armée, and the seat of an 'université' (established in its present form in 1896). Its importance is due to its magnificent situation at the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, flanked by 6 M. of fine quays, and on the slopes of hills which are crowned by fortifications.

Lyons was founded by the Greeks in B. C. 560, but its importance dates only from B. C. 41, when the consul L. Munatius Plancus commenced some considerable constructions under orders from the Roman Senate. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul and Claudius gave it the rank of Roman colony (see p. 235). The Roman town occupied the slope on the right bank of the Saône, now known as *Fourvière*, from the Latin *Forum Vetus*, constructed by Trajan. Christianity was first preached by St. Pothinus in the 2nd century. After the invasion of the barbarians, Lyons was abandoned by the emperors, and underwent many changes of masters, until it gave itself up to the King of France in 1273. It was again hardly tried by the Italian and Religious wars. Attached to the ancient régime, Lyons revolted against the Convention, was besieged for two months in 1793, and condemned to demolition. To accomplish this as quickly as possible, Collot d'Herbois, the actor, made use of gunpowder and grape-shot, but fortunately was prevented by the fall of Robespierre from completing his work of destruction and carnage. Lyons rose again from its ruins under Napoleon I., and an unparalleled period of almost uninterrupted prosperity began, during which it has become one of the

handsomest of modern cities. Lyons manufactures annually silk and other goods to the value of about 16,000,000*l.*, and it is said that one-half of the world's supply of silk passes through its warehouses. Its breweries enjoy a considerable reputation. — Lyons was the birthplace of the Emperors Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla, and Geta, of St. Irenæus, Sidonius Apollinaris, St. Ambrose, Philibert Delorme, Barrême, Coyzevox, Nicholas and Guillaume Coustou, Jussieu, Suchet, Ampère, Jacquard, Flandrin, Meissonier, and Puvis de Chavannes.

Lyons is divided by the Rhone and the Saône into three distinct parts: *viz.* the town proper, on the tongue of land between the two rivers, including the old suburb of *La Croix-Rousse* (p. 238) on the hill above; the quarter on the right bank of the Saône, including *Fourvière* and *Vaise*; and the quarter on the left bank of the Rhone, with *La Guillotière* (p. 238) and *Les Brotteaux* (p. 239).

The *Perrache* quarter, in which is the principal railway-station (Pl. C, 6), owes its name to the sculptor Perrache, who, about 1770, removed farther to the S. the confluence of the two rivers which formerly met to the E. of where the station now stands. In front of the station, extending from one river to the other, is the broad *Cours du Midi* (Pont du Midi, see p. 238).

The **Place Carnot** (Pl. C, 6), beyond the *Cours*, is embellished with a *Monument of the Republic* (1890). A bronze figure of the Republic, by *Paynot*, rises from a lofty pedestal surrounded by groups representing Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Thence we follow the Rue Victor Hugo, crossing the Place Ampère (with a statue of the physicist *Ampère*; 1775-1836), to the Place Bellecour in the centre of the town. Behind the Place Ampère is the —

**Church of St. Martin d'Ainay** (Pl. C, 5), founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the Romanesque style in the 10th and 11th cent., and afterwards altered. The façade, which is ornamented with lozenge-shaped inlaid work, contains three doorways with pointed arches, and a square tower with four acroteria at the base of the spire. There is also a very low square central tower, which is supported by four large ancient columns.

The nave and inner aisles are vaulted and supported by columns; the outer aisles were added in the 12th or 13th century. The apses are decorated with paintings of Christ and various saints on a gold ground, by *Hipp. Flandrin*. In the floor of the choir is a mosaic of the time of Pascal II. (1099-1118); the high-altar in gilt bronze and the fine mosaic on which it stands are both modern. In the chapel of the Virgin, to the right, are a carved altar by *Fabisch* and a Virgin by *Bonnassieux*. At the beginning of the aisle on the left is a fine doorway belonging to the oldest church (6th cent.).

The **Place Bellecour** (Pl. D, 5), the fashionable promenade of the town, is embellished with an equestrian *Statue of Louis XIV.*, by Lemot (1775-1827). A military band plays here every evening in fine weather (adm. to the enclosure, 50 c.). The large buildings on the W. and E. sides are the Registry Office and Central Post Office.

At No. 12 Rue Sala, near this Place, is the small *Musée de la Propagation de la Foi*, containing objects sent home by missionaries (open free daily, 9-11 and 1-4; on Sun. and holidays, 12-3). Catalogue.

Next to the Post Office are the *Church* and *Hospice de la Charité* (1217 beds), founded by Kléberger, known as 'le bon Allemand', and erected early in the 17th century.

At the N.E. corner of the Place begin two magnificent modern streets, the *Rue de la République*, leading to the Place de la Comédie, and the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, extending to the Place des Terreaux (p. 233).

If the weather is clear, which unfortunately is not always the case in Lyons, we turn to the left by the Rue de Bellecour, in order to enjoy the view from Fourvière, and in passing we glance at the lively and picturesque banks of the *Saône*. The winding course of this river is crossed by 13 bridges, to which a huge railway-viaduct is about to be added. The Rhone is spanned by 9 bridges (comp. pp. 238, 239). The church on the right is the Cathedral (see p. 232). At the end of the Avenue de l'Archevêché, beyond the *Pont de Tilsitt* (Pl. C, D, 4), is the unpretending *Gare de St. Just*, for the *Ficelles* of Fourvière and St. Just (see p. 228). If we proceed by train we save time and avoid a fatiguing ascent (for other routes, see p. 232). The *Fourvière Hill*, which is bounded on the N. and E. by the *Saône*, is formed by a spur of granite on which a moraine has been deposited to a depth of 120 ft.

The \***Church of Notre-Dame de Fourvière** (Pl. C, 4), although heavy and of doubtful taste, is remarkable for its originality, and presents a massive appearance when viewed from a distance. The style is a modernized Byzantine, by Bossan (d. 1888). The church, begun in consequence of a vow made by the clergy of Lyons during the war of 1870-71, was consecrated in 1896. The apse, on the side towards the town, with a semicircular gallery (from which a blessing is pronounced upon the town annually on Sept. 8th), is flanked by polygonal towers, each terminating in a sort of crown. Instead of buttresses there are four square half-towers, and on each side of the W. front are towers as at the apse. The façade also has a rich portico with four granite monolithic columns, 27 ft. high, supporting a kind of frieze by Dufraigne (relating to the plague of 1643 and the war of 1870). An opening in the platform leads direct to the crypt, dedicated to St Joseph, which extends below the whole building and is decorated with mosaics. The \**Interior*, which has bluish-grey marble columns in the nave and red marble columns in the choir, is gorgeously decorated with mosaics, painting, and gilding.

We may ascend the tower (160 ft. high; 316 steps) to the left of the choir, where there is a disk indicating the chief objects in view (50 c. each person). In clear weather the \*PANORAMA is superb, extending over more than 120 M. and embracing, besides the whole town and its environs, to the E. the Alps as far as Mont Blanc, 96 M. distant as the crow flies, in the direction of the right-hand corner of the Place Bellecour, to the S.E. the Alps of Dauphiné, to the S. the Cévennes, and to the W. the mountains of Auvergne.

The *Chapelle de Notre-Dame de Fourvière*, by the side of the new church, is a comparatively modern edifice, without architectural interest, but much frequented by pilgrims. It contains a black image of the Virgin, and its walls are entirely covered with votive offerings. From the top of the tower (25 c.) there is a fine view.

At the end of the Rue du Juge de Paix (Pl. B, 4) are some remains of a *Roman Aqueduct*; and in the Place de Choulangs (Pl. B, 5) are five *Roman Tombs* (1st cent. A. D.), which were discovered on the site of the St. Just station. — To the W. of the hill is the *Cemetery of Loyasse* (Pl. B, 4); to the S. the *Grand Séminaire*.

The shortest and most pleasant descent from *Notre-Dame de Fourvière* is by the *Passage du Rosaire* (5 c.), a winding and shady path bordered by 15 small monuments after Bossan with coloured high-reliefs by Fabisch, representing the mysteries of the Rosary. The path brings us out into the carriage-road, the 'Montée St. Barthélémy', on the other side of which a flight of 242 steps (the 'Montée des Chazeaux') leads directly to the cathedral.

The *Montée des Anges*, to the left (N.) of the church of *Fourvière*, leads past the *Tour Métallique* (Pl. C, 4), a miniature of the *Tour Eiffel* (view; adm. 50 c.), to the 'Montée des Carmes', by which we may descend to the *Pont de la Feuillée* (Pl. D, 3) and the *Place des Terreaux*.

The \***Cathedral of St. Jean** (Pl. C, 4), at the foot of the *Fourvière* hill, dates from the 12-15th cent. and is the most remarkable church in Lyons and one of the most interesting in France. The W. front has three doorways, the statues of which have been destroyed; above these are a gallery, a Flamboyant rosewindow, and two towers without spires completed at the end of the 15th century. There are two other towers at the ends of the transepts. The most remarkable part of the interior is the choir, the arches and windows of which present a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. The former is found also in the transepts.

The *Nave* is remarkable for its purity and elegance of outline, though the W. bays belong to the 15th cent. and differ somewhat from the rest, which are of the 14th. The windows, as well as those in the choir, contain magnificent glass of the 13th and 14th cent., and also fine modern glass. On the right is seen first a long low chapel belonging to the *Manécanterie*. Next is the \**Chapel of St. Louis* or the *Bourbon Chapel*, a magnificent work of the 15th cent., due to Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI. Among the works of art must be mentioned the modern marble statues of St. John and St. Stephen, and the archbishop's stall, also modern, after Bossan, in the choir; an astronomical clock of the 16-17th cent. (recently restored) in the left transept, which should be seen at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock; a copy of Domenichino's Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, in the 5th chapel on the left; and a modern marble pulpit after Chenavard, in the nave. The two processional crosses at the back of the high-altar have remained there since 1274, the date of the second Ecumenical Council of Lyons (the first having been held in 1245), as a sign of the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, an object which was only partially attained by the Council.

The \**Manécanterie* or *Choristers' Building* (Lat., *mane cantare*, to sing in the morning), to the right of the W. front of the cathedral, has a curious façade of the 11th cent. with inlaid work and arcading. It has unfortunately been mutilated and badly restored.

The Rue St. Jean, leading to the N. from the cathedral, contains several interesting old houses, and passes the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4), a heavy building of 1835.

The bridge close by brings us to the Quai des Célestins on the left bank, on which is the *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4). — A little to the left we reach the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. D, 4), embellished in 1880 with a charming marble \*Fountain, in the Renaissance style, by G. André, with statues of Delorme, Guill. Coustou, Audran, and Hippolyte Flandrin (all natives of Lyons), by Degeorge. — In the Rue Mercière and other streets in this quarter are numerous interesting old houses (16-17th cent.).

The Church of St. Nizier (Pl. D, 3) is the ancient cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., except the central portal, an addition of the 16th cent. by Phil. Delorme. The modern statues on the W. front are by Fabisch and Bonnasieux (Virgin). The fine spire of the S. tower is also modern. The interior contains some good modern works of art and stained-glass windows by Cl. Lavergne. The crypt under the choir dates from the 6th century.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, passing on the left the Palais St. Pierre or des Arts (see below), ends at the —

\*Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 3), a handsome edifice, built by Sim. Maupin of Lyons (1646-55), burnt in 1674, restored in 1702 by H. Mansard, and in 1853 by Desjardins. The principal façade, in the Place des Terreaux (see below), is richly decorated with a modern equestrian statue of Henri IV by Legendre-Héral, and sculptures by Fabisch, Bonnaire, and Bonnet. Behind rises the singular clock-tower to the height of 130 ft. The front facing the Place de la Comédie (p. 238), rebuilt by Mansard, is more elegant and less pretentious. The interior is also interesting. In the vestibule are colossal bronze statues of the Saône and Rhône, by N. and G. Coustou, formerly at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Bellecour.

The Place des Terreaux (Pl. D, 3), next in importance to the Place Bellecour, was constructed on the bed of an ancient Roman canal between the Rhône and the Saône and takes its name from the heaps of mould ('terreaux') that had to be removed.

It was here that in 1642 Cinq-Mars and De Thou were beheaded by Richelieu's orders on a charge of treason, and that in 1794 the guillotine was at work, until it was found to be too slow for the number of victims and grape-shot took its place.

The \*FONTAINE BARTHOLDI, erected here in 1892 and named after its sculptor, has a large leaden group representing the Rivers and the Springs on their way to the Ocean.

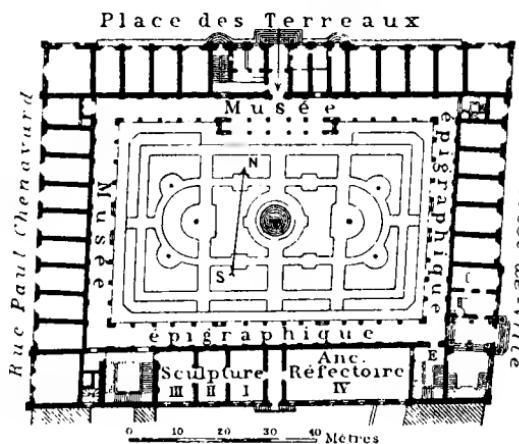
The Palais St. Pierre or des Arts (Pl. D, 3), on the S. side of the Place, is a huge building of the 18th cent., restored in 1879. It formerly belonged to the Dames Bénédictines, and their fine refectory has been preserved (see p. 234). In the centre is a pleasant public garden, surrounded by projecting colonnades, formerly the

cloisters. — The important \*Musées which the building contains, together with the School of Art and the Library, comprise a *Gallery of Paintings*, a *Sculpture Gallery*, a *Collection of Antiquities*, *Mediaeval*, and *Renaissance Objects*, a *Collection of Inscriptions*, and a *Natural History Collection*. The first three are open daily, except Mon., 9 to 4 or 5, the others on Sun. and Thurs., 11-4, or to strangers daily (fee). As it is difficult to see all in one visit, the visitor who has not much time is recommended to see first the pictures on the second floor, then the antiquities, etc. Catalogue (1899), 1 fr.

#### GROUND FLOOR.

In the Vestibule are reliefs representing Strength and Law, by *Didibot* from the monument of Napoleon I., formerly in the Place Perrache (p. 230).

The *Collection of Inscriptions* (*Musée Epigraphique*), in the former cloisters, contains ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculpture, stèles, sarcophagi, altars, terracotta vases, etc. Explanatory notices and translations are exhibited in frames on the opposite pillars. The collection of inscriptions, which all belong to the locality, is both in size and in importance the most valuable in France.



**Sculpture Gallery.** On the *Porticoes* are antique bas-reliefs and medallions of famous natives of Lyons. — In the *GARDEN* is a fountain, with a statue of Apollo, by *Viety*. Among the other bronze statues are works by *Delhomme*, *Cugnot*, *Duret*, *Courtet*, *Deschamps*, *Legendre-Héral*, and *Delorme*. — The *Gallery* is opposite the entrance, on the other side of the garden. — **VESTIBULE.** Ancient architectural fragments.

**Room I** (to the right). Mediaeval and Renaissance sculptures, architectural ornaments, reliefs, statues, etc. 8. Statue of a kneeling abbot (Burgundian work; 15th cent.); 4. Noah; 5. Bas-relief of a recumbent woman (14th cent.); 13. Painted relief in stone (Lyons work; 16th cent.); 15. Medallion of the Baron de Montal (16th cent.); 18, 19. Chimney-pieces (16th cent.); 20. Italian bust of St. Peter (12th cent.); \*25. *School of Donatello*, Children with musical instruments (terracotta; 15th cent.); 28. Venetian relief (15th cent.); 29. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of John the Baptist (15th cent.); 30. *Attributed to Rossellino* (15th cent.), Virgin and Child, in a rich frame. — **Room II.** 2. Græco-Phoenician mummy-shaped sarcophagus; Roman sarcophagi (the best No. 3 on the left, with a representation of the Triumph of Bacchus); cinerary urns; a Roman altar by the window; 1. Fragment of an archaic statue of Aphrodite from Marseilles (6th cent. B. C.). — **Room III.** Modern sculptures, by *Legendre-Héral*, *Fabisch*, *Delorme*, *Pradier*, *Delaplanche*, *Janson*, *Viety*, *Cortot*, *Chinard*, *Pallez*, *Schoenewerk*, *Polet*, etc. — **Room IV**, to the right of the vestibule, is the original Refectory of the Dames de

St. Pierre, remarkable for the lifesize reliefs by *Sim. Guillaume*, representing Saints and Biblical scenes, and the two large paintings at the ends by *P. L. Crétey*, Feeding of the Multitude and the Last Supper, all of the 17th century. It contains two ancient mosaics, and busts (labelled) of about 55 distinguished natives of Lyons. — The small door at the end, to the left, leads to staircase E (see Plan), ascending to the picture-gallery (see below).

## FIRST FLOOR.

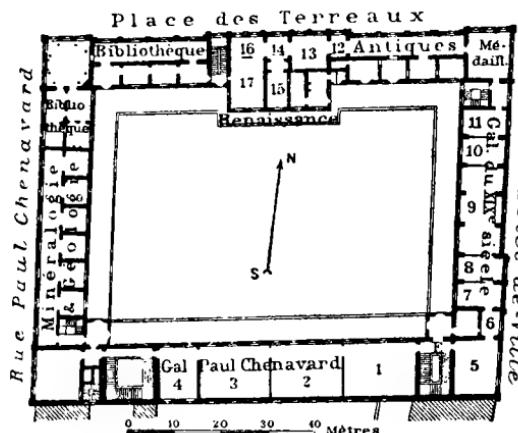
**Picture Gallery (Musée de Peinture).** — Staircase (Pl. E) at the end of the transverse gallery to the left of the entrance to the Palais. Room I (to the left). 98. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Exhumation of SS. Gervasius and Protasius; 47. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin; 28. *Giordano*, Rinaldo and Armida; 321. *Jouvenet*, Mary Magdalen; 381. *Le Sueur*, Martyrdom of SS. Gervasius and Protasius. On the floor, Roman mosaics, as in the three following rooms. — Rooms II-IV (Galerie Paul Chenavard). 255. *E. Charpentier*, Bonaparte crossing the St. Bernard. This gallery contains the CARTOONS designed by the Lyons artist *P. Chenavard* (d. 1895) for the Pantheon at Paris after the Revolution of February, but not executed owing to the restoration of the building to divine service. The designs (not all exhibited on the walls) illustrate the history of civilisation from the Creation to the French Revolution, and are distinguished by dignity of conception and clearness of composition. — At the end we retrace our steps to inspect the —

**GALERIE DU XIX<sup>E</sup> SIÈCLE**, i. e. the rooms to the right as we ascend the staircase. — Room V. 319. *F. Humbert*, Maternity; 263. Court, Flood; 13. *C. Caliari* (son of Paolo Veronese), Queen of Cyprus entering Venice in state; 289. *E. Dubufe*, Adoration of the angels. — Room VI. Paintings of little importance. — Room VII. Casts. — Room VIII. 272. *Daubigny*, Seapiece; 256. *Corot*, Landscape; 337. *Marihat*, Edge of a forest; 390. *Troyon*, Cattle; 288. *Drolling*, The Good Samaritan; 296. *Froment*, Omphale; 300. *Baron Gérard*, Corinna at the Cape of Misenum; 276. *Delacroix*, Odalisque; 276. *David*, Market-gardener (study). — Room IX. 274. *E. Delacroix*, Last moments of Marcus Aurelius; 254. *Charlet*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; 689. *Ricard*, Portrait; 356. *De Pinelli*, Exchange at Perugia in the 15th cent.; 302. *Gigoux*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha; 329. *J. Lefebvre*, Nymph and Bacchus; 363. *Prud'hon*, Woman and children; 373. *Riesener*, Toilet of Venus. In the centre is an antique mosaic. — Room X, to the left. 257, 258, 259, 391. Landscapes by *Corot*, *Courbet*, and *Van Marcke*; 313. *Guillaumet*, Evening-prayer in the Sahara; 316. *Henné*, Creole; 262. *Courbet*, Lovers. — Room IX. *De Vries*, *Maas*, *Momper*, etc., Landscapes; *Unknown Master*, Virgin and Child, with angels; 388. *Toepffer*, Restoration of public worship after the Revolution; 365. *Raoux*, Portrait; 154. *Ommeganck*, Horsepond; 37. *Piazzetta*, Cream-eaters; 88. *Brekelenkam*, Cobblers; 172. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 36. *Panini*, Ruins; 272. *Daguer-Bouveret*, Wedding-party at a photographer's; 140. *Mengs*, Cardinal Archinto.

\*Museum of Antiquities. This adjoins the preceding museum and has a separate staircase in the cloisters, to the left of the entrance. — **SALLE DES MEDAILLES.** Rich collection of medals; marble frieze representing anovetaurilia (sacrifices of a pig, sheep, and ox); masks, fragments of statues, etc. — **SALLE DES ANTIQUES.** \*Terracottas from Tanagra and Asia Minor; antique vases and glass; statuettes and Egyptian sarcophagi. The glass-cases contain golden ornaments, cameos, bronzes, mirrors, etc. 70. Portable brasier (foculus), from Vienne; 59. Bronze head of Juno; 49. Bronze statue of Jupiter. By the adjoining windows: 67, 66. Bronze heads of Domitian and Vespasian. — A small room to the left contains the \**Claudian Bronze Tablets*, found in 1528, and bearing a large part of the speech pronounced by the Emperor Claudius in approval of the demand made by Gallia Comata to have the right of sending members to the Roman Senate.

**Collection of Mediæval and Renaissance Objects.** — Room XII. Italian vases, statuettes, and bronze busts (16th cent.); French and Italian med-

allions and plaquettes (16-17th cent.); works in bronze and iron (15-16th cent.). 41. Byzantine bronze plaque (9th or 10th cent.); chests; weapons. — Room XIII. About 40 magnificent Limoges enamels, besides a triptych (No. 232) with 27 more; church ornaments and plate of the 15th and 16th cent.; Oriental and other weapons of the 14-18th cent.; locksmith's work of the 15-17th cent.; 16th cent. furniture. — Room XIV. 180-185. Swiss crystal (16th cent.); 65. Gothic candelabrum (15th cent.); furniture of the 16th century. — Room XV (to the left of Room XIV). Various mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, including two Italian



painted wooden statues (14th cent.), representing the Virgin and the Angel of the Annunciation; panels. — Room XVI. Furniture; door of carved wood of the 16th cent.; fine carved ivory (6th and 14-16th cent.). — Room XVII. Japanese, Moorish, Dutch, Italian, and French porcelain and pottery, including two large bowls of Palissy ware.

The MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY is on the other side of the main staircase, in the corner of the right wing, on the first and second floors. The first floor is devoted to mineralogy and geology, the second to zoology, anthropology, and paleontology.

The Library (open daily, except Sun., 10-3 and 6-9; Sat. 10-3) occupies the first floor between the collections of natural history and of antiquities. It numbers about 60,000 vols., and is especially rich in works on art, science, industry, and archæology. It contains also about 20,000 engravings and drawings. — The second floor on this side is occupied by the École des Beaux-Arts.

#### SECOND FLOOR.

**Picture Gallery (continued).** — At the top of the staircase are \*Paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes*: Sacred Grove of the Muses, Vision, Christian Inspiration.

\***GREAT GALLERY.** From left to right: 232. *Gérard David*, Tree of Jesse; 399. *French School* (16th cent.), *Guillaume de Montmorency*; 95. *B. Bruyn*, Portrait; 206-209. *German School* (16th cent.), Bearing of the Cross, Descent from the Cross, Trinity, Death of the Virgin; 108. After *Albert Durer*, Emperor Maximilian I. and his wife kneeling before the Virgin with the infant Jesus, etc., a copy with variations of an ex-voto painting at Prague (to the right is the artist, with an inscription); 229, 230. *Flemish School* (15th cent.), Death and Coronation of the Virgin; 64. *Ferrarese School* (16th cent.), St. Jerome; 207. *Early German School*, Descent from the Cross; 139. *School of Matsys*, *Ecce Homo*. — 20. *L. Carracci*, Baptism of Jesus; 29. After *Giotto*, The Navicella, an early copy with variations of the mosaic in the portico of St. Peter's at Rome; 22. *A. Carracci*, A canon; \*45. *Tintoretto*, Danaë; *Paolo Veronese*, 11. Bathsheba, 10. Finding of Moses; 12. After *P. Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 55. *Andrea del Sarto*, Abraham's Sacrifice (copy of the painting at Dresden); *Pe-*

*rugino*, \*58. The Ascension, one of the master's finest works, \*59. SS. Herculanus and James the Greater; 44. *Tintoretto*, Virgin and Child with saints; 35. *Palma Giovane*, Scourging of Christ; 231. After *Memling*, Virgin and Child; 34. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait; 24. *L. Costa*, Holy Family; 18. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, 226. *Italian School* (16th cent.), 233 (retouched) *H. Memling*, Portraits; 60. *Domenichino*, Angelica and Medora; 72. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 70. *Ribera*, Saint in ecstasy; 68. *Cano*, Descent from the Cross; 187. *Teniers the Younger*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 79. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 109. *Van Dyck*, Study of heads; 168. *Dutch School* (not *Terburg*), The message; \*159. *P. Potter*, Animals; 167. *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1618); 112. *P. Dubordien* (not *Van den Eeckhout*), Portrait (1650); 140. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), The brook; 120. *De Heem*, Fruit; 75. *Becks*, Portrait; *Jordaens*, 131. Adoration of the Magi, 130. Visitation; 103. *De Crayer*, St. Jerome. — 132. *Jordaens*, Mercury and Argus; 84. *F. Bol*, 144. *Van Mierevelt*, Portraits; \*166. *Rubens*, St. Francis, St. Dominic, and other saints preserving the world from the wrath of Christ; 156. *J. van Oost*, A young man receiving a note; 101. *J. B. de Champigne*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 143. *Mierevelt*, 100. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portraits; 178. *Seghers*, Flowers; 155. *Van Oost*, Old man; 190. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 195. *S. de Vos*, Portrait of the artist (copy); 113. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 119. *De Heem*, The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England; \*153. *Jan van Noortd*, Young nobleman; 136. *S. Koninck*, The young Tobias and his wife; 189. *Terburg*, Portrait; 114. *Joost van Geel*, Sea-piece; 97. *Cornelis Janssen van Ceulen*, Portrait; 128, 127. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 171. *J. van Ruysdael*, Norwegian scene; 77. *Berck-Heyde*, The Groote Markt at Haarlem; 179. *Snyders*, Dead game; 196, 197. *Cornelis van der Voort*, Joost Baeck and his wife; 117. *Fr. Hals* (?). The painter Stella, of Lyons; 129. *Dujardin*, Shepherd watching his flock; 200. *Weenix*, Flowers; 116. *J. van Hagen*, Forest-scene; 125. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 115. *J. van Goyen*, Hut by the sea; 320. *Jouvenet*, Expulsion of the money-changers; 15. *Canale*, Venice; 344, 343. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 376. *Rigaud*, P. Drevet, the engraver; 322. *Jouvenet*, St. Bruno; \*325. *Largillière*, Jean Thierry the sculptor; 340. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 349. *Le Nain*, Portrait; 250. *Lebrun*, Clemency of Louis XIV.; 245. *Bourdon*, Portraits; 395a. *S. Vouet*, Portrait of the artist; 298. *Claude Lorrain*, Sea-piece; 375, 374. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 306. *Greuze*, Lady bountiful; 339. *Mignard*, Portrait of the artist; 282. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit.

The GALERIE DES LYONNAIS, beside the preceding, contains paintings by native artists. — ROOM I: 632. *Rey*, Vienne in the Roman period; 438. *James Bertrand*, Conversion of St. Thaïs. — To the right is a room containing drawings and water-colours. — R. II: 476. *Chatigny*, Celebrated Lyonnese; 489. *Cornu*, Augustus granting a charter to Gaul; \*621. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Autumn. — R. III: 554. *Guindrand*, Landscape; 642. *St. Jean*, Emblems of the Eucharist; 455. *Bonnefond*, The wicked landlord; 572. *Janmot*, Meadow-flowers; 458. *Bonnefond*, Holy water; 599. *Orsel*, Adam and Eve with Abel; 643. *St. Jean*, Offering to the Virgin; 414. *Bail*, The village-band of Bois-le-Roi; 620. *Ponthus-Cinier*, The wood-cutters; 652. *Sicard*, On the Pont de Guillotière (p. 238); 617. *Poncet*, Flute-player. — 439. *Biard*, Sibyl; 595. *Montessuy*, Fête de Cervara in the Apennines; 459. *Bonnefond*, Jacquard; 585. *Loretet*, Mont Blanc; 498. *Dubuisson*, Canal horses; *Meissonier*, 594. Chenavard (p. 235), 593. General Championnet; 487. *Comte*, Henri de Guise swearing to avenge the murder of his father; 513. *Hippolyte Flandrin*, Dante in Hell; 515. *Paul Flandrin*, Brothers of mercy; 619. *Ponthus-Cinier*, Landscape.

The Church of St. Peter (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue Paul Chenavard, beside the Palais des Arts, dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of a Romanesque portal of the 9th.

A short distance to the N.W. of the Place des Terreaux is the PLACE SATTHONAY (Pl. D, 3), embellished with a bronze statue; by Foyatier, of Jacquard (1752-1834), inventor of the Jacquard loom. — A little farther on is the former Jardin des Plantes, now a square, and to the right are

the *Gares de la Croix-Rousse* (pp. 227, 228). — The uninteresting quarter of *La Croix-Rousse*, on the eminence to the N. of the town, is chiefly inhabited by workmen in the silk-factories, who are popularly known as *Canuts*.

To the E. of the Hôtel de Ville is the small *Place de la Comédie*, in front of the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. E, 3), with arcades occupied by shops.

We now enter the *Rue de la République*, which runs parallel with the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, from the Place de la Comédie to the Place Bellecour (p. 230). This street, constructed in 1855-56, is one of the handsomest in Lyons.

The **Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce** (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a striking Renaissance edifice, built in 1853-60 by *Dardel*. The square central court, in which members of the Bourse meet for business (11-12.30), is enclosed by two-storied colonnades. The painted ceiling is supported by 24 wooden caryatides, by *Bonnet*. The statues of the Elements and the Seasons under the arcades are by *Bonnassieux*, *Fabisch*, and *Roubaux*; those of the Present, Past, and Future on the clock are by *Bonnassieux*. — It was on leaving this Palais that President Carnot was assassinated in 1894.

On the second floor is the \***Musée Historique des Tissus**, open to the public on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 11 to 4, and to strangers on other days also (fee). The entrance is in the N. façade, in the Place de la Bourse. The museum, which has a special library, occupies 16 rooms or galleries, with specimens, models, etc., illustrative of the art of weaving in all countries and at all periods from antiquity to the present day. The room illustrating the Lyons silk-industry during the present century is particularly interesting.

The second façade of the Bourse fronts the Place des Cordeliers, in which rises the *Church of St. Bonaventura* (Pl. E, 4), of the 15th cent., with finely coloured windows, by Steinheil, Thibaud, Lorin, etc. — Behind the church passes the fine new Rue du Président Carnot, running from the Pont Lafayette (p. 239) to join the Rue de la République at the *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 4). In this Place rises a **Monument to President Carnot**, by *Gauquié* (1900).

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Turning to the left at the Place Bellecour (p. 230), we reach the right bank of the *Rhone*, which presents an imposing view with its broad quays and busy bridges. The nearest of the latter is the *Pont de la Guillotière* (Pl. E, 5), one of the oldest in Lyons, dating back to the 13th century.

It leads to the **PLACE RASPAIL**, with busts of *Raspail*, the democratic leader, and *Capt. Ed. Thiers*, who distinguished himself at Belfort in 1870-71. — Lower down is the **Pont du Midi** (Pl. D, 6), rebuilt in 1888-91. On the left bank, between these bridges, in the uninteresting quarter of *La Guillotière*, are the *Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie* (Pl. E, 6), the new *Faculté de Droit*, and the *Ecole de Santé Militaire*.

To our left, on the right bank, rises the huge *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4), originally founded in the 6th century. The present façade was designed by *Soufflot*. Above the portal are statues of King Childebert and his queen.

The *Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu* leads to the quarter of the left bank above La Guillotière (p. 238). The *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4), in the Cours de la Liberté, near the bridge, is a large and handsome Renaissance building, erected in 1880-90 from designs by A. Louvier. The principal part is occupied by assembly and reception rooms, richly decorated, but accessible by special permission only. At the sides and back are the prefect's apartments, the archives, and offices.

A little higher up, on the Quai de la Guillotière, is a handsome Protestant Church (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style, by G. André. Adjacent is a small place with a *Statue of Bern. de Jussieu* (1699-1777), by P. Aubert (1892). — We now recross the Rhône by the fine *Pont Lafayette* (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt in 1888-90. A little farther up, on the right bank, is the *Lycée* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Municipal Library*, of 100,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (open daily, except holidays, 10-4; entr., Rue Gentil 27). Among the most precious contents is a 6th cent. MS. of the first seven books of the Old Testament, part of which was found in 1895.

Beyond are the handsome *Pont Morand*, rebuilt in 1888-90, and the Grand Théâtre (p. 238). Close by is the *Place Tolozan* (Pl. E, 3), embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Suchet* (1772-1826). — In the neighbouring Place de la Croix-Pâquet is the new *Ficelle de la Croix-Rousse* (p. 228).

On the opposite bank of the Rhône is the fashionable modern quarter of *Les Brotteaux*, among the handsome edifices of which may be mentioned the *Church of St. Pothinus* (Pl. F, 3), the *Monument* (Pl. F, 3) to the victims of the siege of 1793, and the unfinished *Church of the Redemption* (Pl. E, F, 2).

The circular space in front of the entrance to the Parc de la Tête d'Or (Pl. E, 1) is embellished with the *Monument des Enfants du Rhône*, erected in memory of 1870-71. The sculptures are by *Pagny* (1887), the general design by *Coquet*.

The \**Parc de la Tête d'Or* (Pl. F, G, 1, 2), a fine park of 280 acres, including a lake, dates from 1856 and occupies a site once covered with marshes, but now protected from the destructive floods of the Rhône by an immense dike. On the E. bank of the lake stands a chalet-restaurant (Pl. H, 1). The portion of the park farthest from the river has been formed into *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens*. The hothouses contain fine collections of orchids, palms, and other exotics. The *Conservatoire Botanique*, containing the botanical collections of the Museum (p. 234), is open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-6. The railway to Geneva skirts the E. side of the park.

**Environs.** An agreeable excursion may be made by railway (p. 198), tramway (No. 15; p. 228), or, better still, by steamer on the Saône to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ile Barbe* (p. 198), on which are some remains of a convent and castle of the 11-15th centuries. Fêtes ('Vogues') are celebrated here on Easter Monday and Whit-Monday. The island is connected by a bridge with *St. Rambert*, on the right bank, which has a Romanesque church, recently restored.

Another interesting excursion may be made to the **Mont d'Or**, to the N., with its three principal summits, *Mont Ceindre* (1530 ft.), *Mont Houx* or *Montou* (2005 ft.), and *Mont Verdun* (2050 ft.), commanding fine views. The last two summits are, however, occupied by fortifications and inaccessible to the public. A tramway (No. 16, p. 228; fares 50, 25 c.) plies every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Pont Mouton (Pl. A, 2) to *St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or*. Thence *Mont Ceindre* (restaurant on the top) may be ascended in 40 minutes. We may return by train from Couzon (p. 198).

From Lyons to *Dijon* (and Paris), see R. 30; to *Avignon*, R. 64; to *Nîmes*, R. 62; to *Aix-les-Bains* and *Chambéry*, R. 48; to *Grenoble*, R. 55; to *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Bordeaux*, R. 36.

FROM LYONS TO MONTBRISON, 49 M., railway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3). —  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Charbonnières* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Hôtel des Bains*; *Cheval Blanc*; *Hôtel de la Jeune France*), a picturesquely situated village with a cold chalybeate spring and a casino, much frequented by the Lyonnais. —  $14\frac{1}{2}$  M. *L'Arbresle* is also a station on the line from Roanne to Lyons (see p. 204). — The line now ascends the valley of the *Brévenne*. — About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.E. of (16 M.) *Sain-Bel* is the village of *Savigny*, formerly celebrated for its abbey, of which few traces now remain. Much copper is produced in this district. — Beyond (31 M.) *Meys* we quit the valley of the *Brévenne*, and enter that of the *Anzieux*. — 37 M. *Bellegarde-St.-Galmier*,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  M. from St. Galmier (p. 204). —  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montrond*, see p. 204. We now cross the *Loire* and traverse a plain studded with ponds. — 49 M. *Montbrison*, see p. 246.

FROM LYONS TO TRÉVOUX, 16 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2) and beyond ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sathonay* reaches the bank of the *Sâone*.  $101\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neuville-sur-Sâone* (p. 198). — 16 M. *Trévoux*, see p. 197.

FROM LYONS TO MORNANT AND TO VAUGNERAY,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M., local railway starting from the *Gare St. Just* (p. 227). At (6 M.) *Craponne* it forks, the left branch proceeding to ( $21\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vaugneray* (1960 inhab.), the right branch to ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mornant* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*, etc.), a town with 2050 inhab., dominated by the lofty *Tour du Vingtaine*, a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications. A bridge here is one of the best-preserved arches of the ancient Roman aqueduct from the *Mont Pilat*. — *Ste. Catherine-sous-Rivière*, 6 M. to the W., is a good centre for excursions to the *Châtellard* (2635 ft.) and other points among the neighbouring mountains. The old feudal village of *Rivière*, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Ste. Catherine*, still retains its ancient castle.

FROM LYONS TO AOSTE-ST-GENIX (*St. Béron*),  $44\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 25 c.). — This local line, starting from its station in *La Guillotière* (Pl. G, 3), traverses a flat and uninteresting district to the S.E. of Lyons. —  $13\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Villeurbanne* ('Villa Urbana') is a kind of industrial suburb of Lyons, with 21,714 inhabitants. Near it begins the *Canal de Jonage*, constructed in 1894 to supply electric power to the manufactories of Lyons. — 11 M. *Pusignan*; 13 M. *Janneyrias*, both with ruined castles. We cross the *Bourbre*. — 20 M. *Crémieu* (*Hôtel Bouillet*), a decayed town with 1694 inhab., retains portions of its walls dating from the 14-15th centuries. — From ( $24\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Hilaire-de-Brens* a branch-line ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.) runs to *Jallieu*. — Near (26 M.) *Trept* (*Hôtel du Nord*) rises a mediæval château. Beyond ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Soleymieu-Sablonnière* diverges the line to *Ambérieu* and *Montalieu* (see p. 283). —  $44\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aoste-St-Genix* (*Hôtel Labilly*), officially styled *St. Genix-sur-Guiers*, is an industrial village with 1912 inhab., about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the town of *Aoste* (p. 284). — A tramway, crossing the *Guiers* at *Pont-de-Beauvoisin* (p. 348), connects *St. Genix* with *St. Béron* (p. 348).

FROM LYONS TO GENEVA, 104 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). Best views to the left. All the trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 227). There is also a special station for the Geneva traffic at *Les Brotteaux*, on the E., not far from the *Tête d'Or*.

Park (p. 239), whence the trains depart 20-25 min. later than from Perrache. — The trains, crossing the Rhône, skirt the S.E. side of the city. To the left we see the church of Fourvière and then recross the Rhône.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Clair*, the last of the Lyons stations, where slow trains only stop;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Miribel*, a manufacturing town of 3340 inhab., with a ruined castle. We now quit the Rhône and then stop at *St. Maurice-de-Beynost*.  $13$  M. *Beynost*;  $16$  M. *Montluel*, another small manufacturing town, with the remains of a very ancient castle;  $24$  M. *Maximeux*, a small town dominated by an 11th cent. castle (restored). About  $2$  M. farther on we cross the *Ain* to (29 M.) *Lement*. To the right is the château of *La Servette*. We now approach the Jura Alps and cross the *Albarine*. —  $32$  M. *Ambérieu* and thence to (104 M.) *Geneva*, see pp. 283-288.

### 36. From Lyons to Bordeaux.

#### a. Via Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges.

$388$  M. RAILWAY in 15- $15\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares about 70 fr. 65, 54 fr. 75, 31 fr. 15 c.). — The trains start from the Gare de Perrache.

*Lyons*, see p. 227. — To (95 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 30c; thence to (109 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gannat*, see p. 210. — Beyond Gannat the line ascends to the left, with a fine view to the right, then re-descends, threads three tunnels, and crosses two viaducts, the latter of which spans the *Sioule*. The district traversed is varied, with a succession of picturesque valleys and plateaux, more or less well-wooded. —  $115\frac{1}{2}$  M. (from Lyons) *St. Bonnet-de-Rochefort* has a fine 15th cent. château.

Branch to ( $71\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Chantelle*, see p. 203. This branch is continued in the opposite direction to ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ebreuil* (*Hôtel du Commerce; de la Poste*), picturesquely situated on the *Sioule*, with an ancient abbey-church. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Ebreuil is the *Château de Veaucé*.

To the right is the château of *Lignat*.  $122$  M. *Bellenaves*, with a château of the 16th cent. and a church, mainly Romanesque. —  $132$  M. *Lapeyrouse*.

A BRANCH LINE runs hence to ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Eloy* (4508 inhab.), with important coal-mines. An omnibus plies from St. Eloy to the ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) baths of *Châteauneuf* (p. 211), via *Menat* and *St. Gervais*. — Railway to *La Guerche* via *Villefranche-d'Allier*, see p. 198.

$143$  M. *Commentry* (*Hôtel du Bourbonnais*) is a modern town with 12,632 inhab., engaged in the large coal-mines and iron-works of the vicinity.

FROM *COMMENTRY* TO *MARCILLAT*,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in continuation of the line from *Varennes*, and to be prolonged to ( $71\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther to the W.) *Evaux* (p. 242). — *Marcillat* has a 15th cent. château.

Branch-line to *Moulins*, see p. 199; to *Varennes-sur-Allier*, see p. 203.

$145\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chamblet-Néris*. Omnibus to (3 M.) *Néris* (1 fr.), see p. 242. The line descends a picturesque valley, at first well-wooded but farther on flanked by bare and rocky heights.

$151\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montluçon* (*Buffet; Hôtel de France, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; Grand Cerf*), an industrial town with 35,095 inhab., is situated on the *Cher*. It contains an important mirror-factory, besides glass-works, large iron-works, etc., but is of little interest to tourists. The ancient *Castle* (15-16th cent.), which rises above the old town;

is better seen from a distance than from near at hand. It is now used as barracks. The *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly a convent, the cloisters being still recognizable. *Notre-Dame*, a much mutilated church of the 13-15th cent., contains some old paintings of interest.

About 5 M. to the S.E. is *Néris* (*Grand-Hôtel*, new; *Gr. Hôt. de Paris; Rochette; de la Promenade; Dumoulin*), to which an omnibus plies from the station of Chamblet (p. 241). The little town possesses thermal mineral springs (two bath-establishments), known to the Romans, who have left traces of a theatre and of a camp.

From *MONTLUÇON* to *BOURGES*, 69½ M., railway in 2·2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 50, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). This line descends the valley of the *Cher*. — 5 M. *Les Trillers*. From (14½ M.) *Vallon* a diligence plies to (7½ M.) *Le Hérisson* (*Hôt. de la Ville*). — 30½ M. **St. Amand-Mont-Rond** (*Poste*), a town of 8475 inhab., situated on the *Marmande*, between the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, has an interesting Transition church. On a hill a little higher up are the ruins of the *Château de Mont-Rond*, which was taken by the great Condé and dismantled in 1652, during the wars of the Fronde. From St. Amand-Mont-Rond to *La Guerche* (Nevers), see p. 198. — This line is continued to (21 M.) *Châteaumeillant* (p. 36) viâ (13 M.) *Le Châtelelet*, a small town with a ruined château.

About 2 M. to the S. of (35½ M.) *La Celle-Bruère* is the old *Abbey of Noirlac*, of the 12-15th cent., converted into a porcelain manufactory; and 4 M. to the N.E. is *Meillant*, with a magnificent Renaissance "Château" in the same style as the *Hôtel de Jacques Cœur* at Bourges.

44 M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Cher* (*Mouton*), a little town with a beautiful castle of the Renaissance and a fine modern Gothic church. — We cross the *Cher*. — 54½ M. *St. Florent*, a small town (3539 inhab.) on the *Cher*, with iron-mines and factories in the neighbourhood. Branch to *Issoudun*, see p. 33. — From (64 M.) *Marmagne* the direct Paris express continues due N., without entering Bourges. — 69½ M. *Bourges*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From *MONTLUÇON* to *AURILLAC*, 142 M., railway in 63/4-81/4 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50, 11 fr. 45 c.). This line is a continuation of that running from Bourges through the valley of the *Cher*. Best views to the left. — 14 M. *Budelière-Chambon*. The little village of *Chambon*, 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence 60 c.), possesses a pretty Romanesque and Transition church. We next cross the \**Viaduc de la Tardes*, 300 ft. high, spanning the picturesque gorge of an affluent of the *Cher*. — 17½ M. *Evaux-les-Bains* (*Hôt. de l'Établissement*, R. 2-3, pens. 6½, omn. 1½-¾ fr.; *de l'Europe; Lépine; de la Fontaine*), a town of 3210 inhab., lies 1¾ M. from the station and possesses thermal springs, which were known to the Romans. — Beyond (39 M.) *Létrade* the *Monts Dôme* appear more distinctly. At (58 M.) *Eygurande-Merlines* (p. 249) the line joins the railway from Limoges to Laqueuille (La Bourboule, p. 221) and Clermont-Ferrand (p. 249). — Our line runs hence to the S. through the valley of the *Chavanon*, an affluent of the *Dordogne*, passing several small stations. — 80 M. *Bort* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; des Messageries*), a picturesquely situated town with 3878 inhab., near which are the curious columnar basaltic formations known as the *Orgues de Bort*, and the *Saut de la Saule*, a fine cascade of the *Rhue*. From Bort a diligence plies to (20 M.) *Condat-en-Feniers* (*Valentin; Poste*), in connection with others thence to (17 M.) *Besse* (p. 225) and to (25 M.) *Neussargues* (p. 255). — 85½ M. *Saignes-Ydes* (hotels), the station for *Ydes* (hotels), a small watering-place with cold mineral springs. — The railway ascends round the W. extremity of the *Monts du Cantal*. — 103 M. *Mauriac* (2368 ft.; *Ecu de France; de l'Europe*), an ancient town (3523 inhab.), with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. — The railway soon begins to descend viâ (109½ M.) *Drugeac*, whence a diligence (1¼ fr.) plies to (8½ M.) the quaint little town of *Salers* (*Hôtel Serre*). — Beyond (112 M.) *Drignac-Ally* we descend to the valley of the *Maronne* and reach an interesting part of the line. — About 7 M. from (124 M.) *St. Ilide* lies *St.*

*Cernin* (hotel), on the *Doire*, with a Romanesque church (fine wood-carvings of the 15th cent.). — At (131 M.) *Mézace* we join the line from St. Denis-près-Martel (p. 93) to (142 M.) *Aurillac* (p. 256).

From Montluçon to *Châteauroux* and *Tours*, see pp. 35, 34.

Beyond Montluçon we cross the *Cher*. — From (169 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lavaufranche* a branch-line runs to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Champillet-Urciers* (p. 34). 185 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cressat*. We cross the *Creuse* by a viaduct 184 ft. in height. — 190 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Busseau-d'Ahun* (buffet).

FROM *BUSSEAU-D'AHUN* TO *FELLETIN*, 221 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 11/3 hr. This line ascends the valley of the *Creuse*. — 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aubusson* (*Hôtel de France*), with 6671 inhab., picturesquely situated, was the birthplace of Pierre d'Aubusson, grandmaster of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who distinguished himself by his successful defence of Rhodes against Mahomet II. in 1480. Aubusson is noted for its carpets, the manufacture of which occupies about 2000 hands. — 221 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Felletin* (*Hôtel Lozes*), with 3120 inhab., is also engaged in the carpet industry.

200 M. *Guéret* (*Buffet*, very plain; *Hôtel de la Paix*; *St. François*), with 7547 inhab., was the former capital of *La Marche*. The *Präfektur* incorporates a private mansion (15-16th cent.), erroneously said to have belonged to the Counts of *La Marche*. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Musée* of paintings, antiquities, and textile fabrics. — Branch-line to *St. Sébastien*, see p. 35.

205 M. *La Brionne*, 3 M. to the N.W. of which (diligence) is *St. Vaury*, with a church containing five beautiful bas-reliefs, in wood, of the Passion (15th cent.). — 215 M. *Vieilleville*.

A branch-line runs from Vieilleville to (121 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bourganeuf* (*Hôtel du Commerce*; *Boule d'Or*), an industrial town with 3524 inhab., manufacturing porcelain, hats, paper, etc. It contains the remains of a priory, including a *Tower* in which Zizim (d. 1495), brother of Bajazet II., was imprisoned for several years.

220 M. *Marsac*. Then a tunnel 600 yds. in length.

228 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (*Buffet*) and thence to *Limoges* and *Bordeaux*, see pp. 36 et seq.

### b. Via *St. Etienne*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, and *Tulle*. Northern Auvergne.

#### I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand.

121 M. RAILWAY in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares about 22 fr., 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*.

*Lyons*, see p. 227. — The train crosses and recrosses the *Saône*. Beyond a short tunnel *La Mulatière*, with 3420 inhab., appears on the right.

3 M. *Oullins*, a picturesquely situated town of 9085 inhab., with three old castles and numerous country-houses. Fine view of the Rhone to the left. The little towers seen here and there on the banks of the river are used for cable-ferries. — Several small stations are passed. Beyond (11 M.) *Le Sablon* a branch crosses the Rhone and joins the line on the left bank (p. 420).

13 M. *Givors-Canal* (buffet) is the junction for the line on the right bank (R. 62 b), under which we pass, after crossing the *Canal du Gier* or *de Givors*.

$13\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Givors** (*Hôtel de Provence*), an industrial town with 11,035 inhab., at the junction of the Rhône and the *Gier*. The whole of the irregular valley of the latter river, which our line now ascends, is a busy industrial region. Numerous tunnels.

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Rive-de-Gier** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Nord*), with 13,803 inhab., is situated on the *Gier* and the *Canal du Gier*. It has upwards of fifty coal-mines, noted glass-works, iron-works, and considerable silk-factories. Steam-tramway to Firminy (see below and p. 250).

Beyond (24 M.) **Lorette** (4224 inhab.) Mont Pilat (p. 245) appears at the head of a lateral valley.

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. **St. Chamond** (*Hôtel de la Poste; Lion d'Or*), with 14,463 inhab., has coal-mines, active manufactures of silk, ribbons, laces, and nails, iron-works, etc. An excursion may be made hence to Mont Pilat, which again becomes visible to the left a little farther on. Steam-tramway to Rive-de-Gier and St. Etienne.

32 M. **Terre-Noire**, with 4929 inhab., has iron-foundries and iron-furnaces. A tunnel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, now carries the line from the basin of the Rhône to that of the *Loire*.

36 M. **St. Etienne** (*Buffet*). — **Railway Stations:** 1. *Gare Centrale* or *de Châteaureux* (Pl. E, 5; buffet); 2. *Gare de la Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3), on the Roanne line; 3. *Gare du Clapier* (Pl. D, 2); 4. *Gare de Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3), both on the *Le Puy* line.

**Hotels.** *Du Nord* (Pl. a; D, 3, 4), Rue de la République 7, pens. 8 fr.; *DE FRANCE* (Pl. b; D, 3), Place Dorian 2; *DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue du Général Foy 9; *DES ARTS*, Rue Gambetta 11<sup>bis</sup> (Pl. C, 3); *DE LA POSTE*, Rue du Petit-St-Jacques 7; *DU CENTRE*, Rue Neuve 11, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6 fr. — **Cafés.** in the Place of the *Hôtel-de-Ville*.

**Cabs.** For two pers., per drive  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , per hr. 2 fr.; for four pers.,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; at night, after 11 p. m.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. more. — **Steam Tramways** from *La Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3) to *Bellevue* viâ the long street traversing the town from N. to S. (see p. 245); to *St. Chamond* in 1 hr. from the Place de l'*Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. D, 3); to *Firminy* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and to *La Digonnière*, from the Place *Bellevue*, to the S. of the town. — **Electric Tramways** from the *Place Dorian* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Rond Point* (Pl. A, 5) and to *La Rivière*, beyond *Bellevue*; from *Châteaureux* (Pl. E, 5) to *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3). — **Omnibuses** to the suburbs.

**Post & Telegraph Office** at the *Préfecture*, Rue de la *Préfecture*.

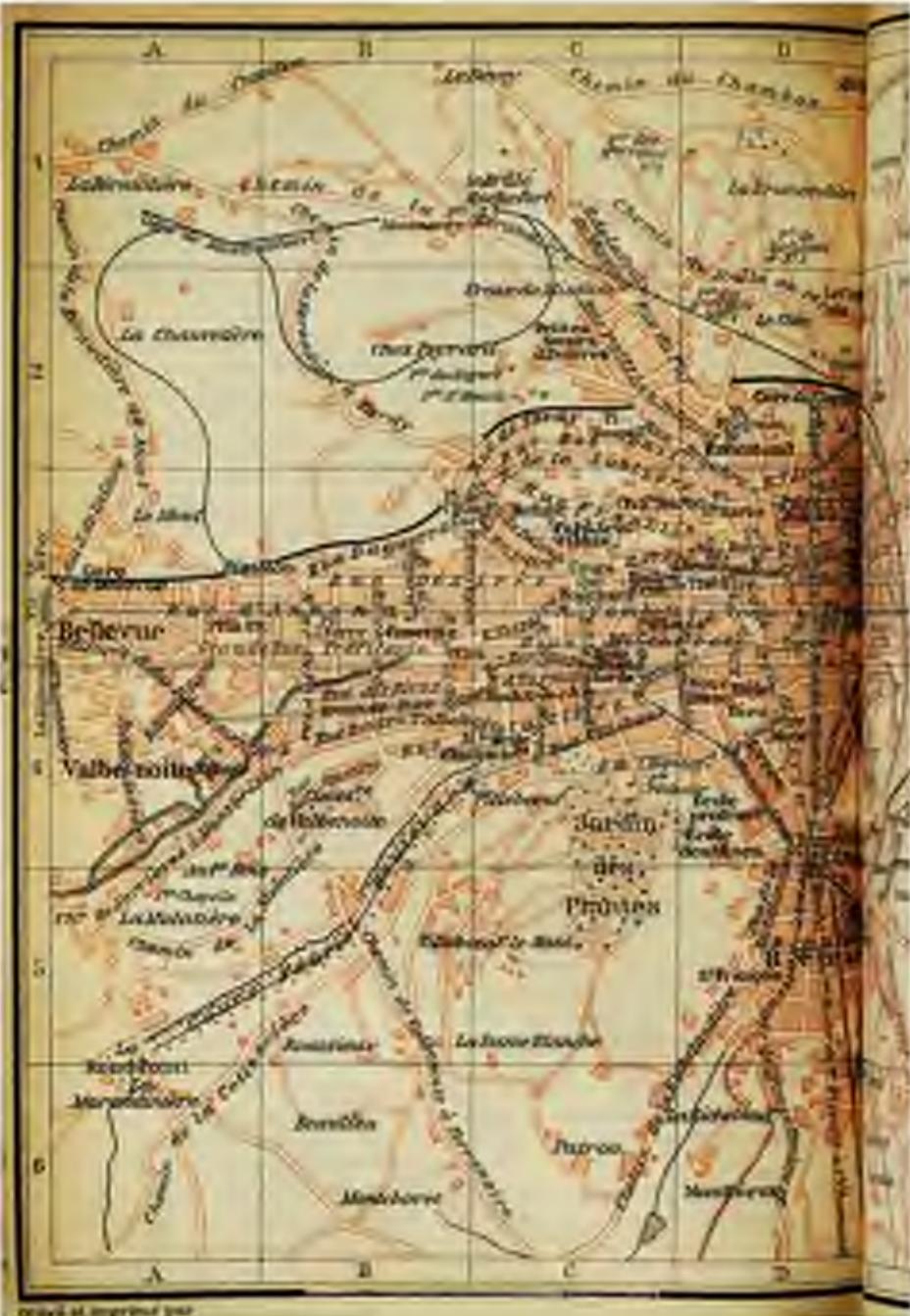
**GRAND THÉÂTRE** (Pl. D, 3), Place des Ursules. — **EDEN CONCERT**, Rue de la Croix 3.

**AMERICAN CONSUL**, *Mr. Hilary S. Brunot*.

**St. Etienne**, an important manufacturing town with 146,671 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Loire* since 1856, has developed more rapidly than any other modern French town, due largely to its situation in the midst of the largest coal-field in the S. of France, yielding annually over 3,000,000 tons of coal. Weapons, ironmongery, cutlery, and ribbons are among the chief manufactures. For the tourist the busy, well-built, modern town is comparatively uninteresting.

The **HÔTEL DE VILLE** (Pl. D, E, 3) is a modern edifice with a heavy cupola surmounted by a lantern, and a platform decorated with cast-iron statues of Metallurgy and Ribbon Making, by Mon-





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tagny. Behind it are the handsome *Place Marengo* (Pl. E, 3), with a statue of *Lieut. F. Garnier* (1839-73), the explorer of Cambodia and Tonkin, by Tony Noël (1902), and the *Prefecture*. — In the N. part of the main thoroughfare, traversing the city from N. to S. for a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., is the immense NATIONAL ARMS FACTORY (Pl. F, 3, 4; no admission), in which rifles and revolvers are made (10,000 workmen).

On the left of the Rue des Jardins is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 3), a large modern building, the façade of which has a portico of ten Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by an allegorical group, by L. Merley. In a street to the right as we return from the *Palais de Justice* is *St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 3), a parish church of the 15th cent., with an interesting interior.

The PALAIS DES ARTS (Pl. C, 3), situated on the slope of a hill near this church, contains various *Musées*, open to the public on Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 10-12 and 2 to 4, 5, or 6, and to strangers at other times also.

On the GROUND FLOOR are a historical *Museum of Artillery* and the *Library* (daily 9-12 and 2-10; Sun. 3-7). — The FIRST FLOOR is principally occupied by a *Gallery of Paintings*, consisting mainly of modern pictures, though with a few noteworthy older canvases. A large room is devoted to an *Industrial Museum*, illustrative of ribbon-making and silk-weaving. — On the SECOND FLOOR are a *Natural History Museum* and a *Collection of Sculptures*.

The Rue de la Badoillière leads from the front of the Palais des Arts to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5). — In this neighbourhood is an important *School of Mines* (Pl. D, 4), in which nearly all the engineers and industrial leaders of the district have been educated. It contains some interesting collections.

**EXCURSION TO MONT PILAT**, 16 M. to the *Ferme du Pilat*, and thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the Crêt de la Perdrix. Omnibus twice a day from No. 9 Place du Peuple to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Rochetaillée, and on Sun. and Wed. mornings from No. 22 Place Dorian to (11 M.) Le Bessat. — The road leads to the S.E. via the suburb of *Valbenoîte*, whence it skirts the left bank of the *Furens*, a stream descending from Mont Pilat.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rochetaillée*, a village picturesquely situated on an isolated rock and commanded by a ruined castle. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, in a wild gorge, is the interesting *Reservoir du Gouffre-d'Enfer*, constructed in 1861-66 to supply St. Etienne with water. 7 M. *Reservoir du Pas-du-Riot*, a similar construction. — 11 M. *Le Bessat* (3825 ft.; inn). The road leads thence to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) col of the *Croix de Chaboure*, and beyond a wood the Crêt de la Perdrix lies to the right. — 16 M. *Ferme du Pilat* (4288 ft.), where refreshments and a bed, if desired, may be obtained, lies at the foot of the Crêt de la Perdrix (about 25 min.).

**Mont Pilat** is one of the chief summits of the Northern Cévennes. Its lower slopes are covered with forests, its top with pastures. Three summits are distinguished: the Crêt de la Perdrix (4705 ft.), the Crêt de l'*Oïillon* (4530 ft.), and the *Pic des Trois-Dents* (4475 ft.). On the E. side of the second of these, near the *Col de la Croix-du-Collet*, stands the new *Hôtel du Mont-Pilat* (4135 ft.). The legend that Pontius Pilate killed himself here in despairing remorse is related of this mountain just as it is of the Pilatus above the lake of Lucerne in Switzerland; and both mountains serve as barometers for the surrounding districts. A popular saying in this district runs 'When Pilate puts on his hat, put on your cloak'. A similar remark is made with reference to the mists settling on the Puy de Dôme. — The summit commands a splendid view, ranging to

the Alps on the E., to the Rhone valley and Southern Cévennes on the S., to the Mts. of Auvergne on the W., and on the N. to the continuation of the Cévennes, the Mts. of Lyonnais, and the Mts. of Beaujolais and Charolais. The other two summits, though lower, also command fine views. — The Gier, which rises on the Crêt de la Perdrix, near the farm, forms lower down a beautiful waterfall, 100 ft. high, known as the *Saut du Gier*.

FROM ST. ETIENNE TO ANNONAY AND ST. RAMBERT-D'ALBON, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. To *Annonay*, 52 M., RAILWAY in 4-41/2 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c., 5 fr.). From Annonay to St. Rambert, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). — This line has 38 tunnels, of a total length of about 7 M.; 19 viaducts varying in height from 30 to 100 ft.; and numerous deep cuttings. At Bourg-Argental it makes a very sharp curved loop, with a spiral tunnel, similar in character to those on the St. Gotthard line. Best views to the right.

To (10 M.) *Firminy*, see p. 250. — The 'Ligne d'Annonay' runs S. and at first ascends the valley of the *Demène*, by considerable gradients. To the E. (left) is Mont Pilat (p. 245). — 23 M. St. Didier-la-Séauve (2415 ft.; Hôt. Verdier), a town with 5105 inhab., beyond which we quit the valley of the Demène. Beyond (27 M.) St. Pal-St-Romain are a tunnel 650 yds. long, and a viaduct 115 yds. long and 100 ft. high (the loftiest on the line). Beyond (31 M.) *Dunières-Montfaucon* we ascend the valley of the *Dunières*. 32 M. Riotord (2835 ft.; Hôt. Souvignet) is the centre of the timber-trade (pit-props, etc.) of the district. We now traverse the longest tunnel (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), and descend to the E. by the unusual gradient, for an ordinary line, of 1 in 33. Beyond (35 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. Sauveur-en-Rue, a viaduct, and 5 tunnels we reach the beginning of the \*Loop of Bourg-Argental, where the line describes an almost complete circle with a radius of only 315 yds. — 44 M. Bourg-Argental (1755 ft.; Hôt. de France), a town of 4530 inhab. on the *Dème*. Its Church has an interesting 12th cent. portal. The loop ends a little farther on with a tunnel 1050 yds. long. We now descend the valley of the *Dème*. — 52 M. Annonay (\*Hôt. du Midi), an industrial town of 17,028 inhab. at the junction of the deep valleys of the *Dème* and the *Cance*, has glove-leather factories and paper-mills. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville a monument (by H. Cordier) was erected in 1888 to the Brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 made their first balloon ascent from the Place des Cordeliers.

At (55 M.) *Midon* the line turns once more to the N.E., and then rapidly descends. Fine view of the Rhone valley. 61 M. *Peyraud*, on the line from Lyons to Nîmes (p. 407). We cross the Rhone at a point where it forms an island. — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. St. Rambert-d'Albon, see p. 422.

From St. Etienne to Roanne (Paris), etc., see R. 31a; to Le Puy, etc., see R. 37.

Beyond St. Etienne we follow the Roanne (Paris) line as far as (42 M.) St. Just-sur-Loire (p. 205). At (46 M.) Andrézieux we cross the bed of the *Loire*, frequently dry in great part. — 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bonson*.

A branch-line runs from Bonson via (17 M.) St. Bonnet-le-Château (Hôt. du Commerce), a picturesquely situated and ancient little town, with an interesting church (15-16th cent.), to (33 M.) Craponne-sur-Arzon (Hôt. du Nord), a lace-making town (4082 inhab.), whence roads lead to Arlanc (12 M.; p. 213), La Chaise-Dieu (12 M.; p. 213), and Vorey (16 M.; p. 251).

The line now turns towards the E., in the direction of the mountains of the Forez (p. 247), which it afterwards skirts for a considerable distance, commanding an extensive view over the valley of the *Loire*, on the right, bounded by the mountains of the Lyonnais.

57 M. **Montbrison** (*Buvette; Lion d'Or; Poste*), an ancient town of 7170 inhab., the former capital of the Forez, is situated on the *Vizezy*, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a Calvary. The prin-

cipal church, *Notre-Dame de l'Espérance*, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., with modern decorations in the interior. Behind the church is an ancient chapter-house, known as the *Diana* (Decana), founded about 1300, but restored in 1866. It now contains the libraries of a learned society and of the town. In the public *Jardin Allard* is a bronze statue, by Bonnassieux, of *Victor de Laprade* (1812-1883), the poet, a native of Montbrison.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Montbrison is *Moingt*, with Roman remains and a feudal keep.

From Montbrison to *Lyons* via Montrond and L'Arbresle, see p. 204.

60 M. *Champdieu* has a fortified church in the Auvergnat Romanesque style, dating from a Benedictine priory, and a 15th cent. hospital, with a tall decagonal turret. To the right is the isolated volcanic hill of *Mont-d'Uzore* (1770 ft.). — 64 M. *Marcilly-le-Pavé*, with a fine Gothic château, recently restored. —  $67\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Boën* (Central Hotel); 3 M. to the E. is the mediæval *Château de la Bâtie*, still inhabited.

The railway now enters the mountains, ascending first the valley of the *Lignon*, then the picturesque valley of the *Auzon*.

70 M. *Saint-sous-Couzan*, or *Couzan*. The village (Hôt. des Roches),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., has two mineral springs, with a well-managed bath-establishment.

An interesting route leads hence via the valley of the *Lignon* and (5 M.) *St. Georges-en-Couzan* (hôtel) to ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Chalmazel* (2883 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs with a château of the 13th and 16th centuries. Chalmazel is a good centre for excursions among the *Monts du Forez*, including the ascent of the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5380 ft.; 2 hrs.; p. 213).

Farther on, to the left, are the well-preserved ruins of the \**Château de Couzan* (11-16th cent.). The railway turns to the S.W. and enters the valley of the *Duroalle*. Eight tunnels and four bridges are passed between (94 M.) *St. Remy-sur-Duroalle* and Thiers. As we emerge from the last tunnel we have a fine view, to the left.

$97\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Thiers** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*, *de Paris*, both in the Rue des Grammonts), a town with 17,135 inhab., is an important seat of the cutlery and paper manufactures. It consists of two distinct parts: the new town, beside the station, and the mediæval town, on the steep bank of the *Duroalle*, ill-built but highly picturesque, with many old houses of the 15th cent. or older, blackened by time.

Beyond a square in the Rue des Grammonts we descend to the right to the Hôtel de Ville. The Rue des Barres, to the left of the latter, enters the old town. In the Place du Piroix is the *Château du Piroix*, a curious old timber house, and in the Rue de la Vaur, to the left, are two others. The groundfloors of nearly all the houses in this part of the town are occupied by small cutlers' workshops, the workmen generally working in their own homes.

The *Church of St. Genès*, to the right, a little above the Place du Piroix, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the 11-12th cent., contains a tomb of the 13th cent. under the porch on the left side.

The Rue Duroalle, to the right as we leave the church, leads down

to the *Durolle*, from the picturesque banks of which the most attractive view of the town is obtained. Here are numerous paper-mills, workshops for polishing scissors and knives, and other industrial establishments. Farther down, on the left, is the Romanesque *Église du Moûtier*, formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th or 8th cent., but largely rebuilt in the 11th. It has curious capitals and other sculptures. — The valley up the river is also interesting.

To the N.E. rises the *Puy de Montoncel* (4235 ft.; view), a spur of the Forez mountains. The ascent takes 5 hrs. on foot, but travellers may take a carriage to (8 M.) *Paladus*, 2 hrs. below the top.

Beyond Thiers we traverse two tunnels and descend by wide curves to the valley of the *Dore*, a tributary of the Allier. Fine views to the left. At (98½ M.) *Courty* the line to Vichy diverges (p. 210). We cross the river. — 100 M. *Pont-de-Dore* (p. 213).

We are now in the Limagne (p. 210). 106 M. *Lezoux* (*Croix d'Or*), with 3545 inhab., manufactures earthenware.

113½ M. *Pont-du-Château*, a small town ½ M. to the N., on the left bank of the Allier, has a ruined château and bitumen-wells.

A branch-line runs hence to (5½ M.) *Billom* (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*), an ancient town with 4251 inhab., formerly celebrated for its school. The church of *St. Cernneuf* (11th and 13th cent.) contains a fine tomb of the 14th century. — About 5 M. to the S.E. are the considerable ruins of the *Château de Mauzun* (18th cent.).

We cross the Allier. To the left appear the Plateau de Gergovie and Mont Rognon (p. 221), to the right the Monts Dôme (pp. 218, 219). — 121 M. *Clermont-Ferrand* (buffet), see p. 214.

## II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Brive. Northern Auvergne.

122 M. RAILWAY in 6¾-7¼ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

This line makes a wide circuit to the S. of Clermont, of which it affords a fine view as far as the second station; it then skirts the N. side of the Monts Dôme. — 3½ M. *Royat* (p. 217), of which there is also a fine view. After passing (5 M.) *Durtol* and threading four short tunnels, with the Puy de Dôme, the Puy de Pariou, and other summits on the left, the train reaches (9½ M.) *Chanat* and (12½ M.) *Volvic*. The latter, 2 M. to the right, is more conveniently reached by a branch-line from Riom (p. 210), which here joins the Clermont-Ferrand railway. On each side of the railway are large quarries of lava, used for building. — The Monts Dore are seen first to the right and then to the left.

23½ M. *Pontgibaud* (*Hôtel Johannel ; de l'Univers*), a small town, has argentiferous lead-mines and a 13th cent. *Château* containing a choice and valuable collection of paintings (visitors admitted). The *Church* (15-16th cent.) contains two paintings of the Adoration, by Guido Reni, and an Assumption by Parroccl. One of the town-gates dates from 1444. There are two mineral springs in the environs, and in the neighbouring valley of the Sioule are those of *Châteaufort*.

The line now rounds the end of the Monts Dôme and ascends

the valley of the *Sioule*, in which the view is limited.  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.  
*Les Roziers-sur-Sioule*. —  $28$  M. *La Miouse-Rochefort*.

*Rochefort*, which has an imposing ruined \*Castle, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. and  $5$  M. from *Laqueuille* (see below). About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of *Rochefort* is *Orcival*, the Romanesque church of which, with a black statue of the Virgin, is one of the chief resorts of pilgrims in Auvergne.

At ( $35\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bourgeade* the view opens in the direction of the Monts Dore; to the left is the truncated Pic de la Banne d'Ordenche, and in the distance to the right the Puy de Sancy (p. 224).

$39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Laqueuille* (3235 ft.; *Buffet*). The village lies on a hill,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E.

FROM *LAQUEUILLE* TO *LA BOURBOULE* AND *LE MONT DORE*,  $81\frac{1}{2}$  M., branch-railway in 38 minutes. — Beyond ( $21\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Sauves* this line ascends the picturesque wooded valley of the *Dordogne*. —  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Bourboule*, see p. 221. — After a tunnel the valley contracts; to the N. rise the *Banne d'Ordenche* and the *Puy Gros* (p. 224), and in front, farther on, are the *Pic du Capucin* (p. 225) and the *Puy de Sancy* (p. 224). —  $81\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Mont Dore* (p. 222).

The line now passes into the basin of the *Dordogne*. The Monts Dore and, afterwards, the Monts du Cantal occupy the horizon on the left.

Beyond ( $47\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bourg-Lastic-Messeix* we descend the picturesque valley of the *Clidane*. —  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Eygurande-Merlines* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel Tixier*, at the station, moderate), station for two villages,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1$  M. distant. — To *Montluçon* and to *Aurillac*, see p. 242.

$64\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ussel-sur-Sarsonne* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. du Dauphin*; *Grand Hôtel*), a town of 4843 inhab., built on a hill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of the railway. A large *Roman Eagle* in granite was found in an old Roman camp in the neighbourhood and has been placed here on a modern fountain.

Beyond a short tunnel is (73 M.) *Meymac* (*Hôtel de Bordeaux*; *du Commerce*), with 3964 inhab. and an interesting church of the 11-12th cent., formerly belonging to a Benedictine monastery. The *Puy de Meymac* (3220 ft.) is adjoined on the N. by the *Plateau de Millevaches*, important as the watershed between the *Loire* and the *Dordogne*. Line to *Limoges*, see p. 38.

The line to *Brive* here turns to the S.W., with a view of the Monts du Cantal (p. 250) on the left. Several small stations. Beyond ( $93\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eyrein* we enter the valley of the *Montane*.  $96$  M. *Corrèze*, a small village at the S. end of the *Monédières* (2950 ft.).

$98\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gimel* (inn), a village below which the *Montane* forms four celebrated cascades.

$106$  M. *Tulle* (*Grand-Hôtel*; *Hôt. Notre-Dame*, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , omn.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.), a town of 17,514 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Corrèze*, is picturesquely situated on the *Corrèze*, near its junction with the *Solane*. The Avenue Victor Hugo, crossing the *Corrèze*, leads direct from the station to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the centre of the town (omn. 15 c.). The chief object of interest, farther on in the same direction, is the *Cathedral*, of the 12th cent., with a fine

tower of the 14th cent., but stripped of its choir and its transepts in 1793. At the side is a cloister of the 12th century. Houses of the Renaissance and even of the Middle Ages are still to be seen in the town, one of the most interesting being the *Maison de l'Abbé* (15th cent.), to the N. of the cathedral. The government *Fire-Arms Factory* (no admission) is in the suburb of Souilhac, watered by the Solane, to the W. of the station.

The railway continues to descend the deep-set valley of the Corrèze, which is crossed several times. —  $114\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aubazine*. The village,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the left, grew up towards the close of the 11th cent., round a Benedictine *Abbey*, of which some interesting remains are still extant. The *Church* contains the splendid 13th cent. *Tomb of St. Stephen*, founder of the abbey.

$122$  M. *Brive (Buffet)*, on the line from Limoges to Aurillac (R. 13).

### III. From Brive to Périgueux and Bordeaux.

$123\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in  $53\frac{3}{4}$ -7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 80 c.).

This line enters the valley of the *Vézère*. —  $13$  M. *Terrasson*, with a Gothic church and a ruined abbey;  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Bachellerie*, beyond which we quit the *Vézère*. — At (39 M.) *Niversac* the line to Agen (p. 69) diverges. —  $45$  M. *Périgueux*, see p. 39. — Thence to ( $123\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 42.

## 37. From Lyons to Toulouse viâ Le Puy and Aurillac.

### Southern Auvergne.

$349$  M. RAILWAY interesting, but no through-trains. The best plan is to sleep at *Le Puy*, whence there is a morning train with connections (fares about 63,  $42\frac{1}{2}$ , 28 fr.). — From Lyons to *Le Puy*, 90 M., railway in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 25 c.). — From *Le Puy* to *Toulouse*, railway in about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

From Lyons to Toulouse viâ *Tarascon* and *Nîmes*, 357 M., in  $10\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 64 fr. 85, 43 fr. 80, 28 fr. 60 c.). See RR. 62, 13.

To (36 M.) *St. Etienne*, see p. 244. — The line to *Le Puy* skirts the town on the W., passing the arms manufactory (to the right) and crossing a curved viaduct. Beyond (38 M.) *Le Clapier* are two short tunnels; and beyond (40 M.) *Bellerue* another, nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long.

$41\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Ricamarie*, an industrial place of 7310 inhab., producing shoe-nails and bolts. In the neighbourhood are coal-mines, one of which has been on fire since the 15th century. —  $43\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Chambon-Feugerolles*, with 9916 inhab., has iron-works and coal-mines. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. is the interesting *Château de Feugerolles* (11-17th cent.).

$46$  M. *Firminy (Buffet; Hôtel du Nord)*, another industrial town with 15,771 inhab., the centre of a coal and iron district.

Lines to *St. Just-sur-Loire* and *Annonay-St-Rambert-d'Albon*, see p. 246.

$46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fraisse-Unieux* is the junction for *St. Just-sur-Loire* (p. 205). After a tunnel we reach the banks of the *Loire*, which flows between very picturesque mountains. —  $47\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pertuiset* (hotels). The aspect of the country changes. A busy industrial region, black

with smoke and coal, is succeeded by a peaceful valley with picturesque and verdant landscapes. On *Mont Cornillon*, to the left, are the ruins of a fortress of the 12-16th cent., including within its walls a church of the 12th and 15th cent., with some good wood-carving. We traverse four tunnels and two viaducts. Beyond (51½ M.) *Aurec*, in the distance to the right, is the ruined *Château de Rochebaron*. — 58 M. *Bas-Monistrol*, the station for *Bas* (pron. ‘Bass’), 2½ M. to the W., and *Monistrol*, 2 M. to the E. From *Bas* we visit the ruins of *Rochebaron*, and *Monistrol* also has a castle of the 15th century. Several tunnels and bridges over the *Loire*.

69 M. *Retournac* (Hôt. *Pradon*), with 3859 inhabitants. Beyond a bridge and a tunnel, on a hill to the right, are the ruins of the *Château d'Artiac*. Beyond (71½ M.) *Chamalières* we see its abbey church. — 77 M. *Vorey*. — 82 M. *Lavoûte-sur-Loire*, with a picturesque old castle which is visible from the railway, a little farther on.

FROM LAVOÛTE-SUR-LOIRE TO YSSINGEAUX, 14 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.). — *Yssingeaux* (*Grand-Hôtel*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*), with 8004 inhab., is an old manufacturing town, producing tulle and lace.

90 M. **Le Puy**. — **Hotels.** *DES AMBASSADEURS*, Place du Breuil; \**GRAND HÔTEL GARNIER*, Boul. St. Louis 17; *DE L'EUROPE*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *DE PARIS*, near the station, well spoken of. — *Cafés* in the Place du Breuil and at the Hôt. de Paris. — *Electric Tramways* from the Place du Breuil to the Station and to *Brives* and *Espaly* (p. 254); fares 10-15 c. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Boul. St. Louis 50.

*Le Puy*, the Roman *Podium*, a town of 20,793 inhab., was the ancient capital of the *Velay*, and is now the chief town of the department of the *Haute-Loire*. It is most picturesquely situated between the *Borne* and the *Dolezon* on the slope of *Mont Anis*, on which rise the remarkable cathedral and colossal statue of the Virgin.

Quitting the station, we cross a suburb, turn to the left, via the Boulevard St. Jean, and reach the large and fine PLACE DU BREUIL, the centre of the lower town. In the middle is the \**Fontaine Crozatier*, presented by M. Crozatier, a bronze-founder, who was a native of Le Puy (1796-1855). The imposing structure was designed by Pradier of Le Puy, the bronze sculptures by Bosio the Younger. The latter consist of a statue of the town of Le Puy, on the top of the monument, and of seated statues of the Loire, the Allier, the Borne, and the Dolezon, four rivers of the department, and of genii, grouped round four basins at the foot of the fountain.

On the other side of the Place are the *Préfecture* and (on the left) the *Palais de Justice* and the *Theatre*.

At the back of the *Préfecture* is a public garden, at the foot of which is the \**Musée Crozatier*, a fine modern building, also due to the munificence of M. Crozatier. It is open free on Sun. and Thurs. from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4; on other days for a small gratuity.

On the GROUND FLOOR are collections of *Sculptures*, *Antiquities* (prehistoric, Roman, and mediaeval), and *Furniture*, and other curiosities. Two rooms, to the left, are devoted to the mechanical and natural

history collections. — On the staircase, copies of mural paintings in Le Puy and its environs.

On the FIRST FLOOR three rooms are occupied by an interesting collection of *Paintings*, mainly by Dutch and French masters, and including some noteworthy canvases. — In another room is a natural history collection, especially rich in birds; and in the fifth is a rich collection of lace-work, guipures, etc. The manufacture of lace is the chief industry of the district, employing upwards of 100,000 women.

The Rue Porte-Aiguière, opposite the Fontaine Crozatier, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an uninteresting building of the 18th century. A little farther on we reach a small square, whence we see on the right, at the end of a steep street, the —

\*CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME. This church is very singular in its general character, and particularly so in its arrangement, certain peculiarities in which are quite unique. It dates chiefly from the 11th and 12th centuries. The church is approached by a grand staircase which has 60 steps outside, 42 under the great vaulted porch beneath the actual nave of the church, and 32 on the side, to the right. Formerly this staircase went straight on, crossing the pavement of the nave and joining the transept, in front of the choir, in such a way that the faithful on the steps outside could, it is said, see the officiating priest. The great *Portal* comprises three semi-circular arches opening on the *Porch*; above is some smaller arcading, then three windows, at the end of the nave, and three gables, those at the sides extending beyond the roof and open. Noteworthy, too, in this church is the mixture of white and black stone which is a characteristic decoration of the churches of Auvergne. Under the porch is a small chapel with traces of paintings. Two of the steps bear the following inscription of the 11th cent.: 'Ni caveas crimen, caveas contingere limen; Nam regina Poli vult sine sorde coli'. The flight of steps to the left, under the porch, leads to the \**Cloister*, by visiting which at once we avoid retracing our steps. It is partly enclosed by a fine Romanesque railing, which the verger will open, though it may be sufficiently well seen without his aid. The most ancient part of this fine erection dates from the 9th or even the 8th cent. and was restored in the 19th. Its chief features are the colonnettes and the splendid cornice, adorned with heads of men and beasts. The building to the W., with machicolations, is the remnant of a 13th cent. fortress.

The *Interior* of the Cathedral presents a nave and aisles with six domes in the Byzantine style, a small transept with a lantern over the centre, galleries, and small double chapels at the ends, a square choir, and a kind of apse under the tower (see p. 253). On the high-altar is a small modern black statue of the Virgin, not less venerated than the one that preceded it, destroyed in 1793. At the farther side, on the wall of the tower, is a noteworthy fresco of the end of the 13th cent., removed from the cloister (see above) and restored; its chief subject is Christ between the Virgin and St. John.

Making our exit by a door at the end of the left aisle, we find ourselves under the N. *Portal*, with a very slightly pointed arch.

The S. *Portal* (*Porche du For*), on the other side of the tower, is

very remarkable. It forms a curious kind of porch, each side presenting a round arch, connected with the others only at three points. The *Tower*, one of the rare examples of Transitional clock-towers still extant, has seven stages with Romanesque arches, plain and trefoil-headed, intermingled with pointed arches. It dates mainly from the end of the 13th century.

Adjoining the S. portal is the *Bishop's Palace*. From the small square in front of it there is a fine view.

Beside the N. portal are a *Baptistery* of the 11th cent., including some remains of a Roman edifice, and the Renaissance *Chapel of the Penitents* ('Societas Gonfalonis', 1584), decorated in the interior by artists of the district (apply to concierge of the Bishop's Palace). A lane which passes between them leads to the approach to the Rocher de Corneille (10 c.).

The **ROCHER DE CORNEILLE**, which forms the summit of Mont Anis, is a mass of volcanic breccia, rising to a peak 420 ft. above the lower town and 2480 ft. above the level of the sea. We reach it by a succession of steps hewn in the rock. At the top is a *Statue of Notre-Dame de France*, 52 ft. in height, on a pedestal of 20 ft. It was erected in 1860 from designs by Bonnassieux, and is made with more than 200 Russian cannons, taken at Sebastopol. Visitors may ascend inside the statue to the head. The openings made at various places permit us to enjoy the splendid view afforded by the environs, with their grand amphitheatre of mountains, consisting chiefly of the Cévennes, amongst which the Mézenc and the Gerbier-de-Jonc (p. 254) are specially conspicuous to the S. E. — On the platform of the Rocher de Corneille is the bronze *Statue of Mgr. de Morthon*, Bishop of Le Puy (d. 1862), also by Bonnassieux.

In descending it is better to pass again by the cathedral than to entangle oneself in the winding and ill-paved streets which surround it.

The Rue Grangevieille, at the foot of the Rue des Tables (which ascends to the cathedral), leads towards the W. Boulevards, where we note, on the left as we arrive, the low, massive *Tour Pannessac*, with machicolations, forming the remains of a town-gateway of the 13th century. On the next Boulevard is a *Statue of La Fayette* (1757-1834), by Hiolle. — We descend by the Boulevard at the side of the tower.

*St. Laurent*, a church of the 14th cent., in the lower part of the town, near the Borne, contains the *Tomb of Bertrand du Guesclin* (d. 1380), with the statue of the famous warrior. To the left of the entrance are some Gothic fonts.

The street on this side of the church leads to the base of a rock (280 ft.), similar to the Rocher de Corneille but even more picturesque, on which stands the \**Church of St. Michel-d'Aiguilhe*. It is reached by a succession of stairs with 277 steps (10 c., paid to the lessee'). This church, or rather chapel, is an architectural curiosity,

dating from 962-84. The interior forms a sort of oval, the chancel occupying the end to the right of the entrance, while in front of this chancel is a small central aisle, inclosed with very low pillars and surrounded by a small aisle. The façade is a masterpiece of early-Romanesque architecture. The portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs. Opposite the entrance stands an isolated tower, of the same style as that of the cathedral; the upper part is less ancient than the church.

In the suburb, a little way from the rock, is the so-called *Temple of Diana*, a chapel of the 12th cent., used either by the knights-templar, or as a baptistery, or as a funeral chapel.

**Excursions.** — The following are the principal of the numerous excursions that may be made in the neighbourhood of Le Puy.

To ESPALY, POLIGNAC, ETC. — Espaly (tramway, see p. 251),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Le Puy, is a large village, above which we may see from the road a curious mass of basalt, showing fine columns, called from their arrangement the *Orgues d'Espaly*. — Polignac, situated 3 M. to the N.W. of Le Puy, to the right of the road to St. Paulien and La Chaise-Dieu, is celebrated for the picturesque and imposing ruins of the \*Castle of the same name (12-15th cent.), on a rocky plateau which overlooks it and on which are found Roman remains, seen in the midst of the other ruins.

The road is continued across a very broken country. After  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. it is joined by the road from Darsac (p. 212) and 2 M. farther on it reaches Nolzac. — 13 M. St. Paulien, a small town near which is the site of Ruessium, the capital of the Vellavi or Velauni. The Church (11th cent.) occupies the site of an antique building, and other antiquities have been found. To the left is seen the *Mont de Bar* (p. 214). — 20 M. St. Just-près-Chomelix. Here, and again at (26 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Chamborne, our road bends to the left. — 31 M. La Chaise-Dieu (p. 213).

To THE MÉZENC viâ LE MONASTIER. A carriage-road leads from Le Puy to (23 M.) Les Estables; thence a bridle-path to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Mézenc. A public conveyance plies from Le Puy to (13 M.) Le Monastier (fare 1 fr. 60 c.). — We proceed to the E. At (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Charensac we cross the Loire. The Mézenc road turns to the right at (3 M.) Brives. To the left is the *Mont Dove* (2740 ft.), on which stands an old 12th cent. abbey. Farther on, to the right, on another eminence, is the fine *Château de Bouzols* (11th cent.). — At (8 M.) La Terrasse are some artificial grottoes, once used as dwellings. — 13 M. Le Monastier (*Hôt. Ponsonaille*), with 3739 inhab., owes its name to a monastery of which the church remains, partly Romanesque in style. — The road (carr. 10 fr.) proceeds to the S.E. viâ Freycenet-la-Tour to (23 M.) Les Estables (Testud), a village of some size, on the W. side of the Mézenc. — The Mézenc (5750 ft.) is a volcanic mountain, isolated and precipitous, except to the W., the side next Les Estables. Its slopes afford excellent pasture. From the top there is a fine panorama extending westwards to the mountains of the Cantal, northwards over the mountains on both sides of the Loire, and the valley of that river, eastwards to the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy, as far as Mont Blanc, and southwards to the Cévennes, amongst which the Gerbier-de-Jonc (see below) is conspicuous, and to the western extremity of the Alps, where, on the horizon, Mont Ventoux rears itself. — About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Mézenc is the *Gerbier-de-Jonc*, another volcanic mountain, on which the Loire rises. Its height has been only 5090 ft. since a land-slip which occurred in 1821; before that it was 5610 ft.

Beyond Le Puy we follow the railway to Nevers (R. 32), viâ (102 M.) Darsac, (122 M.) St. Georges-d'Aurac, and Brioude, to (143 M.) Arvant (see p. 212).

The line which crosses the Cantal is also very interesting, and

its construction has demanded much engineering skill. It attains an elevation of 3800 ft. in the tunnel of Le Lioran (see below). The best views are to the right. — Beyond (146 M.) *Lempdes* the line ascends the picturesque and in places very narrow valley of the *Alagnon*. — 154 M. *Blesle*, on the right, at the foot of columnar basaltic rocks ('orgues'). — 158 M. *Massiac*. — 162 M. *Molompise*. Fine view into a valley on the left. The river frets along on the right, and on the same side are the ruins of a castle. 167 M. *Ferrières*.

173 M. **Neussargues** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). Line to *St. Flour*, *Millau*, and *Béziers*, see R. 38; road to *Condat* and *Bort*, see p. 242.

We next perceive, at a distance on the right, the ruins of the *Château de Merdogne*. We recross the *Alagnon*.

178½ M. **Murat** (3020 ft.; \**Hôtel Lestang*), a quaint and picturesque little town with 3391 inhab., at the foot of a basaltic rock (½ hr.; view) crowned by a colossal statue of the Virgin. — *Bredons*, opposite Murat, has a fine Romanesque church (11th cent.) on a rock.

From Murat a picturesque road leads through the *Monts du Cantal* to (261½ M.) *Salers* (p. 242). Carriage 50 fr.; to the (14 M.) *Pas de Peyrol*, for the ascent of the *Puy Mary* (½ hr.; see below), 25 fr.

On the left the *Plomb du Cantal* appears (see below); on the right, the *Château de Massebeau*. The valley contracts as we enter the region of the *Monts du Cantal* and the line rapidly ascends (best views on the right). The nearest large peak is the *Puy Griou*; farther to the right are the *Puy Mary* and other summits (see below).

186 M. **Le Lioran** (3780 ft.; \**Hôt. des Touristes*; *Daude*), a good centre for excursions.

The \**Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.), which may be ascended from Le Lioran in less than 2 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not indispensable) is volcanic, like all the mountains of Auvergne, and culminates in an isolated cone, whence radiate a number of valleys. The view from the summit is said to command a circumference of 150 M. In the neighbourhood, to the S., is the *Puy Gros* (5245 ft.) and to the N.W. the *Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), while farther off are the *Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the *Puy Chavarache* (5720 ft.), the *Puy Violent* (5230 ft.), etc., all forming part of the same group. To the N. are the *Monts Dore* (p. 224), with the *Puy de Sancy*, and the *Monts Dôme* (p. 218); to the E. the Cévennes and the Alps; to the S.S.E. the Pyrenees.

The \**Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the peak most frequently visited next to the *Plomb*, may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Le Lioran. — The ascent of the \**Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), which commands the most interesting view of the Cantal group, takes only 1½ hr., by the old route through fine pine-woods, to the W. of the *Signal du Lioran* (4490 ft.).

Beyond a viaduct we now enter the *Tunnel du Lioran*, 1¼ M. long, in which the line attains its culminating point (3800 ft.), and by which we pass from the basin of the Loire to that of the Garonne, where we descend the valley of the *Cère*. Above the railway is the *Col de Sagnes* (4100 ft.), between the *Puy Lioran* (4660 ft.) and the *Plomb du Cantal* (see above). A road also passes through a tunnel here, nearly 1 M. long, always lighted. — We cross a viaduct, 100 ft. high, and beyond a short tunnel, three more viaducts, nearly as high. To the right is the *Puy Griou*, to the left the

**Plomb du Cantal.** — 190 M. *St. Jacques-des-Blats* (3250 ft.). The village (inn) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant in the valley.

The Plomb du Cantal may be ascended from this point also, in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 5 fr. We cross the Cère and the railway above the station, and ascend towards the N.E. (short-cuts by the footpaths) over pastures, with herdsmen's huts ('burons'). In 20 min. we reach the huts of *St. Erval*, and in 35 min. more the *Grange du Sarret*. Thence we proceed to the left to the (50 min.) 'buron' of the *Pré Delbos*, which we leave on the right (fine view), and in 1 hr. more we reach the 'buron' of *Prandalat* at the base of the crest, by which we climb in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the summit of the Plomb (see p. 255).

Beyond St. Jacques the route is not less interesting. The Cère flows through splendid gorges, along which the railway is carried by works of great engineering skill. Behind us, to the right, appears the Puy Chavarache, while on the left we skirt the Puy Gros. — Beyond (194 M.) *Thiézac* we traverse fine wooded gorges. Extensive view to the right farther on.

196 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Vic-sur-Cère** (2230 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *du Pont, Vialette*, well spoken of), beautifully situated, with remains of fortifications. In the environs are chalybeate and aerated springs, used chiefly for drinking. — 199 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Polminhac* with the 16th cent. *Château de Pestel* (restored). Farther on are several other old castles. We now enter the plain. Beyond (206 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Arpajon* the line turns to the N. On the right is Aurillac.

209 M. **Aurillac** (2007 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel St. Pierre*, in the Gravier, far from the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *de Bordeaux; des Trois Frères; du Commerce*), on the *Jordanne*, with 16,886 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Cantal*.

The street which descends from the station leads to the Place du Palais-de-Justice, whence is seen, on the right, the pretty Renaissance tower of *Notre-Dame aux Neiges*. Hence the Avenue Gambetta leads to the *Gravier*, or *Cours Montyon*, a square decorated with bronze statues of *General Delzons* (1775-1812), by Vital-Dubray, and *Gerbert* (Pope Sylvester II.), of Aurillac, by David d'Angers.

The *Church of St. Géraud*, farther on, to the right, is a 15th cent. building, recently completed. It was dependent on an abbey founded in the 9th cent. by its patron saint, born in the château of Aurillac. It has finely reticulated vaulting. In a chapel on the left are some paintings of the 16th cent., and behind the pulpit a Death of St. Francis Xavier, attributed to Zurbaran.

From the door of the church we may see, on an eminence, the *Château*, in great part rebuilt and transformed into a normal school. — The Rue du Monastère and the Rue du Consulat, on the right, lead into the middle of the town. At the end of the Rue du Consulat is the *Maison Consulaire*, a 16th cent. house, with turrets and a fine Gothic gateway in the street on the left.

The former *Collège*, in the vicinity, contains a small *Musée* of paintings and sculptures, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4, and on others days also to strangers.

From Aurillac to *Montluçon* (Paris), see p. 242; to *Brié*, see p. 88.

214 M. *Ytrac*. On the right the view extends as far as the Monts Dore, dominated by the Puy de Sancy (p. 224).

217½ M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès* is the junction for the line to St. Denis-près-Martel (p. 88). Railway to Montluçon, see p. 242. — 219 M. *La Chapelle-Viescamp*, beyond which is a high viaduct, the last over the valley of the Cère. On the right the view is fine and extensive. — 224½ M. *Le Rouget*. Numerous bridges and tunnels are traversed in the next twenty miles, at first in the wild gorge of the *Moulègre* and afterwards in the valleys of the *Rance* and the *Célé*. 231 M. *Boisset*; 237 M. *Maurs*; 241½ M. *Bagnac*.

250½ M. *Figeac*, and thence to (349 M.) *Toulouse*, see p. 94.

### 38. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers, viâ St. Flour and Millau.

240 M. RAILWAY in 10¾ hrs. (fares 43 fr. 55, 39 fr. 45, 19 fr. 20 c.); one through-train daily. — From Paris to Béziers the distance by this line is 500 M. (express in 20½ hrs.), while it is 532 M. viâ Limoges and Rodez and 553 or 575 M. viâ Limoges and Toulouse.

From Clermont-Ferrand to (37 M.) *Arvant*, see pp. 211, 212; thence to (67 M.) *Neussargues*, see pp. 254, 255. — The railway leaves the valley of the Alagnon, ascends rapidly to the S. E., and beyond a tunnel over ¾ M. long reaches the basaltic plateau of the *Planèze*. To the right are the mountains of the Cantal (p. 255). — 71½ M. *Talizat* (3265 ft.); 76½ M. *Andelat*.

79 M. **St. Flour** (2900 ft.; *Hôtel Courtiol*; *de l'Europe*; *du Midi*), an old town of 5605 inhab., occupies a remarkable situation on a basaltic plateau, which rises about 350 ft. above the valley in which the railway runs. The road (2 M.; short-cuts for pedestrians) leads to the W. from the station, and, skirting a height partly composed of basaltic pillars, ends in the *Promenades* (fine view). The *Cathedral*, of the 14-15th cent., dedicated to St. Florus, the apostle of the district, contains fine modern stained-glass windows and works of art.

An OMNIBUS (3-4 fr.) plies hence in 3½ hrs. to (20½ M.) *Chaudesaigues* (2130 ft.; *Etablissement Thermal*; *Hôtel du Midi* or *Ginisty*), a small watering-place to the S., in the valley of a tributary of the *Truyère*. It has five thermal springs and three cold chalybeate springs. The former, though not highly charged with mineral ingredients, are the hottest springs in France (varying from 134 to 178° Fahr.). Chaudesaigues is only 16½ M. from the station of St. Chély (p. 258), viâ (8 M.) *Fournels*.

We cross a viaduct. To the left appear the hills of *La Margeride* (5100 ft.). — About 2½ M. beyond (86½ M.) *Ruines* we cross the famous \***Viaduc de Garabit**, which spans the gorge of the *Truyère* and is 607 yds. long and 400 ft. high.

The central span of this viaduct (542 ft.) was at one time among the widest in the world, but it has been far out-distanced by the Forth

Bridge (1890), with two spans of 1710 and 1700 ft., and the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge (1888), with a span of 1596 ft. It was constructed by Boyer and Eiffel, and is best viewed from below. It is built of iron, with five reticulated piers, more than 200 ft. high, supported on huge bases of solid masonry.

89 M. *Garabit Station* (café-restaurant; hotel). The railway crosses the broken plateaux of the Lozère and attains its highest point (3465 ft.) before reaching St. Chély. Views to the right.

101 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Chély-d'Apcher* (3255 ft.; Hôtel Bardol), a little town on an eminence to the left, unsuccessfully besieged by the English in the Hundred Years' War (1362).

A DILIGENCE (3 fr.) plies hence, in connection with the 10 a. m. train, to (18 M.) *Chaudesaigues* (p. 257). Another plies in the season to (151 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Caudette*, a hamlet with a thermal establishment.

To the right appear the *Monts d'Aubrac* (4825 ft.). — Beyond (113 M.) *St. Sauveur-de-Peyre* the best views are to the left. We pass a tunnel, over  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, and the stone *Viaduc de la Crueize*, 200 ft. high.

122 M. *Marvejols* (2490 ft.; *Hôtel de la Paix*), a town of 4159 inhab., on the Colagne, rebuilt in the 16th cent. after having been almost entirely destroyed in the Religious Wars. Three gateways still remain, though the rest of the fortifications have been converted into a handsome boulevard.

124 M. *Chirac*. — 125 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Monastier*.

FROM LE MONASTIER TO MENDE, 18 M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). This railway crosses the *Colagne*, and runs to the E. up the winding gorge of the *Lot*, traversing several tunnels. To the S., on the left bank, is the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 261).

3 M. *Le Villard-Salelles*; 6 M. *Chanac*; 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Barjac*. — 14 M. *Balsiges*. Routes to Ste. Enimie and Ispagnac, see p. 261.

18 M. *Mende* (2425 ft.; *Gr. Hôt. de Paris*, Rue de la République; *Manse*, at the entrance of the town; *du Louvre*, new, R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a pleasantly situated town with 6875 inhab., was formerly the capital of the *Gévaudan*, and is now the chief town of the department of the *Lozère* and the seat of a bishopric. It stands on the left bank of the *Lot*, at the foot of the *Causse de Mende* (3475 ft.), which raises its perpendicular ramparts 1000 ft. above it. The \*Cathedral, originally of the 14th cent., was rebuilt between 1600 and 1620, after having been partly destroyed by the Calvinists. It has two towers dating from 1508-1512. In front of the cathedral is the bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Urban V*, the 6th of the Avignon Popes, and a native of the district. The *Musée* contains interesting natural history and archaeological collections, coins, pictures, etc. Above the town is the *Ermitage de St. Privat*, an ancient and much frequented pilgrim-resort. We ascend (about 3/4 hr.) by a road diverging to the right from the upper part of the boulevard passing in front of the Place de la Cathédrale.

The railway is to be continued to La Bastide (p. 268). — Diligence from Mende to *Langogne* and *Villefort*, see p. 267 (fares 3, 4 fr.); to *Bagnols*, see p. 268 (fares 1 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.). — Routes to Ste. Enimie, see p. 261.

The line to Béziers descends the picturesque gorge of the *Lot*, passing numerous tunnels. To the left are the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 261), a lofty bridge, and a ruined château. — 131 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Banassac-la-Canourgue* (inn). Hence to the Cañon of the Tarn, see p. 264. — 139 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Campagnac-St-Geniez*.

A diligence ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) plies hence to (8 M.) St. Geniez-d'Olt (*Hôtel Laborde*), a cloth-making town of 3289 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Lot. — From St. Geniez to ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Espalion, see p. 112.

The railway crosses the W. end of the Causse de Sauveterre, passing through two tunnels. 142 M. Tarnesque. Tunnel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long.

$146\frac{1}{2}$  M. Sévérac-le-Château (*Buffet; Hôtel Sévénié*), a town with 3253 inhab., is commanded by a ruined castle, which existed in the 13th century. — Railway to Rodez and Capdenac, see R. 16.

We now cross the Aveyron, ascend an incline, with a tunnel  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and descend again towards the valley of the Tarn. — 159 M. Quezaguet. We skirt, on the left, the gorges of the Tarn (p. 262). — 162 M. Aguessac. Road to Peyreleau, see p. 265.

166 M. Millau. — **Hôtels.** DU COMMERCE, Place Mandarous, with café, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE FRANCE, Boul. de la République, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.

Millau (1207 ft.), the *Emilianum Castrum* of the Romans, is a town with 18,754 inhab., on the right bank of the Tarn. In the 16th cent. it was one of the principal strongholds of the Calvinists, but it lost ground after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Its production of kid gloves is considerable. The town contains little of interest beyond *Notre-Dame*, a church in the Romanesque and Renaissance styles, with galleries in place of aisles, and a tower (16-17th cent.) in the Tolosan style; the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, with arcades dating from the 12-15th cent.; and the modern Romanesque *Church of St. François*.

For the route to Peyreleau, Meyrueis, Montpellier-le-Vieux (Gorges of the Tarn; Causses), etc., see pp. 266, 267.

FROM MILLAU TO NANT (*La Roque-Ste-Marguerite*),  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M., public conveyance daily in about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fare  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The road follows the picturesque Valley of the *Dourbie* (p. 266) via (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite* (p. 266), at the foot of the rocks of *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 266). —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Véran*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the imposing \*Ravine of *St. Véran*, which descends from the *Causse Noir* (p. 265). — Near (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gardies* are mines of lignite. — 17 M. *Cantobre* is curiously built among dolomitic rocks resembling ruins. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nant*, see p. 260.

We continue to follow the valley of the Tarn for a short distance, then quit it for the valley of the *Cernon*. To the left are the cliffs of the *Larzac*, more extensive and wilder than the preceding causses.

181 M. Tournemire (*Buffet-Hôtel*, at the station), picturesquely situated below the high cliffs of the Larzac.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. W. is *Roquefort*, celebrated for its cheeses. These are mostly made in the environs of the place, of goats' and sheep's milk, but acquire their excellence in the grottoes and rocky caves under the village. The mould on the cheese is due to musty bread powdered and mixed with the curds. The smell in the grottoes is rather strong. Roquefort exports about 13 million lbs. of cheese, worth about 280,000£.

A branch-railway runs from Tournemire to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. Affrique (*Cheval Vert*), a town with 7026 inhab., on the *Sorgues*, overlooked by a curious rock, whence it is to be continued to Albi (p. 96).

FROM TOURNEMIRE TO LE VIGAN,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.). This line is highly interesting from an engineering point of view; tunnels, viaducts, etc., are numerous. — 3 M. *La*

*Bastide Pradines*. — At (8½ M.) *Ste. Eulalie-de-Cernon* are remains of a commandery of the Knights Templar. — Beyond (12½ M.) *L'Hospitalet* we reach the monotonous plateau of the *Larzac* (p. 259). — 18½ M. *Nant-Comberedonde* lies 5 M. to the S. (omn. 75 c.) of *Nant* (*Hôtel Bouat*), a little town in a well-watered and fertile valley, overlooked on the N. by the *Roc Nantais* (2775 ft.), on the S. by the *Roc de St. Alban* (2630 ft.). — Beyond (23 M.) *Sauclières* (whence an omnibus runs to *St. Jean-du-Bruel*, 4½ M. to the N.) the descent becomes more rapid. — 27 M. *Alzon*, on the *Vis*, beyond which we pass the *Tunnel de la Nougarède* (3/4 M. long), whence a subterranean stream issues in a cascade. — 31 M. *Aumessas*, in a wooded valley. — 33½ M. *Arre-en-Béz*; 36½ M. *Avèze-Molières*. — 38½ M. *Le Vigan*, see p. 419. Thence to *Nîmes* and *Montpellier*, see pp. 419, 269.

The gradients on the line are abrupt, and the numerous small stations are separated by tunnels and viaducts. 199½ M. *Les Cabrils*. On the left we overlook the valley of a tributary of the *Orb*, and beyond (205½ M.) *Lunas* we enter the charming *Valley of the Orb*. Olive, almond, and fig trees begin to appear.

212 M. *Bédarieux* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Midi*), a commercial town (5968 inhab.), with cloth-factories and tanneries, on the *Orb*.

Railway to *Castres* (*Montauban*) via *Lamalou* and *St. Pons*, and continuation to *Montpellier*, see R. 15.

FROM BÉDARIEUX TO GRAISSE SAC (*Lacaune*), 6½ M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — *Graissesac* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), about 1 M. from the station, with 2282 inhab., has considerable mines of coal, iron, copper, and argenteiferous lead. — An interesting road (public conveyances; 60 c.) leads from the station to (5½ M.) *St. Gervais-Ville* (p. 109) through the valley of the *Mare*, and thence to (23½ M.) *Lacaune* (5 fr.; p. 107), via *Murat-sur-Vèbre* (hotel), a town on the *Agout*, with an old château.

Beyond Bédarieux the *Béziers* railway diverges to the left from the valley of the *Orb*. — 219 M. *Faugères*. Line to Montpellier via *Paulhan*, see R. 15.

Three more short tunnels and four small stations. — 233½ M. *Lieuran-Ribaute*, a station which owes the latter part of its name to the *Château de Ribaute* ('Ripa alta'), to the left.

240 M. *Béziers* (p. 103).

### 39. The Causses and the Cañon of the Tarn.

The *Causses* are, as their name indicates (Latin 'calx'), plateaux of Jurassic limestone, occurring in the *Lozère* and the neighbouring departments. The principal are the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 261), *Causse Méjean* ('du Milieu'; p. 262), *Causse Noir* (p. 265), and the *Larzac* (p. 259). They are bounded by the valleys of the *Lot*, *Tarn*, *Jonte*, and *Dourbie*, by some of their tributaries, and by the tributaries of the *Hérault*. The plateaux themselves are merely bare uplands 2500-3700 ft. above the sea, without water, and almost treeless, where scarcely anything beyond a little barley and oats will grow, and with a very scanty population. Here and there the general level is broken by 'Couronnes' ('crowns') or mounds; and at certain spots, particularly on the *Causse Méjean*, are 'avens' or chasms into which the rainfall sinks, to issue again in the copious springs of the gorges. There are also a number of dolmens or table-stones. The gorges worn by the rivers are, however, exceedingly interesting, especially the *Cañon of the Tarn* (p. 262).

The *Causses* and the *Cañon* of the *Tarn* are now most conveniently explored from *Mende* or from *Banassac-la-Canourgue*, from which points a series of diligence-routes in connection with the trains have been





organized for the summer-months by the Southern of France Railway Co. A society, known as 'La France Pittoresque', has also organized, in connection with a tourist-agency, a series of trips in this region, but the restrictions in regard to choice of routes and hotels, etc., are not always convenient. — Little luggage should be taken on a visit to the Causses, but warm clothing should not be forgotten. — The most interesting part of the Cañon and Montpellier-le-Vieux may also be visited from *Millau*.

**a. From Mende to Ste. Enimie, Le Rozier (Montpellier-le-Vieux), and Millau.**

The expedition from Mende to Millau via the Cañon of the Tarn may be made in a single day if an early start be made and all détours avoided. The digression to Montpellier-le-Vieux requires fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  day more.

Travellers are conveyed from Mende to Millau in 2 days by the railway, diligences, and boats for 45 fr. (from Pas-de-Soucy to Les Vignes, p. 265, at the tourist's expense); the night is spent at La Malène (p. 264). — The tourist-agency's fare for the entire journey from Mende to Millau is 50 fr.

*Post Cars* ('Courriers') ply from Mende to Ste. Enimie (2-3 fr.), to Florac, Ispagnac and Ste. Enimie, to Meyrueis, etc.; and *Carriages* may be hired for little more than the diligence-fare. An *Omnibus* also plies to Florac (2 fr.).

**I. From Mende to Ste. Enimie.**

**a. Via Sauveterre**,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 4 hrs.; carriage for 2 pers. 19, for 4 pers. 24 fr., 5 fr. extra in each case for an additional person on the box.

*Mende*, see p. 258. — The road at first follows the valley of the *Lot*, crosses the stream about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the town, passes the station of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Balsièges* (p. 258), and ascends in curves to the barren plateau of the *Causse de Sauveterre* (see below), across which it runs. Fine view as we ascend. At the top the road via Ispagnac (see below) diverges to the left; to the right is the *Chazal*, an old château, now a farm-house. About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Balsièges is the little village of *Sauveterre* (3420 ft.), and farther on is the hamlet of *Bac*. The road then winds down into the Cañon of the Tarn, opposite the lofty cliffs of the *Causse Méjean*. —  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ste. Enimie* (p. 263).

**b. Via Ispagnac**, 30 M., in 8 hrs., fares as above.

This route is the same as the preceding until the *Causse de Sauveterre* is reached. Here it diverges to the left, by the E. end of the causse, and descends to the S. E., affording a fine view of the Tarn Cañon. Instead of going as far as Ispagnac, we may turn to the right before the village is reached, at the point where the Ste. Enimie road diverges. —  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ispagnac* (p. 262). Continuation of route, see p. 263.

**c. Via the Col de Montmirat, Florac, and Ispagnac**,  $43\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 12-14 hrs., including 3 hrs.' halt at Florac; fares 25 or 40 fr. (see above). Time is saved by taking the Ispagnac road at a point  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. short of Florac and omitting a visit to the latter village.

**d. Via Lanuéjols, the Col de Montmirat, and Ispagnac**,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  M., same times and fares as the preceding, 3 hrs., halt being made at the inn of Molinette below the col. This route is very much the same as the preceding, Lanuéjols being visited instead of Florac.

*Mende*, see p. 258. — Route c. coincides with the first two as far as ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Balsièges*, but at this point it enters a valley between the *Causse de Sauveterre* and the *Causse de Mende*. It then leads past

( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rouffiac* and joins the following route about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Mende, near the col.

Route *d.* leads to the E. of the Causse de Mende and passes ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the village of *Lanuéjols*, with a Roman tomb of great size.

— Beyond *St. Etienne-du-Valdonnès* (1138 inhab.), at a point about 11 M. from Mende, we join the preceding route, and ascend to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Montmirat* (3430 ft.), whence there is a very fine view. Beyond (3 M.) *Nozières* we enter the valley of the *Tarn*, where the road to Ispagnac diverges at a point  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. short of Florac.

**Florac** (2290 ft.; *Hôtel Donnadieu*; *Melquion*) is a town of 1947 inhab., at the foot of the *Causse Méjean* or *Méjan* and on the left bank of the *Tarnon*, a tributary of the *Tarn*. Its principal object of note is the *Source du Pécher*, which, rising in the Causse above the town, forms fine cascades after heavy rains. A monument was erected here in 1890 to *Boyer* (d. in Panama), the designer of the *Viaduc de Garabit* (p. 257). A road leads hence to the E. to (16 M.) *Pont-de-Montvert* (p. 268).

FROM FLORAC TO MEYRUEIS (22 M.). This route is a continuation of the preceding into the *Tarnon* valley, dominated on the right by the escarpments of the *Causse Méjean*, more than 1900 ft. high. — 6 M. *Salgas*, with a fine château. Beyond (8 M.) *Véron* we quit the valley. — From (11 M.) *Fraissinet-de-Fourques* the road ascends to the *Col de Perjuret* (3380 ft.; shelter-hut). This is the only point where the *Causse Méjean* is not isolated; a neck of land connects it with the *Aigoual* (p. 267). We descend into the valley of the *Jonte*, which bounds the *Causse* on the S. — 17 M. *Gatuzières*. — 22 M. *Meyrueis* (p. 267).

**Ispagnac** (1740 ft.; *Hôtel Saury*), a picturesquely situated and straggling village,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Ste. Enimie, on the right bank of the *Tarn* and at the mouth of the *Cañon*. Opposite the village the *Tarn* forms a peninsula, on which is *Quézac*, connected with Ispagnac by a bridge of the 14-17th centuries.

The **\*Cañon du Tarn**, or *Gorges du Tarn*, still more beautiful beyond Ste. Enimie or rather St. Chély, and particularly so between La Malène and Le Pas-de-Souci, begins at Ispagnac and extends as far as Le Rozier, a distance of about 30 M. It is the most curious of the gorges produced in the *Causses* by the erosion of the streams, which were much more abundant during the glacial epoch in the *Cévennes*. As the name indicates, it has suggested comparison with the celebrated *Cañon* of the *Colorado* in the United States. To the right and left the sheer rocks of the *Causses* de *Sauveterre* and *Méjean* rise to a height of from 800 to 1100 ft., the distance between their summits varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. It is difficult to imagine a more impressive gorge. Gigantic ramparts and perpendicular cliffs at one time overhang the river, at others retire in terraces, formed of the several strata of the limestone and as varied in outline as they are in colour. Here the rocks are shivered into a thousand different shapes and there appear yellow limestone, black schistous marl, and pink and brown dolomite. In addition there is abundant vegetation (vines and fruit-trees), affording a charming contrast to the rocks, as well as clear and copious springs and numerous caverns. The windings which the gorge describes in

its 30 M. course contribute to its beauty and provide a series of pleasant surprises for the traveller. Even when the end is reached, we have still to explore the very curious gorges of the Jonte and the Dourbie and *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 266).

The ROUTE FROM ISPAGNAC TO STE. ENIMIE (about 4 hrs. on foot) follows the right bank of the Tarn, passing the picturesquely situated *Château de Rocheblave* (16th cent.), recently restored. A little farther on, on the left bank, is a mill worked by one of the numerous springs formed by the rains which filter through the limestone of the Causses.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. (from Mende) *Montbrun*, also on the left bank. The road then passes the hamlets of *Poujols* and *Blajoux*. On the other side are the ruins of the *Château de Charbonnières*, and farther on *Castelbouc*, where there is another ruin. This is the most remarkable point between Ispagnac and Ste. Enimie and one of the prettiest parts of the gorge. In a neighbouring grotto is a very copious spring. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Prades*, on the right bank. The ramparts of the Causses, already very high, approach the river more and more closely at *Les Ecoutes* (echo).

30 M. **Ste. Enimie** (1575 ft.; *Hôtel Malaval, Bruno*, pens. 7 fr.; boats, see below), a town of 1044 inhab., owes its origin to a monastery, founded about 630, of which a few uninteresting remains are left. It occupies a curious position, at one of the great angles formed by the gorge and in a kind of huge well, 1650 ft. deep. Above issues the beautiful *Fontaine de Burle* and below is the *Source du Coussac*. The river is spanned by a bridge, across which passes the road viâ the Causses from Balsièges (p. 258) to Meyrueis ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Ste. Enimie; p. 267).

## II. From Ste. Enimie to Le Rozier.

26 M. By boat on the Tarn (included in the excursion-tickets), in 8 hrs.; fare 36 fr. for 1-5 persons. Boats are changed several times, and the distance from Pas de Soucy to Les Vignes (p. 265), about  $11\frac{1}{4}$  M., is performed on land (seat in a carr. 1 fr.). Luggage is transported without extra charge, but large packages should not be brought if the traveller proposes to walk from Pas-de-Soucy to Les Vignes. — Some travellers may prefer to make the entire expedition on foot, both because they can thus examine the gorges more at their leisure, and because the boat-journey, though not dangerous, presents various difficulties that distract attention.

Boats take about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., excluding halts, to perform the distance from Ste. Enimie to La Malène. There is also a footpath (4- $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) on the right bank. By either route the every-varying scenery steadily increases in grandeur and interest beyond St. Chély. — At ( $11\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *St. Chély-du-Tarn*, a village on the left bank, the gorge forms a second elbow or angle, and again turns soon afterwards at *Les Pougnadoires* (inhabited grottoes), where there is a dam. Many minor windings are also passed, each revealing some unexpected beauty. To the right is the *Château-Hôtel de la Caze* (R. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.), before which the path ascends to cross the *Pas de l'Escalette*, a flight of steps protected by a railing.

In 1 hr. from Les Pougnadoires we reach the dam of *Hauterive*, a village with a ruined castle, affording a very fine view of our road.

At *La Malène*, 1- $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Hauterive, we meet the road from Banassac (see below). Hence to *Le Rozier* and to *Millau*, see below.

**b. From Banassac-la-Canourgue to La Malène, Le Rozier  
(Montpellier-le-Vieux), and Millau.**

The Cañon of the Tarn, or at least its finest parts, may be visited from this side in a single day, even by travellers not quitting St. Flour or Millau until the first train in the morning.

**I. From Banassac to La Malène.**

16 M. CARRIAGE in 3½ hrs. (fare for 1-3 pers. 12, for 4-5 pers. 20 fr.).

Banassac (station, p. 258) is a large village on the left bank of the Lot, at its confluence with the Urugne. We ascend the valley of the latter viâ the little town of (1¼ M.) *La Canourgue*, beyond which we reach the desolate plateau of the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 261). Crossing the causse, we descend a gorge into the *Cañon of the Tarn*, opposite the imposing *Causse Méjean* (p. 262).

**La Malène** (*Hôtel Monginoux*, déj. 2½ fr.), a considerable village, with a bridge, lies near the finest part of the Tarn Cañon. Here also are a château belonging to the family of Montesquieu du Tarn, an abundant spring, and several grottoes.

**II. From La Malène to Le Rozier.**

16½ M. SMALL BOAT in 5 hrs. (fare 22 fr., included in excursion-tickets; comp. p. 261).

We skirt on the left the *Rocher du Planiol*, with the ruins of a castle. Beyond the *Source de l'Angle*, to the right, we pass the *Rocher de Montesquieu*, on which also are ruins, to the left, and reach the entrance of the Détroit.

The \*Détroit, also called *Les Etroits*, 40 min. from La Malène and about 3 M. long, is the most remarkable part of the Tarn Cañon. The gorge here contracts to a width of less than ½ M. between the summits of its flanking rocks, which exceed 1600 ft. in height. As the gorge winds the rocks seem to bar the passage, and sometimes they overhang so much that they appear to form a gigantic bridge across the river. The whole effect is majestic, without any approach to the grotesque, while the picturesqueness is enhanced by the rich colouring of the cliffs. The climax of the whole scene is reached at *La Croze*, where we emerge from the Détroit and enter the \*Cirque des Baumes, a sort of gulf at an angle of the cañon. Here lie the hamlets of *Les Baumes-Vieilles* and *Les Baumes-Basses* and the pilgrimage *Chapel of St. Hilaire*, perched on the sides of the cirque. A splendid \*View is commanded from the *Point Sublime* (1960 ft.), a cliff rising above the cirque and ascended in ¾-1 hr. by a very rocky path. At *Les Baumes-Chaudes*, to the N., is a grotto with three stories. Farther on we pass through another magnificent defile, before reaching the *Pas de Soucy*.

The **Pas de Soucy**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from La Malène, is a chaos of fallen rocks, where the Tarn disappears from view, and boat-navigation is interrupted (carr., see p. 263). A path starting from Les Baumes follows the right bank, in front of the *Sourde*, one of the largest rocks, and dominated also on the right by the *Aiguille*, 260 ft. high.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Les Vignes* (small inn); on the opposite bank lies *St. Préjet-du-Tarn*. Here we find the fourth of the Tarn bridges in the cañon crossed by the roads over the Causses. The boat-journey onward presents serious difficulties in the shape of rapids in mid-channel. The descent to Le Rozier is made in 2 hrs., whilst for the ascent 8 hrs. are necessary. By the footpath on the right bank it takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. We pass *Villaret* and (3 M.) *Cambon*. On the other bank are some ruins, the *Pas de l'Arc*, *La Sablière*, and the *Pic de Cinglegros* (3280 ft.). On the right bank are the cirque and hermitage of *St. Marcellin*. Then, on the same side, the *Mas de la Font*; on the left *Plaisance*, beyond which the cañon widens to form the basin of Le Rozier.

To the left is **Le Rozier** (1280 ft.; *Hôt. du Pont de la Muze; des Voyageurs*, pens. 8 fr.), a little village at the confluence of the Tarn and *Jonte*, with a bridge over each river, and opposite lies **Peyreleau** (*Hôt. Costecalde*, well spoken of), with an ancient château. The *Rocher de Capluc* (2000 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from Le Rozier in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., at the top by iron ladders. — Excursion to the valley of the *Jonte*, see p. 267.

### III. From Le Rozier to Millau.

a. **Viâ Aguessac**, 13 M., carriage in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fare 10 or 15 fr. for 3 or 5 pers.). The station of *Aguessac* is reached  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. before Millau (carr. same fare). A 'courrier' (1 fr.) also plies twice a day to Aguessac in 2 hrs.

This picturesque part of the valley suffers from comparison with the finer upper part. The *Causse Noir* (see below) forms here also, on the left, huge walls, more than 1500 ft. high. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mostuéjoux*. —  $6\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Rivière*, a village dominated by the *Rocher de Peyrelade* (1825 ft.) and the enormous *Ruines de Peyrelade* (2780 ft.), where there are caverns used in the manufacture of Roquefort cheese (see p. 259). —  $9\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Aguessac* (p. 259). — 13 M. *Millau* (p. 259).

b. **Viâ Montpellier-le-Vieux**,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  M., carriage in 7-12 hrs., fare 28 fr. Not more than 3 pers. can be conveyed in a single carriage, owing to the nature of the road. Passengers alight on reaching the plateau and rejoin the carriage at La Roque-Sainte-Marguerite, beyond Montpellier. On foot, Montpellier may be reached in 2 hrs. from Peyreleau; carriages take 3 hrs. and mules (6-10 fr.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — At La Roque-Sainte-Marguerite we may use the public conveyances mentioned on p. 259. — It is advisable to take provisions.

We cross the *Jonte* and from *Peyreleau* (see above) ascend in zig-zags to the S., to the *Causse Noir*, which owes its name to the dark colour of its weird and stunted pines. A footpath offers a short-cut. Fine view of the Tarn Cañon. We quit the route near the summit, when it turns finally to the E.

The RAVINES OF LES PALIÈS AND THE RIOU-SEC, towards which this road leads, are well worth a visit. We soon pass *Aleyrac*, and then the *Hermitage of St. Jean-de-Balme* (11-13th cent.). Thence a path leads to the N. to the *Ravine of Les Paliès*, which descends towards the *Jonte*. In the ravine is a magnificent view-point from the top of a precipice, on the other side of which are the ruins of the *Hermitage of St. Michel*, on some isolated rocks, difficult of access (1 hr.), whence there is also a very fine view over the *Jonte* valley. The head of the ravine, the *Cirque de Madasse*, is also very interesting. In 2 hrs. more we reach the *Riou-Sec*, a ravine to the S. which descends towards the *Dourbie*. On the side are the *Roques-Altes* ('high rocks'; 160-200 ft. high), a sort of natural fortress, seen also from the road. It takes about 1½ hr. to descend into the ravine and ascend on the other side to *Maubert* (see below).

The path continues in a S. direction and passes the hamlet of *Maubert* (2675 ft.; accommodation at the 'Ferme Robert'; guide 3-5 fr.). About ¼ M. farther on we reach *Montpellier-le-Vieux* at the *Cirques de la Millière* and *du Lac* (see below).

\***Montpellier-le-Vieux** (perhaps from 'mont pelé', bald mountain) is not an inhabited place, but a spot covered with huge rocks and blocks of the strangest forms, a fantastic ruined city, with imposing monuments. It remained unknown till 1883. The plateau occupied by this natural curiosity is about 2 M. long and 1¼ M. broad. In order to gain an idea of the whole and its general arrangement it is better not to descend at once into the cirque, but to continue straight on to the rocks which block on the S. the road by which we approach, and to mount those on the left, called the *Ciutad* from their resemblance to a citadel. Thence we have a really marvellous \*View of the Cyclopean city. The corridor by which we arrive and its continuation beyond the rocks very nearly divide the town in two parts, one to the left or E., the other to the right or W. In the first are 4 cirques or amphitheatres: to the S., the *Rouquettes*; to the N., the *Lac*; and beyond, to the E., the *Amats* and the *Citerne*. In the second is the *Millière*, comprising the *Ville*, to the N., and the *Forum*, to the S. The *Cirque des Rouquettes* is the smallest but the finest; its longer diameter measures 1650 ft., the shorter one 650 ft., while the walls are 380 ft. high. Near the *Amats* the 'Porte de Mycènes', in an isolated rock, and an alley of 'obelisks' are pointed out. A striking \*View is obtained from the top of the rocks, in the direction of the *Dourbie*. An 'aven' (p. 260) separates the *Millière* from the *Rouquettes*. — We may thence descend directly to the (1¾ M.) —

**Valley of the Dourbie**, between the *Causse Noir* and the *Larzac*. This is the finest gorge of the *Causses* next to the *Tarn Cañon*, at least in its lower part near *Millau*. — *La Roque-St-Marguerite* (1310 ft.; Parguel's Inn; guide, Froment) is the nearest village to *Montpellier-le-Vieux*, 1¼ hr. to the S. of *Maubert*, and 8 M. from *Millau*. Ravine of *St. Véran*, see p. 259. Downstream, the prettiest part is the *Val Nîgre* ravine, 2 M. from *La Roque*. In this part also is the *Grotte d'Aluech*. — 5½ M. *Le Monna*, with the château of the *Bonal* family, and the tombs of the cardinal and the philosopher of that name. — 6¼ M. *Massebiniu*. — 8 M. *Millau* (p. 259).

**EXCURSION FROM LE ROZIER TO THE VALLEY OF THE JONTE AND BRAMABIAU.** From Le Rozier to Meyrueis,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., omnibus twice daily (2 fr.), in 3- $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. This route may also be included in an excursion-ticket to the Tarn Cañon: from Le Rozier to Millau, viâ Meyrueis, 41 M., in 8-10 hrs. (fares 30 or 35 fr.); to Millau, viâ Meyrueis and Bramabiau,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 12-16 hrs. (fares 45 or 50 fr.). — This route ascends the very interesting Valley of the Jonte, which at first forms a gorge between the Causse Mejean and Causse Noir, resembling the Tarn Cañon on a small scale. At about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Le Rozier is *Le Truel*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther on we reach *Les Douzes*, at the mouth of a ravine; and 2 hrs. beyond Les Douzes lies *Meyrueis*.

**Meyrueis** (2510 ft.; *Hôtel Rey*; *Parguel*) is a little town on the Jonte, near the end of the Causse Noir. Among the Grottoes in the neighbourhood the chief is the fine stalactite cavern known as the *Grotte de Darigilan*, discovered in 1880 in the Causse Noir, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town. The charge for admission is 5 fr., and a special costume ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) must be hired from the custodian. On the other side of the Jonte is the *Grotte de Nabrigas*, noted chiefly for its old world reliques and the great quantity of bones of cave-bears which have been found in it. — From Meyrueis to Florac, see p. 262. — A 'courrier' plies hence to (43 M.) *Le Vigan* (p. 419) in 7-8 hrs. (9 fr.) viâ (7 M.) *Lanuéjols*, (13 M.) *Trèves*, and (20 M.) *St. Jean-du-Bruel*, where we join the road from Millau (p. 259).

About 6 M. to the S. of Meyrueis is *St. Sauveur-des-Poucils*, with mines of silver-lead and copper. In the neighbourhood, to the E., is the curious \**Bramabiau* ('hollowing ox'), a cascade, 46 ft. high, formed by the *Bonheur*. This stream, which formerly fell from a limestone cliff 500 ft. in height, has now bored for itself through the rock a subterranean channel, more than 500 yds. long. It issues from the channel like a torrent, into a gorge 650 ft. deep, hollowed out by its waters. Only the channel is accessible. The entrance on this side is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Camprieux* (3600 ft.; Philippine Inn),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Meyrueis (8 M. by short-cuts). Adm. to view the cascade, 3 fr., incl. guide.

The ascent of the *Aigoual* (5140 ft.; p. 420), to the S.E., may be made from Meyrueis partly by carriage (20 M.; 25 fr.) viâ *Camprieux* (see above) and the (16 M.) *Col de Séreyrede*. On foot the ascent is made in about 4-5 hrs. viâ the beautiful valley of the *Butzon*, one of the tributaries of the Jonte.

## 40. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes, via the Cévennes.

189 M. RAILWAY in  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs. (fares 34 fr. 25, 23 fr. 15, 15 fr. 15 c.). — This interesting route should be taken by day. The best views are on the left. The line traverses 108 tunnels and 32 viaducts. — From Paris to Nîmes viâ Nevers and Clermont-Ferrand, 450 M., RAILWAY in  $17\frac{1}{2}$ -24 hrs. (fares 81 fr. 30, 55 fr., 35 fr. 85 c.); viâ Lyons and Tarascon, 492 M., in  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -26 hrs. (fares 88 fr. 90, 60 fr. 5, 39 fr. 20 c.).

*Clermont-Ferrand*, see p. 214. — Thence to (58 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac*, see pp. 211, 212. The railway again approaches the *Allier*, which it crosses. Beyond ( $62\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Langeac* (4391 inhab.) we follow the river, the valley of which increases in interest, and the tunnels and viaducts are both very numerous and remarkable.  $66\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chanteuges*, with a ruined abbey (14-16th cent.).  $70\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Prades-St-Julien*; 77 M. *Monistrol-d'Allier*; 83 M. *Alleyras*;  $92\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chapeauroux*; 97 M. *Jonchères*, with a ruined 15th cent. castle, on the left.

104 M. *Langogne* (2995 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc*, Avenue de la Gare), a town with 3634 inhab.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S

A DILIGENCE plies hence to Mende, 31 M. to the S.W., in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 8 fr. 50 c.); see also p. 268, under Villefort. We pass near

(12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Châteauneuf-de-Randon*, a small town, during the siege of which Bertrand du Guesclin died in 1380. The English governor, who had promised to surrender, kept his word and placed the keys upon Du Guesclin's coffin. — *Mende*, see p. 258.

About 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. E. of Langogne, via (3 M.; omnibus) *Pradelles*, is the little watering-place of *Montbel* (hotel).

116 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Bastide* (3360 ft.; buffet), which is to be connected by rail with *Mende* (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; p. 258).

About 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. is *St. Laurent-les-Bains*, a small town and watering place surrounded by mountains.

We now cross the Allier for the last time, enter a tunnel ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long) under the watershed of the *Cévennes*, and pass from the basin of the Loire into that of the Rhône. The route here attains its summit-level (3375 ft.), having risen over 1600 ft. between this point and Langeac (54 M.). It then descends still more rapidly through eight tunnels, between which we obtain fine glimpses of the country. — Beyond (122 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Prévenchères* we traverse twelve tunnels (the third nearly 1 M. long) and six viaducts. The last viaduct, 230 ft. high, over the *Altier*, consists of two stages, across the lower of which runs the road to *Mende* (see below). — 129 M. **Villefort** (1980 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel Chambon*; *Balme*; guide, Louis Fraisse).

A DILIGENCE plies thrice daily in the season to *Mende* (p. 258), 361 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W.N.W., in 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (fare 10 fr. in the first carriage; 6, 5, or 4 fr. in the others). For pedestrians Villefort is a better starting-point than Langogne (p. 267). The road ascends the valley of the *Altier*. To the N. is the *Montagne du Goulet* (4890 ft.), to the S. *Mont Lozère* (see below). — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Altier* (inns), with an old castle. We then mount to the *Col du Bleynard* (3855 ft.), from which we descend into the valley of the *Lot*. Near *Le Bleynard* (3470 ft.; inn), a village with 650 inhab., which we leave to the left, we cross the track ('draye') used from time immemorial by the flocks of Provence on their way to their summer-pastures on the central plateau. To the *Pic de Finiels*, see p. 269. — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jean-de-Bleynard* (*Hôtel St. Jean*; *Teissier*, clean; carriages for hire) is situated on the *Lot*, the source of which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jean-du-Tournel*. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bagnols-les-Bains* (1610 ft.; *Hôtel Champagne-Lacombe*, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôtel des Bains*), a village on the *Lot*, with six mineral springs (88°-107° Fahr.), known to the Romans. — Beyond (30 M.) *Ste. Hélène* we cross the *Lot*, and beyond a small col rejoin the route from Langogne (p. 267). — 32 M. *Badaroux*. — 361 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mende* (p. 258).

An easy and interesting excursion (2 days) may be made from Villefort to the S.W., to the *Mont Lozère* group, including the *Roc de Malpertus*, the *Pic de Finiels*, and the *Signal des Aubines*. The first day's expedition takes 9 hrs., the second 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. An early start should be made on account of the heat. From *Le Bleynard* we may return to Villefort or go on to *Bagnols* and *Mende*.

1st Day. We pass below the railway and proceed to the S. along the right bank of a brook which we cross at (18 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Palhères*. Thence a bridle-path leads to the (2 hrs.) poor village of *Costelades* (3435 ft.), whence a boy or herdsman should be taken as guide at least as far as the *Source of the Tarn*, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher up. There we turn to the W., and in 3/4 hr. reach the *Roc de Malpertus* (5520 ft.) which affords a fine view, including the *Aigoual* to the S., the mountains of *Aubrac* and *Margeride* to the N., and the valleys of the *Lot* and *Aveyron* to the W. We descend to the S.W. (not too much in the direction of the *Tarn*), via *Canarques*, *l'Hôpital*, and *Le Mazeret*, to *Pont-de-Montvert* (*Hôtel des Cévennes*), a market-town on the *darn*, and on the road from *Genolhac* (18 M.; p. 269) to *Florac* (16 M.; T. 262). In 1703, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, there broke

out here the Protestant insurrection known as the War of the Camisards, from the shirts ('camise') worn over their clothes by the insurgents. The town is still almost entirely Protestant.

2nd Day. We ascend first to the N. of Pont-de-Montvert, by a ravine, to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Champlong-de-Lozère*, ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pré-Soulayran* (3905 ft.), and (1 M.) *Finuels*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Pont and halfway to the *Col de Finuels* (shortcut for walkers). To the W. is the *Pic de Finuels* (5585 ft.), whence there is a fine view to the S. and E. From the *Signal des Laubies* (5445 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the W., the view includes not only the whole chain of the Cévennes, but also the plateaux and the gigantic ramparts of the Causses. We return to the col to gain the new Bleymard road, or we may descend direct to the N. by the sheep-track ('draye'; see p. 268). — *Le Bleymard*, see p. 268.

Beyond Villefort the country is still very broken, and we enjoy beautiful glimpses of the Cévennes. Tunnels and viaducts are still numerous. — 131 M. *Concoules*; 138 M. *Genolhac*; 142 M. *Chamborigaud*. Beyond (144 M.) *Ste. Cécile-d'Andorge* we quit the Cévennes, and enter the region of the mulberry. —  $147\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Levade* and (150 M.) *La Pise* belong to the *Grand' Combe*, a commune of 13,360 inhab., engaged in the important coal-mines of the district.

157 M. *Alais (Buffet)*, see p. 412. Here we join the line from Lyons (R. 62), which we follow to —

189 M. *Nîmes (Buffet)*, see p. 413.

## 41. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette.

$48\frac{1}{2}$  M. To (31 M.) *Montpellier* railway in  $1\frac{21}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). — From *Montpellier* to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cette* railway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.).

*Nîmes*, see p. 413. The railway traverses an uninteresting plain, with numerous vineyards, especially beyond Lunel (see below). —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Césaire*. Lines to *Aigues-Mortes* and to *Le Vigan*, see pp. 418, 419. — Beyond (13 M.) *Gallargues* we cross the *Vidourle*.

$16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lunel (Buffet; Hôtel du Palais-Royal)*, a town of 7200 inhab., formerly celebrated for its muscatel wines. The Place de la République is embellished by a small reproduction of Bartholdi's Statue of *Liberty enlightening the World* (at New York). There is also a *Mount Calvary* here. The partly Romanesque *Church* has some ancient paintings in the badly-lighted choir.

A branch-line runs hence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sommières* via *Gallargues*, on the line from *Nîmes* (see above), and thence via the valley of the *Vidourle*. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sommières*, and thence to *Le Vigan*, see p. 419.

Railway from Lunel to *Arles*, with branch to *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 441.

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lunel-Viel*. Several other small stations.  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Mazes-le-Crès*. We pass into (31 M.) *Montpellier* in front of the citadel (on our left) and under the *Palavas* line (p. 274).

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**Montpellier.** — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* (Pl. D, 5; buffet), for *Nîmes*, *Paris*, *Marseilles*, *Cette*, *Perpignan*, *Bordeaux*, *Rodez*, etc.; *Gare de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4), for the *Palavas* line (p. 274); *Gare de Rabieux* or *Montpellier-Chaptal* (Pl. A, 5), for the line to *Béziers* via *Mèze* (p. 105).

**Hotels.** GR. HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, Place de la Comédie (Pl. d; C, 4); GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; D, 5), Rue Maguelone 8, R. from 5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; \*MÉTROPOLE (Pl. f; D, 5), Rue du Clos-René 3, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DU MIDI (Pl. e; C, 5), Boulevard Victor Hugo 9, pens. 16 fr.; MAGUELONE (Pl. b; D, 5), Rue Maguelone 5; DELMAS (Pl. e; C, 5), Rue de la République 9, R. 2-3, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; SÉRANE, Boul. Victor Hugo 6, unpretending, with restaurant (déj. 2, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — *Pension Cornillier*, Faubourg St. Jaumes 6, from 6 fr. per day.

**Cafés.** Grand-Café Riche, de France, de Montpellier, Café de la Rotonde, all in the Place de la Comédie; Grand-Café de l'Opéra, at the theatre (déj. or D. 2-3 fr.) — **Confectioners.** Caizergues, Meuton, 27 and 19 Rue de la Loge; Maury, Rue du Palais; others in the Rue Nationale. Stuffed dates ('dattes farcies') are a speciality of Montpellier.

**Baths.** E. Durand, Rue de la Merci 2 (Pl. B, 4).

**Cabs.** with one horse, per drive 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; with two horses 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; per hr. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 fr.

**Electric Tramways.** 1. From the Gare P.-L.-M. (Pl. D, 5) to the Ecole Normale (Pl. A, 1). — 2. From the Octroi de Palavas (Pl. D, 5, 6) to the Esplanade (Pl. D, 3, 4). — 3. From the Octroi de Toulouse (Pl. A, 6) to the Peyrou (Pl. A, B, 3). — 4. From the Octroi de Lodève (Pl. A, 4) to the Gare de Palavas (Pl. D, 4). — 5. From the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, D, 4) to Castelnau (Pl. D, 1). — 6. From the Hôpital Général (Pl. B, 2) to the Hôpital Suburbain (Pl. A, 1). — Fares 5-20 c.

**Post and Telegraph Office,** Place de la Préfecture (Pl. C, 3).

**Protestant Churches:** Cours Gambetta 19, and Rue Maguelone, near the Paris-Lyons station.

*Montpellier*, a prosperous town of 76,364 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Hérault* and headquarters of the 16th army corps, is situated on a hill commanding a fine view, with the *Lez* flowing below. The modern quarters are well built, but the streets of the old town are narrow, tortuous, and badly paved.

Montpellier was founded not earlier than 737 on the destruction of Maguelone (p. 274) by Charles Martel, and its prosperity dates only from the 12th cent., when its still celebrated school of medicine was established. The see of Maguelone was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. The latter became a stronghold of Calvinism, and Louis XIII. besieged and took it in 1622. The university, founded in 1289 and suppressed in 1794, was re-established in 1896. It is frequented by about 1500 students (500 medical), of whom 200 are foreigners. There is also a school of agriculture. Montpellier was the birthplace of Auguste Comte (1798-1857).

The square outside the station (Pl. D, 5) is embellished with a *Monument to Planchon* (1823-88), late Director of the Jardin des Plantes, who introduced the American vine after the devastations of the phylloxera. — Rue Maguelone, leading to the Place de la Comédie and the Musée, see p. 272.

The Rue de la République leads to the N.W. to the boulevards, which make the circuit of the old town. At the end of the street is the *Tour de la Babotte*, dating from the fortification of the 12th cent. and afterwards used as an observatory. The following Boulevard de l'Observatoire ends in a little square, containing a statue, by Vital Dubray, of Ed. Adam (1768-1807), whose improvements in the preparation of wine have been of great importance for the South of France.

The \*Peyrou (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), in the higher part of the town, is a fine promenade dating chiefly from the 17-18th centuries. The





*Porte du Peyrou* on the right side of the boulevard, a triumphal arch, 50 ft. high and 60 ft. wide, was erected in 1691, in honour of Louis XIV., by D'Aviler, after D'Orbay. The bas-reliefs represent the Victories of Louis XIV., the Union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At the sides of the great railing of the Peyrou are two stone groups by Injalbert, Love overcoming Strength. The promenade is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV.*, by Debay (1829), and other statues. At the end is a monumental *Water Reservoir* (view extending to the Pyrenees), supplied by an *Aqueduct*, constructed in 1753-66, which brings the water from a distance of about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. and terminates at the Peyrou in a double tier of arches, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and 70 ft. high. A military band plays here on Sundays.

The fine *Rue Nationale* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) extends from the Porte du Peyrou across the old town to the *Préfecture* (p. 272) and is to be prolonged to the Esplanade. To the left of the Porte is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), a handsome modern building with a Corinthian peristyle, decorated with statues of Cardinal Fleury (1653-1743; by J. B. Debay) and Cambacérès (1753 - 1824; a copy), two famous natives of Languedoc.

A little below the Peyrou, to the left of the boulevard, is the large and well-kept *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 2, 3), the oldest in France, established by Henri IV in 1593 and organized by Richer de Belleval (d. 1623). Many fine exotics grow here in the open air.

On the other side of the boulevard, opposite the lower entrance of the *Jardin des Plantes*, is the *Tour des Pins*, a relic of the old fortifications, now containing the municipal archives. A Provençal inscription on the façade recalls the fact that James I. of Aragon (Don Jayme) was born at Montpellier in 1208. — To the N. is the *Institut de Physique et Chimie* (Pl. B, 2).

The *Faculté de Médecine* (Pl. B, 3), adjoining the cathedral (see below), was formerly the bishop's palace. At the entrance (Rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine) are statues of the celebrated physicians La Peyronie (1678-1747) and Barthez (1734-1806), both natives of Montpellier. The professor's chair in the large amphitheatre comes from the Amphitheatre of Nîmes. In the council hall and adjoining room are portraits of professors since 1289.

The school contains the *University Medical Library* (open daily, 12.30-6.30 and 8-10; closed in Sept. and Oct.), an *Anatomical Museum* (open to students daily, 12-4), and the *Musée Alger*, a collection of paintings and drawings (open on Tues. & Frid., 12-4; on other days on application at the library).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), founded in the 14th cent., and partly rebuilt after the Religious Wars, was recently restored and enlarged by Révoil. The large and curious but somewhat unattractive porch on the W. façade has a very high arch supported in front by round turrets, 13 ft. in diameter. The façade has two additional towers,

and there are two more at the transepts, one of which was rebuilt in 1856. The tasteful modern portal of the S. transept has a tympanum by A. Baussan (1884). The handsome broad nave is flanked by side-chapels between the pillars; the fine choir is modern. In the 5th chapel on the left is a marble statue of the Virgin, by Santarelli, a pupil of Thorvaldsen. The paintings include a Simon the Sorcerer, by Séb. Bourdon of Montpellier, and St. Peter receiving the keys, by J. de Troy.

A short distance to the S. of the cathedral is the *Université* (Pl. C, 3), the seat of the faculties of law, literature, and science.

A little to the W. of the cathedral is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), the court of which is interesting. In the square in front are a statue of the poet *Mouquin-Tandoun*, by Taillefer, and the *Fontaine des Licornes*, by D'Antoine, erected to the memory of Marshal de Castries, the victor at Clostercamp (1760).

We now return to the Rue Nationale and cross it to visit the church of *Ste. Anne* (Pl. B, 4), a modern structure in the Gothic style of the 13th century. — Adjacent, at No. 14 Rue Eugène Lisbonne, is the *Conservatoire de Musique*, containing an *Archaeological Collection*, to see which a permission is necessary.

On the E. side of the Rue Nationale is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 3), a fine building by Bésiné (1870), standing in a square embellished with the pretty *Fontaine de la Ville*, on which is a marble group by Journet (1775). Hard by, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (1884).

The \***Musée Fabre** (Pl. D, 3), on the same side, near the Esplanade, is now one of the best provincial collections in France, with upwards of 800 paintings. It is open to the public on Sun., 11 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 4 or 5. We enter from the Rue Montpellieret, the façade towards which is adorned with statues of Séb. Bourdon, Vien, and Raoux. We ascend to the left.

**ENTRANCE HALL.** From left to right: 203. *V. Giraud*, The husband's return; 45. *P. Cabanel* (of Montpellier), Hero finding the body of Leander; 216. *Glaize* (Montpellier), What one sees at twenty; 374. *Ronot*, Ragman; in front, no number, *L. Cavalier*, Ecce Homo; 380. *Ary Scheffer*, 382. *H. Scheffer*, Portraits; 317. *Monvoisin*, Death of Charles IX.; 288. *Em. Lévy*, Judgment of Midas; in front, on a stand, *Cot*, Mireille; 9, *L. Béroud*, At the Louvre (study).

The **CABINET** to the right of the entrance contains small paintings and a few sculptures (876-878, busts by *Canova*).

**PRINCIPAL GALLERY.** To the left: 543. *Guercino*, Head; 468. *Allori*, Madonna and Child; 602. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait of a senator; 625. *Spagnoletto*, Head of an Apostle; 520. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Holy Family; 576. After *Raphael*, Lorenzo de' Medici; 538. *Giordano*, Holy Family; 573. *Perrugino* (?), St. Christopher, a fresco transferred to canvas; 786. *Van der Will*, Portrait; 483. *Canaletto*, Grand Canal at Venice; 470. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; 896. *Schidone*, Holy Family; 603. *Titian*, Portrait of an old man; 466. *Allori*, Venus and Cupid; 548. *Guido Reni*, Head of the Virgin; 525. *Gaspard Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscape; \*624. *Spagnoletto*, St. Mary of Egypt; 587. *Salvator Rosa*, Nymphs bathing; 98. *Palma the Younger*, Massacre of

the inhabitants of Hipponium; 750. *Rubens*, Portrait of Fr. Franck; 515. *Domenichino*, Landscape; 505. *Cardi da Cigoli*, St. Francis; 765. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; \*570. *P. Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 728. *Moucheron*, Landscape; \*747. *Rubens*, Christ crucified; 746. *Roghman*, Landscape; 527. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 697. *Hondecoeter*, Birds. — 629. *Jos. de Sarabia*, Virgin and Child; 626. *Jouanès*, St. Francis de Borgia; 632. *Zurbaran*, St. Agatha; 155. *Fabre*, founder of the Musée (see p. 272), Portrait of the artist; 149. *Rizzi* or *Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 631. *Zurbaran*, The angel Gabriel; 488. *Ann. Carracci*, Pieta; 546. *Guercino*, Daughter of Herodias. — 716. *Van der Meulen*, Horseman at a farm; 752 (to the right of the door), *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 663. *P. Campana*, Descent from the Cross; 674, 673, 675. *Dietrich*, Landscapes, Crown of Thorns; 734. *A. van Ostade*, Lute-player; 683. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child; 582. *Rosselli*, St. Anthony; 638. *Berchem*, Landscape; 509. *Dan. da Volterra*, Beheading of John the Baptist; \*577. *Raphael* (?), Portrait of a young man, 'the gem of the Fabre Gallery'; 557. *Locatelli*, Landscape; 186. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 579. *Fabre*, Copy of Raphael's *Madonna della Sedia*; 480. After *Michael Angelo*, Last Judgment, copy of 1570, previous to the additions made to the original by *Dan. da Volterra*; 578. After *Raphael*, St. Michael; 549, 547. *Guido*, St. Agatha, St. Peter; 526, 524. *Gaspard Poussin*, Landscapes; 510. *C. Dolci*, The Virgin with the lily; 392. *Sassoferato*, Madonna; 508. *Lor. di Credi* (?), Holy Family; 511. *Dolci* (?), The Saviour; 564. *Moroni*, Portrait of Aleoni, the Venetian general. — The glass-cases contain enamels, ivory carvings, cameos, agates, Chinese chessmen, porcelain, and other fine objects of small size.

END ROOM. To the left, 719. *Mieris the Elder*, Girl stringing beads; 734. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern-interior; 222. *Greuze*, Morning-prayer. — 796. *Adr. van der Werf*, Susannah at the bath; 681. *K. du Jardin*, Tavern; 815. *K. Bodmer*, Forest-scene; 226. *Greuze*, Young girl; 780. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the white hat; 699. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 761. *Steen*, The traveller's rest; 224. *Greuze*, Young girl with clasped hands; 800. *Phil. Wouverman*, Small sandy beach; 698. *Hondius*, Boar-hunt; 678. *Ger. Dou*, The mouse-trap; 223. *Greuze*, The little mathematician; 781. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the stone pitcher; 225. *Greuze*, Young girl with a basket; 692. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child; 741. *P. Potter*, Cows; 648. *Van Bloemen*, 652. *Both*, Landscapes; 755. *Ryckaert*, Tooth-extractor; \*666. *Cuyp*, Bank of the Meuse; no number, *Flemish School of the 16th cent.*, Visitation; 807. *Wynants*, Landscape; 656. *Brouwer*, The Alchemist; 714. *Metsu*, Dutch fishmonger; 779. *Teniers*, Smoker; 227. *Greuze*, Little girl; 802. *Phil. Wouverman*, Horse-fair with the kicking horse; 754. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 700. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 803. *Wouverman*, Troops on the march; 677. *Dietrich*, 785. *Van Goyen*, 791. *A. van de Velde*, Landscapes; 568. *Pannini*, Monuments of ancient Rome (1733); 748. *Rubens*, Landscape with Roman ruins; 462. *Reynolds*, The Infant Samuel; \*771. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-fair; \*221. *Greuze*, 'Gâteau des Rois'; 428. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 792. *W. van de Velde*, The little fleet; 743. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 801. *Phil. Wouverman*, Stirrup-cup; 776. *Teniers*, Open-air concert; \*762. *Jan Steen*, Dutch repast; \*769. *Teniers the Younger*, The Great Château, landscape with portraits of the painter's family; 753. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, 639. *Berchem*, Landscapes; 712. *Maas*, Portrait of a woman; 637. *Berchem*, Landscape; 715. *Metsu*, The Scribe; 692. *School of Memling* (?), Five scenes from the lives of Christ and the Madonna; 708. *Knaus*, Scene in a tavern.

ADJOINING ROOM: *Drawings*, bearing the names of the artists, and a few small *Bronzes*, etc. Then THREE CABINETS with the rest of the *Bronzes*, some antique *Vases*, *Engravings*, additional *Drawings*, a marble statue by *Bartolini* (*Venus reclining*), various works, a bust, and some relics of *Cabanel* of Montpellier, the model of *Houdon's* statue of Voltaire, etc. We now find ourselves once more in the entrance-hall.

THE ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE contains unimportant paintings of the French School, including several by *Fabre* (p. 272).

UPPER GALLERY of *Galerie Bruyas*. To the right: 370. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Fontenelle; 246. *Ingres*, Stratonice; 261. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist; 346. *N. Poussin*, Portrait of Cardinal J. Rospigliosi. *Cabanel*, 44. Nymph surprised by a satyr; no number, Venus. 22. *Bourdon*, Portrait of a Spaniard; \*32. *Brascassat*, Bull; 340. *N. Poussin*, Baptism of Christ; 49. *Chardin*, Portrait; 215. *Glaize*, Blood of Venus; 339. *Poussin*, Death of St. Cecilia; 218. *Granet*, Montaigne visiting Tasso in prison; *Greuze*, 228. Paralytic, 230. Child's head, 231. Desire, 229. The little sluggard; no number, *E. Friant*, Boys wrestling; 31. *Brascassat*, Cows grazing; 135. *Dutilleux*, Sea-piece; 372. *Robert-Fleury*, The toilet; 214. *Glaize*, 367. *Ricard*, Portraits of Bruyas, a benefactor of the Musée; 381. *A. Scheffer*, A philosopher; 211. *Glaize*, His own portrait; 196. *Gérard*, Pasta as a Muse; *Courbet*, 73. Portrait of Bruyas, 69. Portrait of the artist, 61. Spinning girl asleep, 63. The meeting (Bruyas and the artist), 62. Solitude, Studies of heads; 132. *G. Doré*, Evening on the Rhine; 24. *Bourdon*, Portrait. — *Delacroix*, 100. Michael Angelo in his studio, 104. Daniel in the den of lions, 99. Charge of Arab horsemen, 102. Mulatto, 103. Algerian women, 108. Portrait of Bruyas; 66. *Courtet*, Bathers; 417. *Troyon*, Cattle; 375. *Théod. Rousseau*, The pond; 55. *Cogniet*, Woman and child (heads). — 183. *Fromentin*, Arab tents; 57-59. *Corot*, Landscapes; 391. *Tassaert*, Heaven and Hell; *Al. Cabanel*, 43. Portrait of the artist, 42. *Velleda*; 133. *G. Doré*, Recollection of the Alps; 249. *Eug. Isabey*, Sea-piece; *Fabre*, 140. Portrait of Canova, 141. Death of Abel; *Jos. Vernet*, 427. Tempest, 426. Landscape; 34. *Cabanel*, Phædra; 94. *David*, Hector; 438. *Vincent*, St. Jerome; *David*, 92, 93. Portraits; 237. *Henner*, Good Samaritan; 217. *Glaize*, Mocking of Christ; 371. *H. Robert*, Landscape. — In the middle: 860. *Gumery*, Faun playing with a kid (bronze).

In the same building is the *Municipal Library* (100,000 vols. and 10,000 engravings), open to the public daily, except Thurs. and holidays, 1-5 and 7.30-9.30; in June, July, and Aug. 1-6 only.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome promenade, 550 yds. long, commands an attractive view from its N. end. Military band on Tuesday and Thursday. Fairs on the second Mon. after Easter and Nov. 2nd. — To the E. are the *Champ de Mars* and the *Citadel*, the latter constructed originally for the confinement of Protestants; to the S. is the *Palavas Station* (see below).

To the S. is the *PLACE DE LA COMÉDIE* (Pl. C, D, 4), embellished with the attractive *Fontaine des Trois Grâces*, by Antoine (1776). In the square is the *Theatre*. The Rue Maguelone leads hence to the principal station.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO PALAVAS,  $\frac{7}{2}$  M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 fr., 60 c.; no 3rd class). The trains start from a special station (Pl. D, 4). — *Palavas* (*Hôtel Poujol*; *Grand-Hôtel*; *Casino*) is a favourite sea-bathing-resort, with a fine sandy beach at the mouth of the canalised *Lez*. Whole families are to be seen bathing here together, in Southern fashion, using large umbrellas in place of bathing-boxes. — About  $\frac{21}{2}$  M. to the S.W., on a strip of land between the sea and the Arnel Lagoon, stood the town of *Maguelone*, founded, it is said, by Phœceans and long a prosperous seaport. The Saracens having seized it, Charles Martel recaptured and destroyed it in 737. It rose again, however, from its ruins, but Louis XIII. razed it to the ground in 1633, with the exception of its cathedral, a curious building in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, recently restored (keeper adjoining). It contains some interesting tombs of the 16th cent., some architectural fragments of the middle ages, and a few Roman antiquities. The view from the roof is very fine.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LE VIGAN (*Aigoual*),  $\frac{57}{2}$  M., railway in  $\frac{31}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{2}$  hrs (fares 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.). —  $\frac{31}{2}$  M. *Les Mazes* (p. 269).

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Castris*, with a château, the park of which is watered by an aqueduct 4 M. long; 16 M. *Boisseron*, also with a château. At ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Soumières* we join the line from Nîmes to Le Vigan (see p. 419).

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LODÈVE VIÀ PAULHAN, 43 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée. — 12 M. *Montbazin*, the junction of lines to Béziers vià Pézenas and to Cette (see p. 276). — 25 M. *Paulhan* (buffet) is the junction of lines to Vias and Béziers vià Pézenas and to Castres and Montauban vià Bédarieux (see p. 109). — 32 M. *Clermont-l'Hérault*, and excursion thence to *Mourèze*, see p. 109. — 35 M. *Rabieux* (p. 110). — 43 M. *Lodève*, see p. 110.

FROM MONTPELLIER TO LODÈVE VIÀ ANIANE AND RABIEUX, 37 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25; 3 fr. 35 c., 3 fr.). The single daily train starts from the Gare de Rabieux (p. 269). — About 3 M. to the W. of (5 M.) *St. Georges-d'Orques* lies *Murviel-lès-Montpellier*, with some remains of the walls of the Roman *Altimirium*. — 20 M. *Aniane* (*Hôt. Blaquieres*), a little town that sprang up round an abbey founded in 780 by St. Benoît d'Aniane and rebuilt in the 18th century. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. is *St. Guilhem-le-Désert* (*Inn*), a village with an interesting Romano-Byzantine church and some remains of an old abbey, two old castles, and fortifications. It is surrounded by rocks and lies near the *Gorges de l'Hérault*. — At (29 M.) *Rabieux* we join the line described above.

37 M. *Lodève* (*Hôt. du Nord*; *Hôt. du Commerce*), the *Lutera* of the ancients, is a town of 8416 inhab., in a picturesque situation. It was long governed by its bishops, who enjoyed the right of coining down to 1789. It now manufactures army-cloth. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

Beyond Montpellier we cross the *Mosson*. — 36 M. *Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone*. — 44 M. *Frontignan* (3900 inhab.), celebrated for its muscatel wines, is situated on the banks of the *Etang d'Ingril*, which the railroad crosses by a causeway  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long. Farther on we skirt the shore of the *Mediterranean*, leaving the *Etang de Thau* (p. 105) to the right.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cette* (*Buffet*; \**Grand-Hôtel*, Quai de Bosc 17, R. 3-5, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; *Barrillon*, Quai de Bosc 10, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., unpretending; British vice-consul, *Mr. Gustave Espitalier*; U. S. consular agent, *Mr. L. S. Nahmens*; tramway at the station, 15 c.), an ancient town of 33,065 inhab., situated on *Mont St. Clair* (590 ft.; the *Mons Setius* of antiquity) between the *Etang de Thau* and the *Mediterranean*, at the junction of the Lyons and *Midi* railways. Its name, derived from the Greek 'Setion', carries its origin back to remote times, but its importance dates only from the end of the 17th cent., when its port was established under the direction of Riquet, the constructor of the *Canal du Midi* (p. 76), which connects the basins of the *Mediterranean* and the Atlantic.

*Cette* contains little of interest for the tourist, although the town has recently been much improved. The *Harbour* has three basins, connected by canals with the *Etang de Thau*, to which the *Canal du Midi* extends, and with the railway-station which lies between the *Etang* and a lateral canal. The Avenue Victor Hugo, beyond this canal, traverses the new quarter of the town, which is intersected

by a transverse canal. The annual movement of the trade amounts to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million tons. The old town lies to the right, beyond the *Canal de Cette*, which is spanned by four bridges. The Rue de l'Esplanade, opposite the second bridge, ascends to the *Square du Château-d'Eau*, on the hillside. To reach the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top of the hill (view) we pass to the left of the square, or we may follow the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, opposite the bridge next the harbour.

The small *Musée Municipal*, in the square skirted by the Avenue Victor Hugo, near the station, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. (11-4) and to strangers also on other days except Monday.

Cette has a *Zoological Station* connected with the University of Montpellier.

A branch-line runs from Cette to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Balaruc-le-Vieux* and (8 M.) *Montbazin* (pp. 110, 275). — Balaruc-le-Vieux is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Balaruc-les-Bains*, at the N.E. extremity of the Etang de Thau, with a bath-establishment (hotel). The mineral waters are especially used in cases of paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. — A steamer also plies on the Etang de Thau, as far as *Mèze* (p. 105). It starts four times daily from the Quai de la Bordigue, near the bridge next the station, and reaches Balaruc in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare 50 c.; return-fare 75 c.).

From Cette to *Toulouse*, see R. 14.

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## 42. From Paris to Chamonix.

### a. By the Direct Route.

$443\frac{1}{2}$  M. in  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -21 hrs. (fares 82 fr. 25 c., 54 fr. 55, 36 fr. 25 c.). Return tickets, available for a fortnight, are issued at reduced rates in the season. Sleeping-cars (to Geneva) by the evening-expresses in summer; dining-cars between Mâcon and Geneva. — The trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris. — By this route the Swiss custom-house is avoided.

Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — To (273 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Mâcon, see p. 196. Here our line diverges from the line to Lyons (R. 30 a) and crosses the Saône. — Beyond (287 M.) Mâzériat the Jura Mountains come into view.

297 M. Bourg (*Buffet*; \**Hôtel de France*, Place Carriat; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, Place de la Grenette, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr., omn. 60 c.-1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, at the station, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a town of 18,500 inhab., once the capital of the *Bresse* and now the chief town of the department of the *Ain*.

The Rue Alphonse Baudin leads from the station towards the town, but the direct route from the station to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Church of Brou (adm. 15 c.; closed 11.30 to 1) is straight on via the Rue Voltaire and Boul. Victor Hugo, and then to the right by the Boulevard de Brou.

The \*CHURCH OF BROU, celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, the principal object of interest in the town, was built in 1511-36 by Margaret of Austria, wife of Philibert II., le Beau, Duke of Savoy, in fulfilment of a vow made by Margaret of Bourbon, her mother-in-law. The *Portal* is remarkable for its profusion of ornament, of great delicacy but not in the best taste.

The interior is distinguished by a graceful simplicity, and moreover contains some masterpieces of carving and sculpture. Among these are a very rich but somewhat heavy *Rood Loft*; magnificent Gothic \**Stalls* with canopies; and, above all, in the choir, the splendid \**Tombs* of the above-mentioned prince and princesses, executed by Thomas and Conrad Meyt, partly from designs of Michel Colombe and Perréal. The tomb in the middle is that of Philibert (d. 1504), with two recumbent statues of the prince, one of which represents him living, the other dead, besides genii, twelve richly ornamented pillars, and statuettes of sibyls. To the right is the elaborate tomb of Margaret of Bourbon (d. 1483), with genii, saints, and mourners; to the left that of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), which vies with that of her husband. It also has two statues and is surmounted by a rich canopy; on the cornice, as well as in various parts of the church (e. g. over the large holy-water basin at the entrance), is inscribed the motto of the Austrian princess: 'Fortune infortune fort une'. In the Chapel of the Virgin, at the side, is a large \**Reredos*, of the same date, with alto-reliefs representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The alabaster statues at the sides represent St. Philip and St. Andrew. The choir contains a modern marble altar, with fifteen gilded bronze statues. Some of the ancient stained-glass windows of the church are interesting. The statue of St. Vincent de Paul, in the nave, is by Cabuchet.

In front of the portal, on the ground, is traced an oval sun-dial, on which, by placing himself over the letter of the current month, the visitor may see the hour marked by his shadow.

The adjacent building, originally a convent, is now a seminary.

The Rue des Halles, diverging on the right from the Boul. de Brou, leads to the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a Gothic edifice of 1505-45, with a Renaissance portal. The 16th cent. stalls, the old stained glass in the 3rd chapel on the left, behind the high-altar, and the fine modern windows of the choir are its most interesting features.

— The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the centre of the town, contains a small *Musée* (open Sun., 2-4), entered from the Rue Bichat. It comprises some pictures of the Dutch School, a Ribera, a triptych (St. Jerome) by Wohlgemuth from the Church of Brou, French pictures, antique furniture, etc. — Bourg contains statues of *Edgard Quinet* (1803-75), by Millet, *Bichat* (1771-1802), the eminent surgeon, by David d'Angers, and *General Joubert* (1769-99), by Aubé.

Branch-railway to Besançon and Mouhard, see Baedeker's Northern France; to Chalon-sur-Sâone, see p. 196.

FROM BOURG TO LYONS,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). — This railway, known as the *Ligne de la Dombes*, traverses the marshy plateau of that name. —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. Marlieux, whence a branch-line diverges to the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) little town of Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne. —  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M. Lyons (Gare de la Croix-Rousse, see p. 227).

From Bourg to Geneva viâ Nantua, 61 M., in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. This picturesque route is 30 M. shorter than the main route viâ Culoz, but is not taken by the express-trains from Bourg to Bellegarde. Best views on the left. — After passing close to the Church of Brou (p. 282), the line ascends a considerable gradient. 14 M. Simandre-sur-Suran. Immediately after threading a tunnel a mile long, we reach the bold \*Viaduct of Cize, over the *Gorge of the Ain*. — Beyond ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Cize-Bolozon the line runs at a great height above the gorge of the Ain. We leave the river and pass through 3 tunnels, the last of which is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. long (5 min.). —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. La Cluse, practically a suburb of Nantua, and on the Lake of Nantua (see below). A picturesque railway runs hence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., viâ (8 M.) Oyonnaz (Hôt. du Commerce), to (29 M.) St. Claude (*Écu de France*), a town with 10,146 inhab., the seat of a bishop, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Bièvre and the Tacon. It originated in an ancient and powerful abbey, to which St. Claude, Bishop of Besançon, retired in the 12th century. As an industrial centre St. Claude is noted for the manufacture of snuff-boxes, pipes, and toys, and for gem-cutting. The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, the old abbey-church (14-19th cent.), contains fine choir-stalls of the second half of the 15th century. Various interesting excursions may be taken in the neighbourhood. — Beyond La Cluse we skirt, to the left, the picturesque *Lake of Nantua* ( $13\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, 550-750 yds. broad), the third in size among the lakes of the French Jura.

25 M. Nantua (*Hôtel de France*, good), with 3033 inhab., lies at the S.E. end of the lake, between steep mountains. The interesting old *Church* belonged to an abbey founded in the 7th cent., and is remarkable for the curious shape of the nave, which expands towards the top.

The Monts d'Ain, culminating in the \*Signal des Monts d'Ain (4370 ft.; 2 hrs.; view), are frequently visited from Nantua. Another excursion may be made to the *Lac de Silan* (see below) and the *Lac Genin* ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.). Interesting routes lead also from Nantua to (32 M.) Culoz (p. 281), viâ the *Valromey* ('Vallis Romanorum'), passing (16 M.) Hotonnes (inn) and (24 M.) Champagne. Another route leads via (19 M.) Hauteville (p. 284).

Beyond a tunnel (650 yds. long), in which the line attains its summit level (1935 ft.), we emerge on the banks of the *Lac de Silan* or *Sylans* (about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long and 270 yds. wide), on which are large ice-houses. — About 550 yds. to the N. of the station of ( $30\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Charix-Lalleyriat, is the *Pisse-Vache Waterfall*, over 80 ft. high and especially fine in April and May after heavy rains. —  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M. Châtillon-de-Michaille (1720 ft.; *Hôtel du Nord*), a picturesquely situated little town, on a height to the right, above the confluence of the Semine and the Valserine. — 40 M. Bellegarde; the station is above the one of the same name on the Lyons line (p. 284), which is reached by a foot-bridge. Thence to (61 M.) Geneva, see p. 288.

The main line, viâ Ambérieu and Culoz, continues in a S.E. direction and joins the line from Lyons to Geneva. On the left we see the Church of Brou and the Jura Mountains.

316 M. Ambérieu (*Buffet; Hôtel du Commerce*), a small industrial town, with 3540 inhab., is also on the line from Lyons to Geneva (p. 241).

A branch-line, for local traffic, runs hence to (11 M.) Montalieu and thence to (23 M.) Sablonnières (see p. 240).

The route now enters the Jura by the lovely *Valley of the Albarine*, which contracts beyond (323 M.) St. Rambert-en-Bugey (4110

inhab.). — From (327 M.) **Tenay** (*Hôt. Syvot*), an industrial place with 4214 inhab., in a curve of the valley of the Albarine, a diligence (2 fr.) plies to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Hauteville** (*Hôt. Roland*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. — We now quit the valley of the Albarine and enter a solitary gorge. On the right is the *Molard de Don* (4020 ft.). Beyond (335 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Rossillon** the train passes through a tunnel, 620 yds. long, and reaches the *Lake of Pugieu*. — 340 M. **Virieu-le-Grand** (*Hôt. Pelisson*).

FROM **VIRIEU** TO **PRESSINS** (St. André-du-Gaz), 29 M., branch-railway in 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. — 9 M. **Belley** (*Hôtel Charles*), a venerable and prettily situated town, with 6070 inhab., is the seat of a bishopric. The *Cathedral* is in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., but most of it is modern. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Aoste**, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of St. Genix (p. 240; diligence 30 c.), on the site of the Roman colony *Augustum* or *Augusta*. — 29 M. **Pressins** (p. 348).

342 M. **Artemare**. The line skirts *Mont Colombier* (5030 ft.) to the left, a fine view-point, best ascended from **Culoz** (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). We then enter the *Rhone Valley* and obtain a good view of the Alps.

347 M. **Culoz** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. Folliet*, at the station), at the base of *Mont Colombier*, on the right bank of the Rhone. Railway to *Aix-les-Bains* and *Modane*, see R. 48.

The railway to Chamonix and Geneva ascends the valley towards the N., on the right bank of the Rhone. — 358 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Seyssel** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, on the left bank; *de Genève*, on the right bank) consists of two places of the same name, connected by a suspension-bridge; that on the left bank is in Savoy. The portcullis on the bridge is lowered at night to prevent smuggling. — 361 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Pyrimont**. We pass through a short tunnel and across a viaduct over the *Vézeronce*. In front rises the *Crédo* (see below). Three tunnels are traversed, the last two over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long.

368 M. **Bellegarde** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. des Touristes*, near the station; *Poste*; *de la Gare*; *de France*), a town of 2494 inhab., on the frontier near the confluence of the Rhone and *Valserine*, with the French custom-house.

A natural curiosity, the *Perte du Rhône*, was formerly to be seen here. This was a chasm in the limestone into which the river disappeared when its waters were low (Nov.-Feb.) for a length of 100 paces. Although this attraction has now ceased to exist, owing to the blasting away of the rocks, this part of the valley is very picturesque and well worth a visit. — We may also visit the *Valserine Viaduct* (near the station), mentioned below, and the *Gorge*, 85 ft. deep, which the river has hollowed out of the limestone rock, forming a 'Perte', or subterranean passage, more than 400 yds. in length, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the viaduct.

The *Crédo* or *Crêt de la Goutte* (5275 ft.; fine view), to the N.E., may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Bellegarde, with a guide, via the *Plateau de Menthière* and the *Chalet au Sac*.

From Bellegarde to *Nantua* and *Bourg*, see p. 283. — Another line runs to (23 M.) *Gex* (\**Hôt. du Commerce*) and (30 M.) *Divonne* (\**Hôt. de l'Etablissement*; *Tuite*); see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Beyond Bellegarde we cross the imposing *Valserine Viaduct*, 275 yds. long and 170 ft. high, and traverse the *Tunnel du Crédod* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  min.), through the mountain of that name, and the *Defile of the Ecluse*, a deep and narrow depression between the ex-





tremity of the Jura and the *Montagne de Vuache* (3440 ft.) by which the Rhone escapes from Switzerland. The defile is commanded by the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, situated on a crag (1385 ft.) to the left. Farther on, beyond another tunnel, the view opens on the right. The line to Geneva (p. 288) diverges to the left, while our line crosses the Rhone, threads a tunnel of 300 yds., and skirts the frontier. — 375 M. *Valleiry* (on the right, the Salève; see below); 379 M. *Viry*. — From (382 M.) **St. Julien-en-Genevois** (*Balances*) a steam-tramway plies to Geneva. About 1 M. to the N.E. are the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Terpier*. — 387 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*.

**ASCENT OF THE SALÈVE.** An electric tramway runs from *Veyrier* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.) in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to (3 M.) *Monnetier-Mairie* (fare 95 c., there and back  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), where we join the line from *Etrembières* (see below) to (1 hr.) *Les Treize-Arbres* (fare 3 fr. 20, return-fare 4 fr. 50 c.). — Those who make the ascent on foot follow the *Pas de l'Échelle*, below the electric tramway, and finally reach *Monnetier* (see below) by 101 steps cut in the rocks.

The line skirts the N. flank of the Salève and reaches the bank of the *Arve*. — 390 M. *Etrembières*.

**ASCENT OF THE SALÈVE.** From *Etrembières* (steam-tramway to Annemasse and Geneva) an electric tramway ascends the Salève in about 1 hr. (fare 3 fr. 20, return-fare 4 fr. 50 c.), via *Monnetier* (see above). Between *Etrembières* and *Monnetier* we pass *Mornex* (2230 ft.; *Hôt. Beauséjour*; *Ecu de Savoie*; English Church), a charming summer-resort on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève. — *Monnetier* (2336 ft.; \**Hôt. de la Reconnaissance*; \**Hôt. du Château*; \**Trottel*; *Belvédère*; *des Platanes*) is also frequented for summer-quarters. The *Petit-Salève* (2960 ft.) may be ascended hence in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (view). From *Monnetier-Mairie* (\**Hôt. Bellevue*), where the *Veyrier* branch joins ours (see above), the electric tramway ascends the partly wooded slope of the mountain to *Les Treize-Arbres* (3745 ft.; hotel), whence the top of the \**Grand-Salève* (4280 ft.) is reached on foot in 20 min. The superb \*View embraces Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

We join the Chamonix line (see below) and cross the *Arve*.

392 M. **Annemasse** (1420 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe*; *du Mont-Blanc*), a straggling town with 2460 inhab., is the junction for the lines to *Geneva* (p. 288) and *Bouveret* (p. 289), and for the steam-tramway to *Samoëns* (p. 295).

The train backs out, and recrosses the *Arve* (see above). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. — 393½ M. **Monnetier-Mornex**. The village of *Mornex* (see above) lies on the hillside to the right, and the deep gorge of the *Arve* to the left. The train crosses the *Vaison*, ascends through meadows and orchards, in view of the *Arve* valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (397 M.) *Reignier*. Beyond (399 M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is —

401 M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905 ft.; *Hôt. de la Croix Blanche*), the junction for *Annecy* (p. 322). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the *Arve* valley.

The line crosses the *Foron* and beyond a short tunnel descends into the *Arve* valley; view first to the left, then to the right. — 406 M. **St. Pierre-de-Rumilly** (omnibus twice daily in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to Le Petit Bornand, p. 326). Then across the *Borne* and the *Arve* to —

408 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bonneville** (1457 ft.; *Couronne; Balance*), a little town of 1713 inhab., picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. To the S. is the rocky Pointe d'Andey, to the N. a spur of the Môle. A handsome bridge crosses the Arve, on the right bank of which stands a war-monument for 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a column, 73 ft. high, with a statue of King Charles Felix of Sardinia. — Steam-tramway to Bonne, see p. 292.

The Môle (6130 ft.) is ascended in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Bonneville (guide, 10 fr., not indispensable) viâ (20 min.) Lépargny, *Gallinous*, and the couloir of the *Pertuis*; or viâ Reyret, the *Col de Reyret* (3040 ft.), the *Grange à Bérouard* (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.; driving practicable to this point), and (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Lardière* (4980 ft.), on which is a refuge-hut of the F. A. C. Hence to the summit 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Splendid panorama. — Ascent from St. Jeoire, see p. 293.

The Pointe d'Andey (6165 ft.) is ascended in 3 hrs. by (1/4 hr.) *Pontchy* and (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Andey*; or in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by (3/4 hr.) *Thuet*, (1 hr.) *Brizon* (inn), and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, whence the summit (beautiful view) is reached in 3/4 hr. Carriages may proceed as far as Brizon viâ *Vougy*. — To the S.E. is the long rocky chain of the *Vergy* or *Bargy* (7560 ft.), with the *Pic de Jallourre* (8000 ft.).

The line skirts the right bank of the Arve, traversing a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains, and crosses the *Giffre*. From (413 M.) *Marignier* (1530 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, unpretending) a steam-tramway runs to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont du Risse* (p. 293), on the Samoëns tramway.

417 M. **Cluses** (1590 ft.; *Hôtel de la Gare; Revuz or Michaud*), a small town (pop. 2400), chiefly inhabited by watchmakers.

FROM CLUSES TO TANINGES (*Sixt*, p. 293); 6 M., carriage-road over the (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Châtillon* (2827 ft.), with a ruined castle and a hotel. The old road is shorter and is recommended to pedestrians; to the col, 1 hr.

The railway penetrates the Pointe de Chevrain (4030 ft.) and runs to the S. through the narrowing gorge of the Arve. — Beyond (420 M.) *Balme*, in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750 ft. above the road, is the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). — 422 M. *Magland*, at the foot of a steep cliff. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Aren* and the *Pointe Percée*, and on the left, the *Aiguille de Varens* (p. 287). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165 ft. high) is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. To the S.E. there is now revealed a superb \*View of Mont Blanc, 15 M. distant. The *Aiguille du Goûter* appears first; then, from right to left, the *Dôme du Goûter*, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, *Aiguille du Midi*, and *Aiguille Verte*.

427 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sallanches** (1790 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; des Messageries*), a small industrial town of 2143 inhab., with a fountain, commemorating the Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace by Cambos (1890). Mail-car every morning to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Mégève* (p. 325).

The view of the Mont Blanc group is more extensive from the heights surrounding Sallanches, and even from the *Montagne de St. Roch* to the W — One of the best points of view is the *Pointe Percée* (9025 ft.), ascended (with guide) from this side in 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Praz*.





*ès-Ros* and the (2 hrs.) *Col des Verts*. Towards the top are one or two rather difficult points. We may descend to the valley of the Grand Bornand (p. 326) or to that of the Reposoir (p. 326). On the Reposoir side, near the summit, is the *Refuge Saurage* of the F. A. C. — The *Pointe d'Aeu* (8097 ft.) requires 6 hrs., viâ the *Montagne de St. Roch* (p. 286) and the *Cascade* and (2 hrs.) *Chalets de Doran*. — The *Aiguille de Varens* or *Varan* (8165 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide, viâ the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Chalets de Varens* and the (1 M.) *Chalets de Barme-Rousse*; and the *Pointe du Colloney* (8832 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., viâ the *Chalets de Vérans* and the *Désert de Platé*, are rather difficult. The latter commands a most magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

Behind (429 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Passy-Domancey*, to the left, rise the *Mont d'Arbois* (6000 ft.) and *Mont Joly* (p. 302).

431 M. **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1860 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., incl. wine: *de la Paix*; *Café-Restaurant de la Gare*; *Railway Buffet*), the terminus (change of carriages for Chamonix).

In the wooded ravine whence issues the *Bon-Nant*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Le Fayet, lies *St. Gervais-les-Bains* (2075 ft.; \**Grand Hôtel des Bains*), a sulphur-bath, which was totally destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 300) in July, 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. — A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (omn. from the station,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) to the village of *St. Gervais* (2680 ft.; *Hot. du Mont Joly, du Mont-Blanc, Splendeur et des Étrangers, de Genève*, all good; several pensions), a health-resort, finely situated. Public vehicles ply hence to *Ugines* (p. 324). — About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. below the village (4 min. from the foot-path to the baths) is the *Cascade du Crêpin* (50 c.), a pretty waterfall of the Bon-Nant, seen at its best about 3 p. m.

Pedestrians may follow the bridle-path from St. Gervais past the pyramids of earth known as the *Cheminées des Fées* and over the *Col de la Forclaz* (5105 ft.), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800 ft.; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460 ft.), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). — A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) leads over the *Col de Voza* (p. 301). We follow the Contamines road (see below) to (2 M.) *Bionnay*, a hamlet at the confluence of the Bon-Nant and the torrent of Bionnassay. We then ascend the valley of the latter stream, pass *Bionnassay*, and join the route mentioned at p. 302.

The *Mont Joly* (p. 302) may be ascended from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. — To *Les Contamines* (p. 302), carriage-road in 2 hrs. — Ascent of *Mont Blanc* viâ the *Tête-Rousse*, see p. 300.

FROM LE FAYET TO SIXT by the mountains, 8-9 hrs., with guide. This interesting route leads viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Désert de Platé* (p. 294), and the *Col de la Portettaz* (7820 ft.), between the *Pointe de Platé* (8375 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Signal de Platé* (8120 ft.; 1 hr.; fine view). We descend to the chalets of *Salles* (8200 ft.), then through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls, and finally to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 293).

The ELECTRIC RAILWAY to Chamonix (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; fares 4 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.) crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve, and, after passing ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Chedde* and some large electric works, recrosses the Arve and enters the wooded valley of *Le Châtelard*. Passing the (3 M.) first electric power-station of the railway, we traverse the short *Tunnel du Châtelard*. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Servoz*.

From *Servoz* (*Hôt. de la Diosaz*; *Hôt. à la Fougère*), we may visit (1 hr., there and back) the \**Gorges de la Diosaz* (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, attached to the rocks. — FROM SERVOZ to SIXT viâ the *Col du Dérochoir* (7310 ft.) and the *Chalets de Salles* (p. 294),  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. with guide, toilsome but interesting. A longer but easier route ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) leads viâ the *Col d'Anterne* (p. 294).

An ascent for about a mile brings us in sight of the second electric power-station, immediately beyond which the line traverses the (6 M.) *Tunnel de la Cascade* and then crosses the Arve by means of the imposing \**Viaduct of Ste. Marie*, 160 ft. high. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Houches*, opposite the village of that name (p. 301). — We now enter the valley of Chamonix, enjoying, to the right, a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, with the *Glaciers de Taconnaz* and *des Bossons*. We cross the Arve. 10 M. *Les Bossons* (p. 298). The Arve is again crossed and recrossed. —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chamonix*, see p. 294. The station is on the E. side of the village.

### b. Viâ Geneva.

About 445 M. EXPRESS ROUTE viâ Bourg, Ambérieu, and Culoz, in 18-20 hrs.; no through-tickets. Passengers must change stations at Geneva ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. apart) at their own expense. Trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris. — FROM PARIS TO GENEVA, 389 M., Railway in  $11\frac{3}{4}$ -20 hrs. (fares 70 fr. 10, 47 fr. 35, 30 fr. 90 c.). Sleeping and dining cars, see p. 281. — FROM GENEVA TO CHAMONIX, 53 M.: Railway to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais*, and thence Electric Railway to ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Chamonix*. Through-fares 12 fr., 7 fr. Circular-tickets, valid for a fortnight, are issued in the season, returning by the Tête-Noire and Martigny (or vice versa), but this is not recommended.

From Paris to (368 M.) *Bellegarde*, see p. 284. — Beyond the *Valserine Viaduct* and the *Crêdo Tunnel* (p. 284) the line diverges from that to Annemasse and Cluses (p. 285) and remains on the right bank of the Rhone. — At (373 M.) *Sous-Villard* diverges the line to Gex and Divonne (p. 284). —  $376\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pougny-Chancy* is the frontier-station. Chancy, on the left bank, is in the canton of Geneva.

389 M. *Geneva* (*Grand Hôtel National, Beaurivage, des Bergues, de la Paix, Métropole*, all of the first class; *Richemond, de Genève, Suisse*, less expensive), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

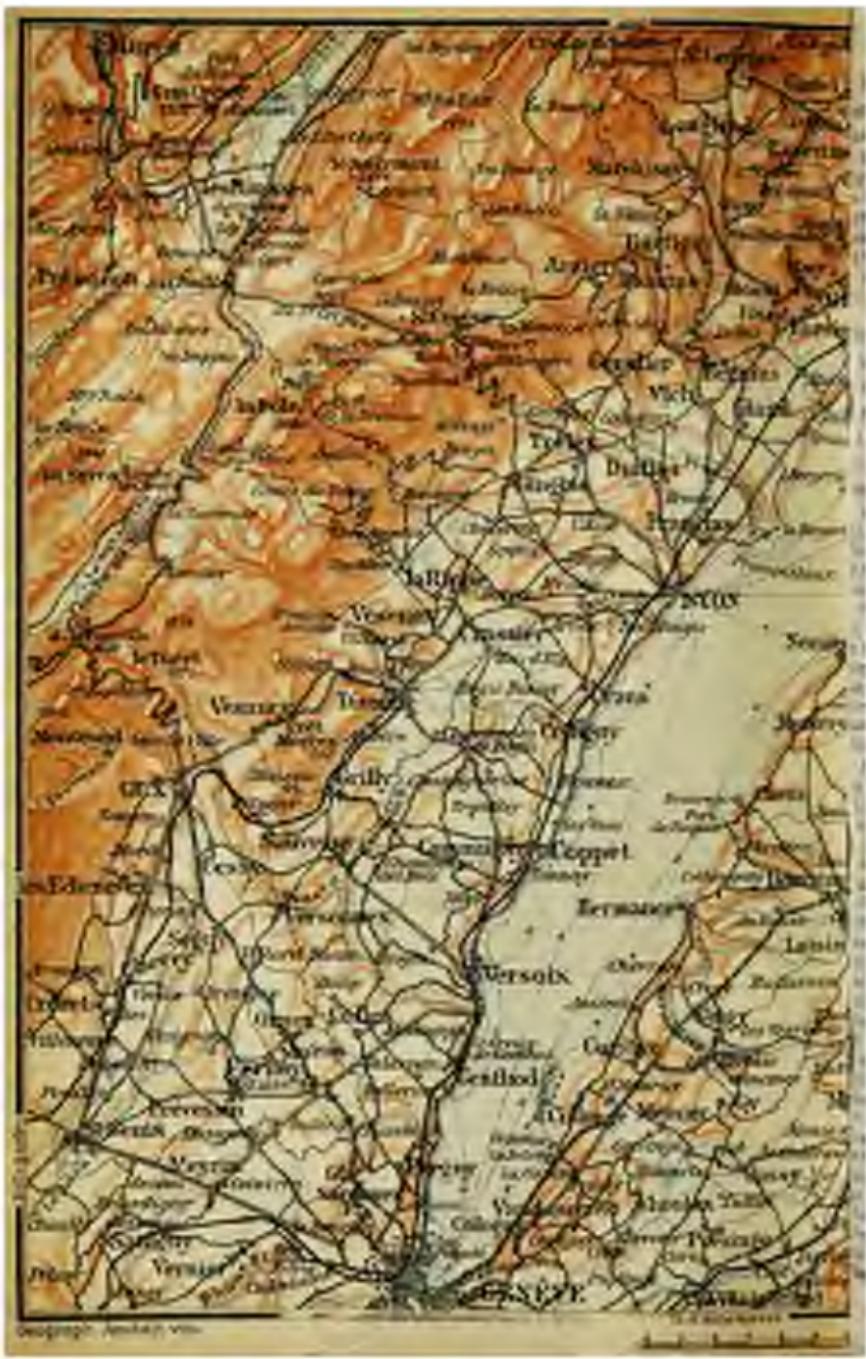
The trains to Le Fayet-Chamonix start from the Gare des Eaux-Vives, which is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. distant from the central station or Gare de Cornavin (the French time is 55 min. behind Swiss time). — 391 M. *Chêne*, a large Genevese village, the birthplace of L. Favre (d. 1879), engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel, to whom a statue was erected here in 1893. The *Foron* here marks the frontier of Savoy. To the right rises Mont Blanc, between the pyramidal Môle (p. 286) and the double peaks of the Pointe d'Andey (p. 286).

$393\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Annemasse* (p. 285); no custom-house examination. Thence to (445 M.) *Chamonix*, see pp. 285-288.

### 43. From Annemasse to Martigny viâ Evian.

62 M. RAILWAY in about 5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 45 c., 7 fr.). — From Paris to Martigny, 454 M., railway in  $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 82 fr. 25, 55 fr. 55, 36 fr. 60 c.). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — A shorter and cheaper, but not quicker, route from Paris to Martigny runs viâ Dijon, Pontarlier, and Lausanne (fares 64 fr. 55, 43 fr. 55, 28 fr. 75 c.); see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.





*Annenmasse*, see p. 285. —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Cergues*. The *Lake of Geneva* is approached on the left. 5 M. *Machilly*. —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bons-St.-Didier*.

The ascent of the *Voivrons* (4775 ft.; \**Hôtel de l'Ermitage*; \**Hôtel du Chalet*) is made hence in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., either on foot or by carriage (one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.). This route will, however, soon be abandoned in favour of a funicular railway from *St. Cergues*. The panorama from the summit is very fine, including *Mont Blanc*, the *Lake of Geneva*, and the *Jura*.

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Perrignier*; 14 M. *Allinges-Mésinges* (see below).

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (1410 ft.; pop. 5666; \**Grand Hôtel des Bains*, with view of the lake; *de l'Europe*; \**de France*, near the station), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of *Chablais*, has a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace (destroyed in 1536) of the Dukes of Savoy. The church of *St. Hippolyte* (15th cent.) has a Romanesque crypt. Near the railway station is a new *Bath House*, with mineral springs. Cable-tramway from *Rive*, the lower part of the town, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  min. (fare 10 c.).

Steamer to *Geneva*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E., beyond *Concise*, is the *Château of Ripaille* (no adm.), the retreat of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), antipope and cardinal. — At *Les Allinges* (1768 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W. of Thonon and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the above-mentioned station, are the ruins of a 10th cent. château (view).

FROM THONON TO ST. JEORIE, 24 M. ( diligense as far as *Bellevaux*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.). The first part of the road ascends the *Valley of the Drance* (see below). 4 M. *Army*;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Reyvroz*;  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vailly*, in the lateral valley of the *Brevon*. From ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bellevaux* (3000 ft.) a footpath leads to *Seytroux* over the *Col de Balme* (1740 ft.), to the S. of the *Pointe d'Ireuse* (6205 ft.). — Farther on the road mounts to the ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Jambaz* and then descends to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mégevette*. Hence to (24 M.) *St. Jeoire*, see p. 293.

FROM THONON TO SAMOËNS (Valley of the *Drance*). A mail-cart runs from Thonon to (13 M.) *Le Biot*. The *Valley of the Drance* deserves a visit for its picturesque gorges and grottoes. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bioge*, at the confluence of the *Drance* proper, the *Brevon* (see above), and the *Drance d'Abondance* (p. 290). — 10 M. *Le Joty* (inn), near which is the *Pont du Diable*, a natural bridge. The *Billard* (6236 ft.), to the W. of the valley, may be ascended hence in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fine view). — 13 M. *Le Biot*. The valley of *Seytroux* (see above) opens to the right. —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jean-d'Aulph* (*Lion d'Or*; *Roc d'Enfer*), with a ruined abbey (12th cent.). Among the numerous ascents that may be made from here, the most interesting is that of the *Roc d'Enfer* (7350 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). —  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont des Plagnettes* (hotel). —  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montriond* (hotels). The *Lac de Montriond* (3445 ft.), reached directly from the *Pont des Plagnettes* in 1 hr., is a beautiful Alpine tarn, 1 M. long and  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. wide, surrounded by precipitous mountains. At its head is the fine *Cascade d'Ardens*. Near Montriond the road for ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Gets* (3645 ft.) and (10 M.) *Taninges* diverges to the right from that to *Morzine*. —  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Morzine* (*Hôt. des Alpes*) is finely situated and a good centre for excursions. To the N.E. (2 hrs.) is a valley with slate-quarries. To the S.E. rises the *Pointe de Ressachau* (7130 ft.), an easy ascent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. To the S. are the *Pointe de Nions* (6635 ft.) and the *Pointe d'Angolom* (6880 ft.), two other easy and interesting ascents (3 hrs. and 4 hrs.). — Three paths lead from *Morzine* to *Samoëns*. The first of these ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) remains in the valley and passes near the *Source of the Drance* (2 hrs.), under the scarp of the *Terres Maudites*. [To the left diverges a path leading to (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 291) over the *Col de Coux* (p. 291).] The *Samoëns* route then ascends to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Col de la Golèse* (5480 ft.), which commands a fine view. Thence we descend by

the chalets of *Les Chavannes* and the hamlet of *Les Allamands* to the valley of the *Giffre* and (2½ hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 293). — The second path from Morzine to *Samoëns* (5¾ hrs.) ascends to the S., on the left bank, passing to the E. of the *Pointes de Nions* and *d'Angolom*, to the (3¼ hrs.) *Col de Jouplane* (5635 ft.; view) and descends viâ the chalets of *Pitty* and *Vigny*. — The third path (6½ hrs.) leads viâ the (3¾ hrs.) *Col d'Angolom* (5740 ft.), descending viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets d'Angolom* and (50 min.) *Les Allamands* (p. 289).

From THONON TO ABOUDANCE, 18½ M., omnibus in 4 hrs. At (7½ M.) *Bioge* (p. 289) the road quits the valley of the *Drance* proper and ascends to the left through that of the *Drance d'Abondance*. — **Abondance** (2982 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-de-Grange*), a prettily situated village with an abbey dating from 595 and an interesting church, is a good centre for excursions. — Farther up the wooded valley we pass (1½ hr.) *La Chapelle* (hotel) and (¾ hr.) *Châtel*, and reach the Swiss frontier at the *Pas de Morgin* (4725 ft.). Hence we descend to (1½ hr.) *Morgin* (*Grand-Hôtel*), a small watering-place about 9 M. from Monthey (p. 291). — The *Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.; 5½ hrs.) and the *Pointe de Grange* (8000 ft.; 4 hrs.) may be ascended from Abondance.

*Laringes* is 6 M. from Thonon, and *Bernex* (see below) is 6 M. beyond Laringes.

Beyond Thonon the railway crosses the *Drance*, which is almost dry in summer and forms a large delta as it enters the lake.

23 M. **Amphion-les-Bains** (*Grand Hôtel*; *Hôt. des Bains*), a small watering-place on the lake, with two cold mineral springs. It is touched at by some of the steamers and is also served by an omnibus from Evian.

24½ M. **Evian-les-Bains**. The station (omnibuses, 50 c.) is ½ M. from the town. — 25 M. *Bains d'Erwan* is the nearest station to the town.

**Hotels.** \*SPLENDIDE HÔTEL, finely situated above the town, R. 5-10, B. 11½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.; \*GR. HÔT. DES BAINS, on the E. side of the town, R. from 4½, D. 8 fr.; DE FONBONNE; DE PARIS, all of the first class; BEAURIVAGE; DE FRANCE, R. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; DES ALPES, CONTINENTAL, DES ÉTRANGERS (7-8½ fr.), NATIONAL, DU NORD, all in the Grande Rue. — *Cafés. Café-Restaurant du Casino, du Théâtre, Beau-Site, de la Régence, Français, Helvetia.*

**Baths**, 1½-3 fr., less to subscribers. Admission to the Casino, ½ fr. for a concert, 1 fr. per day, 10 fr. per month, 15 fr. per season.

**Steamboats to Gênes, Le Bouveret, Ouchy, etc.** — **Rowing Boats**, 3 fr. for the first hr., 2½ fr. for the second, 2 fr. each additional hr.

**Evian**, with 2830 inhab., is well situated on the Lake of Geneva. It possesses two cold mineral springs, and is an important watering-place, frequented mainly by fashionable French society. The *Baths* are in the middle of the town; the *Casino* is near the lake.

Excursion to *Ouchy*, the port of Lausanne, by steamboat in 40 min., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. *Dent d'Oche*, see below. The Dent is also ascended from *Bernex* (2930 ft.; inn), 8½ M. to the S.E. of Evian, in 4½-5 hrs. viâ the chalets of *Oche*. — Excursions by carriage from Evian to various points in the neighbourhood are arranged in the season (apply Grande Rue 27).

28 M. **Lugrin-Tour-Ronde**; 31 M. **Meillerie**. The Geneva boats call at this and the two following stations. — 34½ M. **St. Gingolph** (*Lion d'Or*; *Hôt. du Lac*), a village lying half in France and half in Switzerland, the boundary being the *Morge*.

The *Blanchard* (5085 ft.; view), to the S.W., may be ascended hence in about 3 hrs. by the (1¼ hr.) little village of *Novel* (\*Inn). — The *Dent*

d'Oche (7300 ft.), farther on in the same direction, is ascended from Novel in 5 hrs. (guide) by (1/2 hr.) *Les Granges* and (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Chalets d'Oche*. The summit (2 hrs.) is reached beyond a couloir and an arête. We may descend by *Bernex* to *Evian* (see p. 290). — The \**Grammont* (7135 ft.) is easily ascended from St. Gingolph in 4 hrs., by the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumey*. Grand view. The ascent from Novel (4 hrs., with guide) is harder. Ascent from *Vouvry*, see below.

38 1/2 M. **Le Bouveret** (*Hôtel de la Tour*; *du Chalet de la Forêt*) is at the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, about 3 1/4 M. from the point where the *Rhone* enters it. The line now reaches the *Rhone* Valley, and follows the left bank of the river. Beyond *Port Valais* it passes through the rocky defile of *La Porte du Sér.* — 43 M. *Vourry* (*Hôt. de la Poste*).

The \**Grammont* (see above) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. via *Mielc* (inn) and *Tanay*, with its lake. — The ascent of the \**Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.), on the frontier, to the E., takes 6 hrs. The route leads via *Mielc*, the *Col de Vernaz*, and the chalet of *La Callaz* (p. 290).

49 M. **Monthey** (1410 ft.; *Cerf*; *Hôt. des Postes*, both moderate).

To the S. W. of Monthey opens the beautiful \**VAL D'ILLIEZ*, 15 M. in length, watered by the *Vièze*, in the upper part of which lies *Champéry* (3390 ft.; \**Dent-du-Midi*; *Alpes*; \**Berra*; \**Croix-Fidérable*), 8 1/2 M. from Monthey (omnibus in summer twice daily in 3 1/4 hrs.). This is the starting-point for excursions to the \**Galeries* (20 min.; adm. 50 c.; view); to the *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.); to the \**Culet* (6450 ft.; 3 hrs.); to the \**Dent du Midi* (10,775 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; fatiguing); to the *Tour Salhières* (10,587 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; difficult); to the *Dents Blanches* (9100 ft.; 6 hrs.), etc. See *Baedeker's Switzerland*, and comp. Map, p. 292.

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO MORZINE OR TO SAMOËNS, 5 hrs. and 6 1/2 hrs. The mule-path ascends the valley to (3 hrs.) the *Col de Coux* (6310 ft.; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy. Those who are bound for *Morzine* (p. 91) descend into the *Valley of the Drance*. For *Samoëns* (p. 283) we ascend to the left to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Col de la Golète* (p. 289).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., arduous, for adepts only (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi* we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonareaux*; thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little careful climbing is necessary. In 1 1/4 hr. more the path by the *Col de Clusanfe* to the *Dent du Midi* (p. 310), or to *Vernayaz* (p. 292), diverges to the left. Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanje* or *Clusanje Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (1 1/2 hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sagerou* (7917 ft.), a sharp arête on the frontier, descending abruptly on both sides. We descend thence to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Vogeaüle* (6115 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) *Boray*, and along a steep rocky slope into the (1/2 hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1 1/4 hr. more *Sixt* (p. 293).

The railway crosses the *Vièze* beyond Monthey, approaches the *Rhone*, and joins the line to Geneva via *Lausanne*.

52 M. **St. Maurice** (1377 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel Grisogono*, at the station; *Hôt. des Alpes*), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*. is supposed to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyr-

dom here with his companions in 302. — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. are the *Baths of Lavey*.

Beyond (57 M.) *Evionnaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the \**Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salamfe*, which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230 ft. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Vernayaz; morning-light best).

59 M. *Vernayaz* (1535 ft.; \**Grand-Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorges, first-class; \**Hôt. des Alpes*, unpretending; *Hôt. de la Gare*), the starting-point of the road to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 310). Carriage to Le Châtelard 25 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 6 fr.

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the \**Gorges du Trient*, which may be ascended for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the *Grand-Hôtel*.

The tower of *La Batiaz* (1985 ft.), the relic of an old château once belonging to the bishops of Sion, appears on a hill to the right, commanding a fine view of the Rhone Valley ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the bridge; adm. 30 c.). The train crosses the *Drance*.

62 M. *Martigny* (1560 ft.; \**Hôtel Clerc: du Mont-Blanc; du Grand St. Bernard*) presents an animated appearance in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Tête-Noire (p. 309) and the Col de Balmé (p. 311) to Chamonix, over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta, and for the Val de Bagues.

For continuation of the railway to *Brigue*, the *Great St. Bernard Road*, etc., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

#### 44. From Annemasse to Chamonix, viâ Sixt, the Col d'Anterne, and the Col du Brévent.

STEAM TRAMWAY from Annemasse to (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Samoëns in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). OMNIBUS from Samoëns to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Sixt (fare 1 fr.). The road is very dusty in summer. — *From Sixt to Chamonix*, 11 hrs., mule-track; a very interesting excursion, as it commands the finest view of Mont Blanc, but long and fatiguing, as the cols are generally crossed about midday. If the weather is settled and there has been no snow, a guide (18 fr., return-fee included) may be dispensed with. Provisions should be taken, as only a little milk can be reckoned on during the journey. Comp. the upper left-hand corner of the accompanying map.

*Annemasse*, see p. 285. The STEAM TRAMWAY leaves the valley of the Arve to the right and passes *Malbranche*, *Bas-Monthoux*, and *Borly*. To the left are the *Voirons* (p. 289). — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Bergue* (1680 ft.; *Croix-Blanche*).

The *Pralaire* (4630 ft.; "View), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 289), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

5 M. *Bonne* (*Hôt. du Navire*), on the *Menoge*; branch-tramway to (8 M.) *Bonneville*, see p. 286. — 7 M. *Pont de Fillinges* (1784 ft.), at the confluence of the *Menoge* and the *Foron*.

An omnibus runs hence twice daily to (4½ M.) *Boëge* (hotels), the most convenient starting-point for an ascent of the *Voitrons* (2 hrs.; p. 289).

We ascend the valley of the *Foron*. — 10 M. *Viuz-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the Pointe des Brasses, to the right the *Môle*.

13 M. *St. Jeoire* (1925 ft.: *Hôt. de la Couronne; des Alpes; Chalet du Môle; Hôt. Blanc*), near which is the *Château de la Fléchère*. A statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis tunnel, has been erected here.

About 5 M. to the N. lies *Mégevette* (Deeroux's Inn), with large caves, only in part explored. — From Mégevette to *Thonon*, see p. 289.

The Pointe des Brasses (4945 ft.) is easily ascended from St. Jeoire in about 3 hrs. — The *Môle* (6130 ft.; fine view; p. 286) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (3 hrs. of which are practicable for horses) viâ *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Pinget, Char-d'en-Bas, Char-d'en-Haut*, and *l'Ecuiteu*.

13½ M. *Pont du Risso*. Tramway to Marignier (p. 286).

We now enter the pretty Valley of the *Giffre*, on the N. side of which we ascend rapidly (fine view to the right). — 16½ M. *Mieussy*, to the W. of the Pointe de Marcellly (see below). The road rounds the *Roc de Sucts* (3000 ft.) and skirts the *Giffre*.

21 M. *Taninges* (2100 ft.; *Balances*), a small industrial town, 1½ M. from which is the old *Abbey of Mélan*, now a seminary. Route to Cluses, see p. 286; to Morzine, see p. 290.

The Pointe de Marcellly (7105 ft.) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs. viâ (1½ hr.) *Praz-de-Lys* or *Pradely* (5020 ft.; new hotel) and *Planey*.

At the head of the valley rises the *Criou* (7380 ft.). — 25½ M. *Verchain-Morillon* (*Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Buet*).

27½ M. *Samoëns* (2490 ft.; \**Croix d'Or*, moderate; *du Commerce*, unpretending), with 2540 inhab., at the foot of the *Criou*. Good view from the little chapel, 10 min. above the church.

From Samoëns to Thonon, either to the left over the *Col de Jouplane*, or to the right over the *Col de la Golèse*, see pp. 290, 289. — To Champéry, on the N., in 7 hrs over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, see p. 291.

The Sixt Road enters the defile of *Les Tines*, beyond which we enjoy a view of the Vallée des Fonds with the *Cascade du Rouget* (p. 294) to the right, and then of the *Sixt Valley* to the left.

32 M. *Sixt* (2485 ft.; \**Hôt.-Pens. du Fer-à-Cheval*, in an old monastery, R. 3. B. 1½. D. 3 fr., unpretending) is locally known as *L'Abbaye*.

**ENVIRONS.** In spring, when the melting of the snow swells the streams, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape *Vallée du Fer à Cheval*. In summer and autumn, however, their number dwindles to five or six. An attractive excursion may be taken, through the débris of a landslip of 1602, to the (3 hrs.) *Fond de la Combe* (3275 ft.), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

From Sixt to Champéry over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917 ft.; 5 hrs.), see p. 291. The col is to the W. of *Mont Ruaz* (9995 ft.; ascent thence 4-4½ hrs., with guide). The view is very fine. — The Pointe des Avaudrues (8310 ft.), more to the W., is ascended from Sixt in 5 hrs., viâ the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Salvadon* (5285 ft.), whence also the ascent of the *Sambet* (7330 ft.; 2 hrs.) may be made. The final cone of the Avaudrues is rather difficult.

The pyramidal *Pic de Tanneverge* or *Tenneverge* (9800 ft.; view) may be ascended from the *Col de Sagerou* in 5½ hrs., with a guide (difficult),

or in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Col de Tanneverge* (7745 ft.; 7 hrs. from Sixt). From the *Col de Tanneverge* we may descend to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Barberine Club Hut* (6135 ft.), in the valley of the *Eau Noire*, and thence ascend again to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de la Gueula* (6380 ft.) and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Finhaut* (p. 309).

The ascent of the *Pointe* or *Tête Pelouse* (8120 ft.), to the S. of Sixt, is made in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. past the *Lac de Gers* (huts) and the *Col de Platé*. The summit affords a very fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to Le Fayet and St. Gervais (p. 287), by the *Désert de Platé* ('lapiaz'; p. 323) and the *Escaliers de Platé*.

**FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX** (mule-track: see p. 292). We cross the Giffre and ascend the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., in view of the beautiful *Pointe de Salles* (8180 ft.; ascent of 2 hrs. from the *Chalets des Fonds*). Near ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Salvagny* we pass the picturesque *Cascade du Déchargeur* (on the right), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on is the fine *Cascade du Rouget*. Near ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 2 hrs. from Sixt) the *Chalets des Fonds* (4550 ft.; inn) is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer-residence of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (see below). About 5 min. farther up, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (path to the left to the *Col Léchaud*, see below), describing a wide curve past the (1 hr.) ruined *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* (5600 ft.) to (1 hr. more) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810 ft.). Then, leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* (6690 ft.), above which rises the *Tête-à-l'Âne* (9165 ft.), and in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. reach the \**Col d'Anterne* (7425 ft.), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to *Servoz*, p. 287), passing the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) chalets of *Moëde* (6160 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne*, good and moderate), into the valley of the *Diosaz*. Beyond a ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) bridge (5530 ft.) we reascend, via the chalets of *Arleré*, to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Brévent* (8075 ft.), which also commands a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, via *Plan-Praz* and *Les Chablettes* (p. 298) to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Chamonix*.

**FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX OVER THE BUEL**, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see above. Then to the left to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) couloir of *Beaux-Prés*, close to the *Col Léchaud* (7490 ft.), and to the N. over turf, loose stones, and snow to the S. W. arête, the small *Cabane Pictet* (9970 ft.), and the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) top of the \**Euet* (10,200 ft.). Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiny. A toilsome descent leads to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330 ft.; small inn) and through the *Vallée de Bérard* (p. 308) to *Argentiire* and (5-6 hrs.) *Chamonix* (see below).

## 45. Chamonix and its Environs.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND-HÔT. COUTTET, frequented by the English, R. from 3, D. 4 fr.; \*HÔT. IMPÉRIAL ET MÉTROPOLE, \*HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE ET DE LONDRES, \*ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE, at these R. from 3 or 4, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \*DU MONT-BLANC, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. 5 fr.; \*DES ALPES, R. 3, D. 4 fr. — HÔT. DE FRANCE, R. from 2, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; BALMAT; DE PARIS; DE L'EUROPE, well spoken of; BEAU-SITE, R. from 2, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*SUISSE, similar charges; DE LA POSTE, R. 2-3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE LA PAIX; \*BEAU-RIVAGE, similar charges; \*MER DE GLACE, Route de Martigny, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; BELLE-





VUE; BEAUSÉJOUR, hôtel garni; HÔTEL DE LA TERRASSE; DE CHAMONIX, R. from 1½, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of.

**Guides.** A guide is unnecessary for the Montanvert, the Flégère, the Brévent, the Plan de l'Aiguille, and the Pierre Pointue. Opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Visitors to the Chapeau need engage a guide only for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 296). — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a Guide-Chef, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but travellers may choose their own guides. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour if more than half completed but given up at the traveller's desire; when less than half has been completed two thirds of the tariff must be paid (special tariff for Mont Blanc, p. 300). The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 26 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 15 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: Fréd. Payot; Aug. Cupelin; Henri, Jos. Albert, and François Devouassoud; Benoît Simon (nicknamed Benoîte); Jos. Adolphe Simond, of Praz; Franç. Alf., Jos. Alb., and Jos. Alex. Simond, of Lavancher; Gasp. and Jos. Simond, of Les Bossons; Arm. Coutet; Michel and Franç. Folliquet; Mich. Savioz; Franç. Meugnier; Mich., Aug., and Jos. Dessailloud; Jean-Jos. Burnet; Alf. and P.-Ch. Comte; Jos. Cachat; Jos. Tournier; Arist. Farini.

**Horses and Mules.** The same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides.

The Collection of Pictures of M. Loppé, a well-known painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (fee to the servant).

English Church Service during the season (p. 296).

**Points of Interest.** The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 296) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 296) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 296), descend to (1 hr.) Les Tines (p. 297), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 297; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time.

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 298) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAÏTIÈRE, on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, 1½ hr. (adm. 1½ fr.). — The PLAN DE L'AIGUILLE (p. 299), 3½ hrs., or incl. the Lac de Blaïtière, 4 hrs. (there and back, with stay, 7 hrs.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 298) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 298) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The \*Valley of Chamonix (3415 ft.; pop. 2435), or Chamouny, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the Arve, runs from N. E. to S. W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace), and des Bossons; and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent. The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent., but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese natural-

ists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal rises the \***Saussure Monument**, unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of Saussure's ascent of Mont Blanc (comp. p. 299). The bronze group (by J. Salmson) represents Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 299). A small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The \***Montanvert**, or *Montenvers* (6267 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 12 fr.), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*) and descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little *English Church*, and follows the telegraph-wire to the Hôtel du Montanvert. At the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles* we turn to the right; after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to the right again; thence, viâ the (10 min.) *Châlets des Planards*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4900 ft.; rfmts.). Farther on (12 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to *Les Bois* (p. 297). Our path ascends gradually, at first through wood, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R. 3-4. B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the \**Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,320 ft.); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and lower down, the *Aig. à Bochard* (8767 ft.); to the right, the *Aig. du Moine* (11,198 ft.); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,797 ft.), the *Mont Mallet* (13,084 ft.), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,170 ft.); and immediately to our right tower the *Aig. des Charmoz* (11,293 ft.) and *de Blaitière* (11,550 ft.).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the *Mer de Glace* to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (10 min.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 3 fr., to the Chapeau 6 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (6065 ft.; rfmts.), skirting which we then descend by a narrow path along the '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, to the (40 min.) Chapeau.

The \***Chapeau** (5279 ft.; *Inn*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the *Glacier des Bois*, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the *Glacier des Bois* and the Chamonix Valley. In the background, *Mont Mallet* (13,084 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,170 ft.); to the right, the *Aiguilles des Char-*



Gl d'Argentière

Aig du Bouchard  
3672Gl des Bois - Vue de Gavot  
Montagnard  
3200St des Bossons  
Thamon  
3200

## LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE.

(806)



*moz* (11,293 ft.), *de Blaitière* (11,550 ft.), *du Plan* (12,050 ft.), and *du Midi* (12,608 ft.), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950 ft.), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210 ft.), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,610 ft.).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, and leads through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel Beau-Séjour* (p. 307). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 307). — Another path,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. shorter but rather rough, diverges to the left about 20 min. from the Chapeau, and descends by the moraine, passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below to the left, to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 307).

The \**Jardin* (9830 ft.; guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle*; here we take to the crevassed *Mer de Glace*, and ascend its moraine, and then the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre (containing numerous crystals) to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now mount rapidly to the left by a good path (2 hrs. from the *Angle*) and skirt the rocks above the *Séracs de Talèfre*, till we are opposite the huge rock of the *Jardin*. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the *Jardin* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.), whence we descend to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Béranger* (8110 ft.) and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs. This excursion introduces us to the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers. Provisions necessary.

The *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.), the highest peak between the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier d'Argentière*, is ascended by good climbers from the Montanvert in 10-12 hrs. (difficult; guide 100 fr.). We follow the *Jardin* route as far as the *Couvercle* (see above), ascend the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and mount by a long snow-couloir to the ridge between the *Aig. Verte* and *Les Droites*; hence to the left to the top. — The *Aiguille du Dru* (*Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* 12,320 ft., guide 90 fr.; *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* 12,245 ft., guide 130 fr.); the *Aiguille de Blaitière* (11,550 ft.; guide 80 fr.), the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,293 ft.; guide 80 fr.) are all difficult and fit for first-rate climbers only.

The \**Flégère* (6158 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475 ft.), a peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Chable*. The direct footpath diverges to the left just on this side of the *Arve* bridge, leading in 12 min. through meadows (marshy at places) to the foot of the ascent. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the *Arve* to *Les Praz*, diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the *Arve*, and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (rfmts.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 6 fr.). The \*View embraces the chain of Mont Blanc, from the *Col de Balme* to beyond the *Glacier des Bossons*. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge *Aig. Verte*; to the right the *Aiguilles des Charmoz*, *de Blai-*

*tière, du Plan, and du Midi.* The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but, owing to the distance, is less striking than the lower peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening-light is most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the *Pavillon de la Floriaz* (rfmts.), from which we may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9353 ft. ; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Aiguille de Floriaz* (9475 ft. ; 3 hrs.; 20 fr.), or the \**Belvédère* (9730 ft. ; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.; for adepts only), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affording a magnificent view. — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière or to the Chapeau may descend directly to *Le Joux* (comp. p. 307; path hardly to be mistaken on the descent).

The \**Brévent* (8285 ft.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view: Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet we see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of Dauphiné. The bridle-path (4½ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Molaz* and *Les Mossoux*, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan-Achat* (5160 ft.; rfmts., dear), an admirable point of view: and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel-Achat* (7067 ft.; restaurant, bed 2, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top (unpretending restaurant), passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, 1½ hr. more.

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' (p. 294), past the *Restaurant des Chalettes*, to (3 hrs.) *Plan-Praz* (6772 ft.; \*Hotel, pens. 6-7 fr.), then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through the 'Cheminée' to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock; some of the former, however, have been torn away, so that a guide, especially on the descent, is advisable for novices. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Plan-Praz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and follows the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) *Hôtel Plan-Praz*.

To the \**Glacier des Bossons*, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We may either take the electric railway (p. 288) to (2½ M.; 8 min.) *Les Bossons* and begin the walk there; or follow the Geneva road to the W. past the (1½ M.) *Pension du Lac*, cross the Arve by the (½ M.) *Pont de Perralotaz*, diverge to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to (¾ hr.) the *Pavillon* on the left moraine (about 4430 ft.; rfmts.). Fine view of the glacier, which has ice-needles rising to the height of 200 ft., while it is overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940 ft.). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,608 ft.) and *du Plan* (12,050 ft.). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (85 yds. long, interesting; adm. and lights 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide necessary, 2 fr., from Chamonix 6 fr.) to the (½ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmt. hut). Descending over débris and through wood, we join the path to the *Pierre-Pointue* (see below; to Chamonix 1 hr.).

The \**Pierre-Pointue* (6720 ft.) is another favourite point (bridle-path, 3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary). On the left

bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Les Prax-Conduits*, *Les Barats*, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Les Tissours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 10 min. the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see above.) We ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant-Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265 ft.; rfmts.) and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (restaurant, déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its fine ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Gouтер, the Aiguille du Gouтер, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the *Aiguille de la Tour* (7565 ft.), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The *Pierre-à-l'Échelle* (7910 ft.) is another fine point ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see p. 300) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Gouтер, the Dôme du Gouтер, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands-Mulets* (see p. 300),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. distant (guide necessary). — The *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608 ft.) may be ascended from the *Pierre-Pointue* via the *Pierre-à-l'Échelle* and the *Col du Midi* ( $11,660$  ft.; refuge-hut) in about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The \*View is very fine. The descent may be made by the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Col du Géant* (p. 300). — A pleasant way back from the *Pierre-Pointue* is by the *Plan de l'Aiguille* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; no defined path); see below.

A similar view, even finer than from the *Pierre-Pointue*, is obtained from the \**Plan de l'Aiguille* (7227 ft.), 3 hrs. from Chamonix. The bridle-path diverges to the left beyond *Les Tissours* (see above), and ascends in numerous windings through wood and pastures, past the *Chalet du Plan de l'Aiguille* (restaurant, with beds), to a clear bluish-green lake, situated at the foot of the stupendous moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the *Aig. du Plan* and *Aig. du Midi* (see above).

**Mont Blanc** (15,782 ft.), the monarch of the Alps, has since 1860 formed the boundary between France and Italy. It is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure (p. 296) with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. On the top is the *Observatory of Dr. Janssen*, built in 1893, which rests entirely upon the snow (adm. to kitchen only). The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense.

Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can discern the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines.

According to the regulations of the guides at Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. — The usual ascent is via the Grands-Mulets, but in 1898 a new route was discovered via Les Houches and the Tête-Rousse (see below).

FROM CHAMONIX the expedition usually takes three days. On the first day travellers ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 299) and the *Glacier des Bossons*, where the difficulty begins, to the (6-7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,030 ft.). The *Hotel* (9908), at the W. base of the rocks, contains eight rooms (bed 12, B. 3, déj. 4, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4 fr.; D. for guide 2½ fr., incl. wine, bed free; food and wine often poor). On the second day they proceed by the (3 hrs.) *Petit-Plateau* to the (1 hr.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900 ft.), bear to the right (the usual route), and ascend by the *Col du Dôme* (*Dôme du Goûter*, to the right, see below) to the (1½ hr.) *Cabane Vallot* (14,312 ft.; 9 beds), near the *Vallot Observatory* (adm. by special permission only), and thence by the *Bosse du Dromadaire* (14,950 ft.) and the *Tournette* (15,325 ft.) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (*Calotte*), with the *Janssen Observatory* (p. 299). — Another route (longer, but safer) leads to the left from the *Grand-Plateau* by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane Janssen*, 14,774 ft.), and the *Petits Mulets* (15,390 ft.) to the (3-4 hrs.) summit.

FROM LES HOUCHES (p. 301), about 12 hrs. Riding is practicable to the (6 hrs.) plateau of the Tête-Rousse. The new bridle-path leads via the (2 hrs.) *Parillon de Bellerue* (p. 301), the (1 hr.) *Mont Lachat* (6925 ft.), the arête to the E. of the *Rognes* (8840 ft.), and the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* to the (3½ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Tête-Rousse* (10,300 ft.; D. 4 fr., incl. wine). We then toil up a long couloir (step-cutting necessary; falling stones dangerous) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Cabane* (12,530 ft.) on the S. E. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610 ft.); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2½ hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* (see above).

FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 287) also the ascent is made via the *Pavillon de Bellevue*, which is reached in 3½ hrs. via *Bionnay* and *Bionnassay*.

FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 305), about 14 hrs.: by the *Combal Lake* (p. 304), the *Glacier de Miage*, and the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* (10,500 ft.; spend night), at the foot of the *Aig. Grise*; thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (5-7 hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* and the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. — Another route leads via the *Combal Lake* and across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the (7-8 hrs.) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (10,194 ft.), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7 hrs.; but this route is exposed to falling stones and should be avoided on the descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay*, as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva*, are very difficult and dangerous.

The *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610 ft.; guide 40 fr.) and the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210 ft.; 60 fr.) may be ascended in 3 and 4½ hrs. from the Grands-Mulets or the Tête-Rousse.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* via the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 294; via the *Buet*, see p. 294; to the *Argentière Glacier*, see p. 307.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR OVER THE **COL DU GÉANT**, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and not difficult for adepts (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 100) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant* (crevasses). On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940 ft.), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170 ft.), and in about 6 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,060 ft.), between the *Grand Flam-*

*beau* (11,660 ft.), on the right, and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,615 ft.) on the left, with a refuge (inn in summer) and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 305) and (1½ hr.) Courmayeur.

OTHER PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the *Col de Triolet* (12,110 ft.), between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Pointe Isabelle*; the *Col de Talfévre* (11,730 ft.), between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talfévre* (guide 50 fr.); the *Col de Pierre Joseph* (11,410 ft.), to the S. of the *Aig. de Talfévre* (guide 60 fr.); the *Col des Hirondelles* (11,370 ft.), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (guide 60 fr.); the *Col de Miage* (11,165 ft.; refuge-hut), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* and the *Dôme de Miage* (13,150 ft.; guide 60 fr.).

## 46. From Chamonix to Courmayeur viâ the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne. Tour of Mont Blanc.

The TOUR OF MONT BLANC is an easy and interesting expedition. To complete the circuit of Mont Blanc we may reach Martigny over the *Col Ferret* (p. 305) or the Great St. Bernard, and return to Chamonix over the *Col de Balme* (p. 311) or the *Tête-Noire* (p. 308). — A passport will be found convenient in satisfying the enquiries of the French and Italian custom-house officers. — The *Tarentaise* may also be reached from this route with the aid of the diligence plying between Les Chapieux and Bourg-St-Maurice (pp. 203, 311).

BRIDLE PATH. Three days: 1st, by the Pavillon de Bellevue to Contamines, 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borrant,  $\frac{5}{4}$  hrs. by the *Col des Fours*, or  $\frac{6}{2}$  hrs. viâ Les Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur,  $\frac{6}{2}$  hrs. Or, omitting the Pav. de Bellevue, we may drive from Chamonix to St. Gervais (one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 25 fr.), in which case Les Chapieux is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable over the *Col des Fours*) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 298) from Chamonix to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left at a large iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, plain), with a picturesquely situated church. Electric tramway thus far; see p. 288. Beyond the church and the brook (guide-post) a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5840 ft.), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb \*View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the *Col de Balme*, the *Mont Blanc* range, and the valley of the *Arve*.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. beyond *Les Houches*, and ascends in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Col de Voza* (5495 ft.; Inn closed; simple refreshments in the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926 ft.) and the *Prarion* (p. 287), 20 min. to the W. of the *Pavillon de Bellevue*, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the *Pavillon de Bellevue*. Descent on the right bank of the stream by *Bionnassay* to *Bionnay* (3190 ft.), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines.

From the *Pavillon de Bellevue* the path descends to the S. over pastures, with the *Aiguille de Bionnassay* (13,340 ft.) and the new

route to Mont Blanc (p. 300) on the left. We cross the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay*, and beyond the *Chalets de la Pierre* follow a tolerable bridle-path, descending on the left side of the valley to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Champel*, where it turns to the left by the fountain. We descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joly* (see below), with the *Mont Rousselette* (7845 ft.) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the *Mont Blanc* group (*Aig. du Tricot, de Trélatête*, etc.). Beyond (18 min.) *La Villette* the path (6 min.) joins the road from St. Gervais (p. 287), which we follow to the left, crossing the *Torrent de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse*. To the right, on the slope of *Mont Joly*, stands the church of St. *Nicolas-de-Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon - Nant* to *La Chapelle, Champelet*, and (1 hr.) —

**Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais** (3843 ft.; *Hôtel Union, Hôt. du Bonhomme*, both very fair), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of the *Bionnassay*, we may ascend to the right at the end of the *Glacier de Bionnassay* (see above) to the *Chalets de Tricot* and the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from the Pav. de Bellevue) *Col de Tricot* (7000 ft.; small inn), between the *Pointe de Tricot* and *Mont Vorassay*. We then descend to the chalets of *Miage* (magnificent view) and follow the left bank of the *Miage* to *Tresse*, on the road to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Contamines* (see above; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.).

The \**Mont Joly* (8290 ft.) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; inn 3/4 hr. from the top), via the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont Joly* (restaurant). Splendid view of *Mont Blanc*. Ascent from *Mégève*, see p. 325. — The *Pavillon de Trélatête* (see below) is more easily reached from *Contamines* than from *Nant-Borrant* (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above *Contamines*). From *Contamines* by the *Pavillon de Trélatête* to *Nant-Borrant*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., interesting. — From *Contamines* to *St. Gervais*, see p. 287; over the *Col du Joly* to *Beaufort*, see p. 327.

Beyond *Contamines* the road descends to the *Bon-Nant*, and ends at (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge*. The bridle-path now ascends steeply to the left, passing frequent traces of glacier-striation. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and across the (1/2 hr.) deep gorge of the *Bon-Nant*, to the (10 min.) **Chalets of Nant-Borrant** (4780 ft.; \*Inn, R. 3-4, D. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge beyond them, and ascend on the left bank. On the left the séracs of the large *Glacier de Trélatête* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the *Aiguille de Varens* (p. 287).

From *Nant-Borrant*, or better from *Contamines* (see above), we may reach *Mottets* or the *Col de la Seigne* in 7 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. via the *Col du Mont Tondu* (9500 ft.), trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From *Nant-Borrant* we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pavillon de Trélatête* (6463 ft.; inn), which overlooks the *Trélatête Glacier*, and skirt the slopes on the E. side of the glacier, finally crossing it to the pass, between *Mt. Tondu* (10,485 ft.) on the right, and the *Pointe de la Lanchette* (10,130 ft.) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to *Mottets* (p. 304), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 304). — Over the *Col de Tré-*

latte (11,424 ft.) to the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Combal Lake* (p. 204), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627 ft.), a small inn, at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or late in the evening, a guide should be taken from this point to the top of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Les Chapieux 8-10, Les Mottets 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see below. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix 8 fr. (bargaining advisable).

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) **Plan Jovet** (6435 ft.), with a few huts.

Besides the route over the Col des Fours (see below), a shorter, but more difficult route leads to Les Mottets over the *Col d'Enclave* (8810 ft.), between the Mont Tondu and the Tête d'Enclave (4-4½ hrs. from Nant-Borrant).

On the (½ hr.) **Plan des Dames** (6745 ft.) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680 ft.; refuge hut), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A mule-path descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, and follows the left bank of the brook of the same name to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gitte* (5490 ft.) and to *Beaufort* (p. 327; 3½ hrs. more). Guide to *La Gitte* advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Tête du Bonhomme* and the *Femme du Bonhomme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), past a copious spring (good resting-place), and finally ascend to (40 min.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8147 ft.), where a splendid view of the Tarentaise Alps is obtained, with the fine snow-pyramid of Mont Pourri (12,428 ft.) rising in the centre. The route divides here. In a straight direction the path descends to (¾ hr.) —

**Les Chapieux** or *Chapiu* (4950 ft.; \**Soleil*; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1¾ hr. below Les Mottets (p. 204).

FROM LES CHAPIEUX TO BOURG-ST-MAURICE (Tarentaise), 9½ M., omnibus daily in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 1½ fr., in the reverse direction 2½ fr.). The road descends the valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, at first threading a defile between the *Clavetta* (8010 ft.) to the left and the *Terrasse* (9480 ft.) to the right. — 2¼ M. *Le Crey* (4790 ft.). — 5½ M. *Bonneval-les-Bains* (p. 331). — 9½ M. *Bourg-St-Maurice*, see p. 331.

From *Les Chapieux* to *Beaufort* (Albertville), see p. 328.

The direct route to Les Mottets ascends from the *Croix du Bonhomme* to the left, across snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers), to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8890 ft.; refuge-hut), to the right of which is the *Pointe des Fours* (8920 ft.; 5 min.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep and rough descent over slate-detritus and pastures to (1¼ hr.) a group of chalets (6570 ft.) and the (20 min.) **Chalets des Glaciers** (to *Les Chapieux*, see above).

We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840 ft.), and ascend the left bank to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the houses of —

**Les Mottets** (6225 ft.; *Mme. Fort's Inn*, R. 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 2, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; mule to the Col de la Seigne 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,580 ft.), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Route to Les Contamines over the *Col du Mont Tondu*, see p. 302; to the Plan Jovet over the *Col d'Enclavé*, see p. 303.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \***Col de la Seigne** (8240 ft.; refuge-hut of the Chasseurs Alpins), the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the **Allée Blanche**, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580 ft.) and *Aig. de Trélatête* (12,830 ft.), then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge buttresses of the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, adjoined by the *Mont Maudit*; farther on, to the left of the *Aig. de l'Estelette*, towers the bold and isolated *Aig. Blanche de Péteret* (13,482 ft.). Farther to the right, in the background, appear the *Mt. Velan*, *Grand Combin*, etc.

A path to the S.E. of the Col de la Seigne leads to the *Glacier du Breuil*, whence we may ascend the **Pointe de Léchaud** or **Montagne de la Seigne** (3 hrs.; 10,255 ft.), which commands a magnificent view. Difficult paths descend hence to (3 hrs.) **Les Mottets** (see above), by the *Col du Breuil* (9520 ft.) and the *Col de l'Oueillon* (about 8870 ft.). — Another path from the Col de la Seigne leads to the (1 hr.) *Col des Chavannes* (8550 ft.), whence we may reach the road to the Little St. Bernard (p. 306) at (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Pont-Serrant*, viâ the *Vallon des Chavannes*. — The **Pointe de Léchaud** (see above) is ascended in 2 hrs. from the Col des Chavannes by the S. arêtes.

Beyond the pass we descend over snow, débris, and finally pastures, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) upper (7230 ft.) and (25 min.) lower **Chalets de l'Allée-Blanche** (7135 ft.), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend, enjoying a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Aiguille de Trélatête*, to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365 ft.), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire* or *Dora*, which issues from the lake, and descend along the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with boulders. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (10 min.) the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420 ft.; beds), with a fine view of the Jorasses and the tooth-like Dent du Géant, etc.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the **Chalet de Purtud** (4945 ft.; cantine, on the left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley. 20 min. **Chalet de Notre-Dame-de-Berrier** (4875 ft.); a little farther on, to the left, beyond the wood, which has suffered from avalanches, is the *Aiguille de Péteret* with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the Pavillon du Mont Fréty (p. 305) and the Dent du Géant. Beyond the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Guérison* or *de Berrier* (4710 ft.), a few minutes farther

on, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of Entrèves to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (see below), and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur baths of *La Saxe* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) we cross the Dora, pass the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

**Courmayeur.** — \**Hôtel Royal*, \**Angelo*, at each R. 4-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \**Union*; \**Mont-Blanc*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of the village. — *Restaurant Savoie*, with bedrooms. — *Café du Mont-Blanc*. — *Etablissement Hydrothérapique Tavernier*, with café-restaurant. — As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 295). *L. and J. Proment*, *J. Petitax*, *J. Gadin*, *L. Berthollier*, *F. J.*, and *L. Croux*, *A. Fenouillet*, *Cés. Ollier*, *P.* and *L. Revel* are recommended.

**Courmayeur** (4015 ft.), a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, its climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.), but is seen from the *Pré-St-Didier* road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.

From the hamlet of *Dolonne*, opposite Courmayeur, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads to the W. from Dolonne to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Chécouri* (6430 ft.), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.; ascent 1 hr.). Return by the *Val Veni*, see p. 304.

The \**Mont de la Saxe* (7735 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the *Col de la Seigne* to the *Col Ferret*, the Dent du Géant and the Jorasses being prominent. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, via *La Saxe* (see above) and *Villair*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6480 ft.) and the (1 hr.) nearer summit. The descent may be made past the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the *Val Ferret*.

The \**Crammont* (8980 ft.) is one of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur. The ascent is made more conveniently from *Pré-St-Didier* (p. 306) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide unnecessary for the experienced). We follow the Little St. Bernard road as far as the first tunnel (20 min.), then ascend to the right past (2 hrs.) *Chanton* (5970 ft.) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. About 5 min. below the top is a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. — This route is joined by a bridle-path which leaves the road at *Elevaz*, 1 hr. from *Pré-St-Didier*, beyond the second tunnel.

The ascent of the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,795 ft.; 12-14 hrs.; two guides, 70 fr. each) is a difficult expedition, with the risk of avalanches. We ascend the *Val Ferret*, cross the Doire beyond Entrèves (see above), and proceed past the chalets of *Mayen* (4944 ft.) at first through wood and pastures, afterwards over a glacier and up steep rocks (very toilsome; a rope is placed to aid climbers) to the ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.) *Cabane des Grandes-Jorasses* (9185 ft.) of the I. A. C., where the night is spent. A farther climb of 5-6 hrs. up the *Rocher du Reposoir* brings us to the summit.

To CHAMONIX OVER THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 300), 14 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25 fr., in two days 50 and 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion (bridle-path,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7130 ft.; restaurant; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,060 ft.), with the new *Rifugio Torino* (inn in summer), a steep ascent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 20 fr.). — Ascent of the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170 ft.; 5-7 hrs. from the *Col du Géant*), very difficult. — From the col to the *Montanvert*, 4-5 hrs.; thence to *Chamonix*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — Ascent of *Mont Blanc* (guide 100 fr.), see p. 300.

To MARTIGNY OVER THE COL FERRET (8410 ft.),  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. This is the shortest route to Switzerland (see Baedeker's *Switzerland*). — To Aosta, omnibus in 4 hrs., see Baedeker's *Switzerland or Northern Italy*.

To BOURG-ST-MAURICE BY THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 36 M.; carriage road; 9-10 hrs.' walk by short-cuts. In summer a diligence plies daily from Courmayeur to the Hospice of the Little St. Bernard in 6 hrs., and another thence to Bourg-St-Maurice in 3 hrs. — The road descends in windings to the Doire and enters a wooded gorge on its left bank. At (50 min. from Courmayeur) *Palézieux* we cross to the right bank. Pedestrians will find the old road preferable on account of the view; it keeps along the height to the left, and joins the other road beyond —

$21\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pré-St-Didier* (3250 ft.; \**Hôtel de l'Univers; Couronne*), a village with baths. We now diverge to the right from the road to (25 M.) Aosta, which continues to follow the valley of the Doire (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*). The road ascends to the S.W. in the valley of the *Thuile*, where it passes through two tunnels. At *Balme* we cross the *Thuile*. — At (81/2 M.) *La Thuile* (4725 ft.; *Hôt. National*) we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* or *Ruitor*. The stream descending from it forms the fine \**Cascades of the Rutor*, about 2 hrs. from the village. The *Tête du Rutor* or *Ruitor* (11,445 ft.; p. 332) may be ascended from *La Thuile* (7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) by a route passing two refuge-huts, one (31/2 hrs.) at a height of 8085 ft., the other (10,660 ft.) on the Col du *Rutor*. — The road beyond *La Thuile* makes numerous curves (short-cuts for walkers) and crosses the *Thuile* thrice, the second time at (31/2 M.) *Pont-Serrant* (5415 ft.) by a bridge 100 ft. in height. *Vallon des Chavannes*, etc., see p. 304. — We next proceed past the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740 ft.) and the *Lac de Verney* (6960 ft.) to the (41/2 M.) *Col du Petit-St-Bernard* (7176 ft.). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, 3/4 M. beyond the pass, and near a *Hospice* (7080 ft.) affording fair quarters (simple fare free, better dishes at a fixed tariff). — The *Mt. Valsain* or *Chardonney* (9445 ft.), 2 hrs. to the S.E., the *Mt. Belvédère* (8065 ft.), 11/2 hr. to the N.E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605 ft.), 21/2-3 hrs. to the N.W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain. — The road now descends gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (*Tarentaise*, p. 328) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way. The wide curves of the carriage-road are cut off by an old Roman road, to the right, on which lies *St. Germain* (4180 ft.). — 34 M. *Séez*, on the road to Tignes (p. 331), is the first place of importance on the carriage-route. — 36 M. *Bourg-St-Maurice* (see p. 331).

## 47. From Chamonix to the Valais.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 294, 286.*

Two ROADS, identical as far as (41/4 hrs.) Châtelard, and a BRIDLE PATH connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. From Châtelard, one road leads to the right via the *Tête-Noire* to (41/4 hrs.) Martigny, and the other to the left by Finhaut and Salvan to (4 hrs.) Vernayaz. The former road is the more frequented, but is less interesting than the latter, which affords finer and more varied views. The bridle-path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc. — Swiss time is 55 min. in advance of French time.

### a. From Chamonix to Martigny by the *Tête-Noire*.

25 M. ROAD, traversed by passengers with circular-tickets from Chamonix. Omnibus (with 3-4 seats) in 9-10 hrs.; fare 16 fr. and fee to the driver. Tickets are taken at the Bureau des Messageries at Chamonix, near the *Hôtel Impérial*; at Martigny in the Rue des Hôtels. Carriage

for 1 or 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, 4 pers. 60 fr.; return, 70, 75, or 110 fr. An early start is necessary if the traveller does not mean to break his journey or sleep at Martigny. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by arrangement with the Messageries (to Martigny 3 fr.).

*Chamonix*, see p. 294. — The road ascends the valley and beyond *Le Chable* (p. 297) crosses the *Arve*. —  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Les Praz-d'en-Haut* (*Chalet des Praz*; *National*, both very fair). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* are left on the right. — At ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Les Tines* (Hôt. à la Mer de Glace) a path to the *Chapeau* diverges to the right (p. 297). The road ascends through a wooded defile to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Lavancher* (3848 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, to the right, 10 min. above the road); to the *Chapeau*, see p. 297; to the *Pavillon de Lognan*, see below. —  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Les Iles*; on the opposite bank (bridge) lies *Le Joux* (p. 298). — 5 min. *Grassonay*. — 25 min. *Les Chazalets*, where we cross the *Arve*. To the left is the path to the *Flégère* mentioned at p. 298.

$\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (6 M. from Chamonix) **Argentière** (3963 ft.; \**Couronne*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**du Mont-Blanc*; *Bellerue*, well spoken of). a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540 ft.).

\**Glacier d'Argentière*. Bridle-path (guide 6, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6700 ft.; *Devouassoud's Inn*);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-fractures are frequent). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more (guide necessary) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (*du Chardonnet*, *d'Argentière*, *Tour-Noir*, *Mt. Dolent*, *Les Courtes*, *Les Droites*, *Aig. Verte*). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805 ft.), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the *Aiguille d'Argentière*, with fine flora in summer. — A path descends to the S.W. from the *Pavillon*, past the chalets of *Lognan* and *La Pendant*, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Les Tines* (see above).

**EXCURSIONS FROM THE PAVILLON DE LOGNAN.** — *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540 ft.), 7 hrs. (guide from Chamonix 65 fr.), and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,820 ft.), 8 hrs. (guide 65 fr.), both difficult. — To the *MONTANVER* (p. 296) over the *Col des Grands-Montets* (10,630 ft.), 8 hrs. with guide (30 fr.), laborious. The summit of the col is between the *Petite Aig. Verte* and the *Aig. des Grands-Montets* (10,825 ft.), at the top of the *Glacier des Rognons*. — To *COURMAYER* (p. 305), by the *Col Dolent* (11,625 ft.), between *Mont Dolent* (12,540 ft.) and the *Aig. de Triolet* (12,715 ft.), 14 hrs., with guide, very difficult; descent by the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar* to the chalets of the same name in the *Val Ferret* (p. 306). — To *ORSIÈRES* on the road from the Great St. Bernard to Martigny (p. 292), over the *Col du Chardonnet*, 12 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), laborious, but very interesting. We mount the steep *Glaciers d'Argentière* and *du Chardonnet* to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,910 ft.), between the *Aig. du Chardonnet* and the *Aig. d'Argentière*; then cross the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (8830 ft.), and descend (steep and fatiguing) along the right side of the imposing glacier-fall to *Praz de Fort* and (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — The *Col d'Argentière* (11,535 ft.; 12 hrs., guide 60 fr.) is also very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, is situated between the *Tour-Noir* (12,585 ft.) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,025 ft.). A dangerous descent leads thence via the *Glacier de la Neuvez* to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 306).

FROM ARGENTIÈRE TO ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Tour* (10,762 ft.), 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not really difficult for experts. We diverge to the left from the *Col de Balmé* route at (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 311) and ascend viâ the *Glacier du Tour* to the col, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615 ft.) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,253 ft.), both easily climbed thence. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, and proceed either to the right viâ the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710 ft.) to the *Glacier* and *Cabane de Saleinaz*; or to the left over the *Col d'Orny* (10,230 ft.) to the *Cabane d'Orny* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

Beyond the village the new road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond (25 min.) *Trélechamp* (4593 ft.; *Hôtel des Montets*) we obtain a fine retrospect of the *Glacier du Tour* and the magnificent *Aiguille Verte*. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col des Montets* (4740 ft.) is the watershed between the Rhône and the Arve.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing the (20 min.) *Hôtel du Buet*, 2 min. beyond which is a finger-post indicating the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque \**Cascade à Bérard*, or à *Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which takes  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (adm.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200 ft.), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 294). Our road crosses the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Eau-Noire* and traverses a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655 ft.). *Mont Blanc* is seen for the last time between the hamlet of *Le Nant* and *Valorcine*.

10 min. **Valorcine** (4232 ft.). The valley contracts. The road descends to the *Eau-Noire*, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (now a gendarmerie station) stands at the confluence of the two branches of the *Eau-Noire*. The main branch forms a waterfall here, and a finer one  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up, to the left. We cross ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Eau-Noire* by a bridge (3680 ft.), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard* (R. 2-3, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.), and reach the *Restaurant de la Madeleine*, opposite the former *Hôtel Royal du Châtelard* (burned in 1886), where the two routes to the Rhône Valley separate: to the right, the road by the *Tête-Noire* to Martigny; to the left, the road to Salvan and Vernayaz (see p. 309).

The Martigny road crosses the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eau-Noire* and ascends along the wooded cliffs to the (2 M.) tunnel of *La Roche Percée*, through the rocks of the *Tête-Noire*. We next reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4000 ft.; déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). A wooden belvedere, on the left, 2 min. before the inn, affords a good survey of the deep gorge of the *Eau-Noire*.

A steep path descends by the hotel to the left to the (20 min.) *Gouffre de la Tête-Noire*, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge ('*Pont Mystérieux*'). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel requires 25-30 minutes. — A path leads direct from the ravine across the *Eau-Noire* to Finhaut (p. 309).

The road here turns to the right into the valley of the brawling

*Trient* and ascends through fine pine-forest to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the village of **Trient** (4240 ft.; \**Hôt. de Trient; du Midi; du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from the Col de Balme (p. 310). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615 ft.), with the fine *Glacier du Trient* (p. 310).

The road now ascends in steep curves to the (40 min.) **Col de la Forclaz** (4987 ft.; p. 310). The view is limited, but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies Martigny, reached in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. by the road (p. 310), or in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the old bridle-path. — 25 M. *Martigny*, see p. 292.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz via Finhaut and Salvan.  
*Comp. Map, p. 286.*

24½ M. Diligence from Chamonix to Vernayaz, 16 fr. Road as above to Châtelard, thence by a route, practicable only for light vehicles, but more picturesque than the preceding (see p. 306). Carriage for 1 or 2 pers. 45 fr.

To *Le Châtelard* ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) see pp. 307, 308; thence to Vernayaz, 12 M. — The narrow road ascends to the left from the *Restaurant de la Madeleine* (p. 308), partly by zigzags, for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., turns to the right at a cross, and continues at nearly the same level. — 2 M. **Finhaut**, or *Fins-Hauts* (4060 ft.; *Hôt. de Finshauts; Beauséjour; Bel-Oiseau; du Perron; du Mont-Blanc; Mont-Fleuri*; all good), beautifully situated (English Church Service in summer).

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) *Tête-Noire* Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way to the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 208).

The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655 ft.; 4 hrs.), the *Rionda* (7800 ft.; 3 hrs.), and the *Rebarmaaz* (8115 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) are all easily ascended from Finhaut, with guide. — A good path leads from Finhaut to the W. to (2 hrs.) the \**Col de la Gueule* (6380 ft.), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau, with a splendid view of the valley of the Barberine, Mont Blanc, the *Glacier de Trient*, and the Bernese Alps (E.). The view is still better from the rocky knob of \**Six Jeur* (6746 ft.), 20 min. to the S.E. of the col. From the col we may descend to *Emosson* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Cabane de Barberine* (6230 ft.), the starting-point for the ascent of the *Bel-Oiseau* (see above; 2 hrs.; easy), the *Fontanabran* (8849 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), the *Pointe des Rosses* (9725 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), the *Pic de Tanneverge* (9785 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), *Mont Ruan* (10,099 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). etc. — To *Sixt*, over the *Col de Tanneverge* (p. 294), difficult.

After a short ascent and a level stretch, the road (splendid view) descends circuitously through wood and along the slope of the hill to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) hamlet of **Triquent** (3260 ft.; \**Hôt. du Mont Rose; Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi*). About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on it crosses the \**Gorges du Triège* ('buffet' at the bridge), with their picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). The road crosses the stream, ascends gradually for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., and then descends, between interesting marks of glacier striation, to the \**Hôtel de la Creusaz*. A road to the left

ascends to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Marecotte* (3280 ft.; \*Hôtel des Marecottes; Pens. de l'Avenir; English Pension; Pens. de l'Espérance), a charmingly situated summer-resort.

$\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Salvan* (3035 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel de Salvan*; \**Hôt. des Gorges du Triège*; \**Bellevue*; *Union*; *Mon Repos*). Engl. Church Service in summer. A huge erratic block here exhibits some curious prehistoric carvings.

To the \**Gorges du Dalley*, a good path leads in 40 min. viâ the hamlet of *Les Granges* (hotel). At the end is the picturesque *Cascade du Dalley*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pisseevache Fall (p. 292).

Viâ the valley of the Salanfe, to the N.W. of Salvan (good guides required), we may make the ascent of the *Dent du Midi* (10,696 ft.; 8 hrs.), and of the peaks that adjoin it: *Cime de l'Est* (10,434 ft.), *Cathédrale* (10,386 ft.), *Dent Jaune* (10,457 ft.), *Doigt* (10,540 ft.), etc.; all of which are difficult. The *Dent du Midi* is also ascended from Champéry (p. 291).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut trees and crossing the stream about 50 times, descends the steep slopes in many windings to (1 hr.; up  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 292).

### c. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ the Col de Balme.

10 hrs. ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to the Col de Balme); carriage-road from Martigny to  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. beyond the Col de la Forclaz or to Trient and from Le Tour to Chamonix. Carriage from Martigny to Trient for 1-3 persons, 30 fr., 4 pers., 40 fr.; from Le Tour to Chamonix, with 2 horses (1-3 pers.), 15 fr. Luggage, see p. 307. A guide (12 fr.) may be dispensed with. Horse or mule, with attendant, 24 fr. The road is so bad from the Col de Balme to Le Tour that it is better to walk. There are several inns and chalets on the road where refreshments may be had.

Beyond Martigny we follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Drance Bridge* (1630 ft.), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*, where the old road to Chamonix ascends to the right. Beyond ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Le Brocard* the new road ascends gradually to the right. 20 min. *Les Rappes*; 25 min. *La Fontaine*; 10 min. *Sergnieux* (2810 ft.);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (restaurant), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4985 ft.; \**Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, déj. 3 fr.; *Restaurant de la Fougère*, plain),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Martigny. Road to the Tête-Noire, see p. 309.

From the pass a nearly level path leads to the left to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glacier du Trient* (lower end 5560 ft.), the northermost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s climb up the left side).

After a descent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the bridle-path (guide-post) to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road, and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 309). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier du Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left

in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Chanton de l'Arole* (6233 ft.) and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (6820 ft.), and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.;  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Martigny) reaches the \**Col de Balme* (7220 ft.; *Hôtel Suisse*, well spoken of), the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Gouëter; far below stretches the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and still farther to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, beyond the Col de la Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer \*view is obtained, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N. W. of the inn, from the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7645 ft.), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N. E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point.

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arre*, which rises on the Col de Balme.— $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Le Tour* (4695 ft.); carriages, see p. 310. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Tour we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the glacier, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach *Argentière* (p. 307). Continuation of the road to *Chamonix*, see pp. 307, 306.

#### 48. From Mâcon (Paris) to Modane (Turin).

157 M. RAILWAY in  $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $9\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 28 fr. 20, 19 fr. 15, 12 fr. 45 c.). This is a section of the through-route from Paris to Italy via the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and the express-trains are provided with restaurant and sleeping cars. From Paris to Modane, 430 M., in 18-18 hrs. (fares 77 fr. 50, 52 fr. 40, 34 fr. 15 c.); to Turin, 495 M., in  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -21 hrs. (fares 90 fr. 75, 61 fr. 60, 40 fr. 20 c.).

Mâcon, see p. 196. — Thence to (43 M.) *Ambérieu* and (74 M.) *Culoz*, see pp. 281-284. — Our route, which here diverges to the right from the Geneva line, now crosses the Rhone, and at (78 M.) *Chindrieux* it reaches the N. end of the \**Lac du Bourget* (745 ft.), which is 10 M. long, 3 M. broad, and 475 ft. deep. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station of Chindrieux. The train skirts the E. bank of the beautiful blue lake, which is noted for its 'lavaret', a kind of fish not unlike a mackerel. To the W. we have a pleasing view of the Dent du Chat (p. 319), the monastery of Hautecombe, and the old château of Bourdeau.

88 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Aix-les-Bains**, see p. 316.

The wooded hill of *Tresserve* intercepts the view of the Lac du Bourget. Fine view to the right. — Beyond (91 M.) *Viviers* the St. André-du-Gaz line (see p. 348) diverges to the right, and on the left is seen the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 313). Le Bourget (p. 318) lies  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of Viviers.

97 M. Chambéry. — **Hotels.** \*Hôt. de FRANCE, Quai Nézin 5, near the Boulevards, R. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DES PRINCES, Rue de Boigne 4; DE LA POSTE ET MÉTROPOLE, Rue d'Italie 9, to the left beyond the theatre, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE LA PAIX, opposite the station, for which it serves as buffet, R. 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du COMMERCE, Rue Vieille-Monnaie 8, R. 2-3, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; PETIT MARSEILLE, unpretending.

**Cafés.** Café du Commerce, Rue de Boigne 10; Baboulatz, beside the Musée; de la Perle, Place St. Léger; Gurret, Boul. de la Colonne; at the Hôt. de la Paix (see above).

**Cabs.** Per drive, with one horse 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , two horses 1 fr.; at night (10-6) 1 and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; per hour 2 or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , at night 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — **Tramway** to La Motte-Servolex, and **Omnibus** to Challes, see p. 313.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, on the Boulevard, near the Fontaine des Eléphants.

**Baths**, Rue d'Italie 17. — **Protestant Church**, Rue de la Banque.

Chambéry (885 ft.) is a flourishing town of 21,762 inhab., on the *Leisse*. It was formerly the capital of *Savoy*, as it is now of the department of that name, which was part of the duchy ceded to France by the treaty of 1860 together with Nice. It is the seat of an archbishop. Like many old capitals, Chambéry has a distinct individuality, though of somewhat monotonous appearance. Its considerable benevolent institutions are due in great part to the munificence of General de Boigne (d. 1830), who acquired a large fortune in India in the service of the Mahratta princes.

Turning first to the left and then to the right by the Rue de la Gare and crossing the river, we reach the *Palais de Justice*, in front of which is a statue of *Ant. Favre* (1557-1624), the eminent jurist, a modern bronze by Gumery. Behind it is a *Public Garden*.

Opposite the *Palais de Justice* is the **MUSÉE**, in a handsome modern building (open daily, except Mon. & Frid., 1 to 4 or 5; to strangers also on Mon. & Frid., 10-5).

On the **GROUNDFLOOR** are *Miscellaneous Collections* (antiquities; ethnography; coins; carvings, etc.). — On the **FIRST FLOOR** is a *Library* of 40,000 vols. (open daily except holidays, 9-12 and 2-4 or 2-5). — On the **SECOND FLOOR** are *Paintings*, including a few ancient works of interest.

On this side of the Place du Palais, along the bank of the *Leisse*, are the Boulevards, which extend as far as the *Theatre*. At the beginning is a *Monument* commemorating the first union of Savoy with France in 1792, by Falguière. Farther on is the *Fontaine des Eléphants*, with a statue of Gen. de Boigne (see above).

The *Cathedral*, near at hand on the right, dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. The interior is decorated with painted imitations of Flamboyant sculptures.

The Rue de Boigne, which begins at the fountain and is in part

bordered by lofty arcades, passes near the handsome modern *Hôtel de Ville*. At the end of the street, in front of the entrance to the picturesque château, is a monument to *Joseph and Xavier de Maistre* (1754-1821 and 1764-1852), by E. Dubois (1899). Of the original CHÂTEAU, built upon an eminence and founded in the 13th cent., only three towers, a block next the town, and the late-Gothic and Renaissance chapel are left. Visitors are permitted to ascend the round tower (fee; fine view). At the top of the approach from the Rue du Lycée, near this tower, is the handsome *Portail St. Dominique* (15th cent.), removed from an old convent and rebuilt here. Behind the château are a small *Museum* and a *Botanic Garden*. — We may return to the station by the Rue du Lycée, which issues from the Place du Palais near the Boulevards.

The neighbourhood of Chambéry affords many interesting walks and excursions. Of special interest is *Les Charmettes* to the S. (1 hr. there and back; adm. 1½ fr.), a country-house, little altered since it was the abode of Rousseau and Mme. de Warens. — The *Bains de Challes* (1070 ft.; *Hôt. du Château; de France; de Châteaubriand; du Centre; de l'Europe*; villas and furnished apartments), 3½ M. to the E. of Chambéry (omnibus and tramway), possess mineral springs containing an unusually large quantity of sulphate of sodium (bath 2 fr.). The *Bath Establishment* is situated in a Park, in which there is also a *Casino* (adm. 1½, season-ticket 20-40 fr.). — The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5095 ft.; fine view) takes 4½-5 hrs. Carriages can follow the Châtelard road as far as (8 M.) *Les Déserts*, whence the ascent may be made in 1½-2 hrs. A shorter (4 hrs.) but steeper ascent on the W. terminates in a 'cheminée', provided with ladders. On the summit is a huge cross. — *Cascade de Couz*, see p. 348.

From Chambéry to Lyons via *St. André-le-Gaz*, see p. 348; via *Culoz*, see above and R. 42; to *Grenoble*, see R. 57; to *Albertville*, see p. 327. To the *Grande Chartreuse* via *St. Béron*, see p. 349.

Beyond Chambéry, on the right, is *Mont Granier* (6340 ft.; p. 365). 103 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*, with the ruined castle of Chignin on the left.

105 M. **Montmélian** (920 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. Chavoz*, near the station; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, in the town), a little town about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E., with a ruined castle, is the junction for Grenoble (R. 57a). Fine view of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends.

112 M. *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (*Hôt. de la Gare*), the junction for Albertville (p. 327). The small town (2930 inhab.), on the right bank of the *Isère*, 1½ M. to the N. E., is dominated by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, a state-prison in the 16-18th centuries. — To Le Châtelard via the Col du Frêne, see p. 319.

The railway to Modane turns to the right, crosses the *Isère*, and enters a curved tunnel, beyond which, on the left, is a fine view of the château of *Miolans*. — 114½ M. *Chamousset*, to the left, lies at the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Arc*. The valley of the *Arc* (the *Maurienne*, see p. 343), through which the railway runs as far as Modane, is narrow and picturesque. Though not fertile it contains numerous factories and mines, which lend it a busy air.

119½ M. *Aiguebelle* (1063 ft.: Union; Poste). On a projecting

rock to the right once stood the castle of *Charbonnière*, the cradle of the Counts of Savoy. On the same side, on the wooded mountain-slope which we skirt, is an iron-mine. Farther on, to the left, are the *Grand-Arc* (8065 ft.) and the *Bellachat* (8060 ft.) and between them the *Col de Basmont* (to Cevins, p. 328). Crossing the river, we reach (125½ M.) *Epierre* (*Hôt.* Andreys) and pass through a tunnel, beyond which to the right are the *Grand-Miceau* (8815 ft.) and the *Grand-Clocher* or *Pic du Frêne* (9210 ft.; p. 367). — 133½ M. *St. Avre-la-Chambre* (*Hôtel Jay*). To the Tarentaise over the *Col de la Madeleine*, see p. 328. The *Grand-Cucheron*, see p. 368. — After another tunnel we bear to the right round the *Grand-Châtelard* (see below), and recross the *Arc*.

139½ M. **St. Jean-de-Maurienne** (1880 ft.; *Hôtel de la Paix; d'Europe; St. Georges; de la Gare*), an old town of 3278 inhab., situated ½ M. to the right. The *Cathedral* (12th and 15th cent.), which is externally devoid of interest, contains 43 Gothic \**Stalls* (15th cent.), with an equal number of large figures in low-relief by Mochet, a Gothic \**Tabernacle* in alabaster, and two episcopal tombs (15th and 16th cent.). On the N. side of the cathedral is a fine *Cloister* (15th cent.), with alabaster arcades.

M. Vuillermet, printer, in the Rue du Musée, possesses a *Museum of Antiquities*, to which visitors are courteously admitted.

From St. Jean-de-Maurienne to *Lautaret*, viâ the mountains, see p. 397.

About 3½ M. to the S.E. of St. Jean, on the right bank of the *Arc*, lies the village of *St. Julien*, on the destructive torrent of that name. In 1896 a tunnel 225 yds. long was constructed as an escape for this torrent, and its overflow forms a wild and beautiful waterfall, 260 ft. high.

FROM ST. JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE TO ST. JEAN-D'ARVES, 16 M. A mail-car (4 fr.) plies daily to (17 M.) *St. Sorlin-d'Arves*, passing *Chambon*, 1 M. to the W. of **St. Jean-d'Arves** (5085 ft.; *Hôt. Arland, des Touristes*, both unpretending; guide, B. Alex.), which is a good starting-point for excursions to the *Aiguilles d'Arves* (p. 396) and the *Grandes Rousses* (p. 378). To (11-12 hrs.) *La Grave*, see p. 396. Comp. Map, p. 378.

ASCENTS FROM ST. JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE: the *Cheval Noir* (p. 329; 9 hrs.), to the N.E.; the *Perron des Encombres* (p. 330; 6½-7 hrs.), to the E.; the *Grand Châtelard* (7045 ft.; 4 hrs.), to the N.-W.; the *Pointe de l'Ouillon* (1990 ft.; 7 hrs.; riding practicable); and the *Mont Charvin* (7435 ft.; 4½ hrs.; easy), to the S.W.

Beyond St. Jean we cross the *Arrvant*, a tributary of the *Arc*. The wide valley contracts to a defile, in which the line runs through three tunnels and crosses the river thrice. On the left are the *Perron des Encombres* (9278 ft.; p. 379) and *Mont Brequin* (10,480 ft.).

147 M. **St. Michel-de-Maurienne** (2330 ft.; \**Hôt. des Alpes; Terminus; de la Gare*) consists of two large industrial villages (2017 inhab.). To the *Col du Galibier*, see p. 397. — The line now begins to ascend rapidly, and traverses numerous tunnels and bridges. — 154 M. *La Praz* (3150 ft.).

157 M. **Modane** (3465 ft.; *Buffet; \*Hôt. International, Hôt. Terminus*, both at the station), the last French station, with the French and Italian custom-houses (change carriages). Hence to

(66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*. Italian railway time is 55 min. in advance of French railway time. The station is really at *Les Fourneaux*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of the little town of *Modane* (2770 inhab.), which lies in a hollow environed, except on the W., by lofty mountains. The valley of the Arc here bends to the N.E., leaving the Italian frontier on the right. The famous *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*) begins only a short distance from the station, but about 240 ft. above it, so that the line has to make a détour of 3 M., passing behind the town and through two tunnels, 600 yds. and 550 yds. long respectively, to reach it.

**Excursions.** — A halt of a few hours at Modane may be spent in visiting the *Cascade de St. Benoît* (see below) on foot or by carriage. — To *Pralognan* by the *Col de Chavière*, see p. 342. — To the *Dent Parrachée* (12,180 ft.), the culminating point of the Vanoise range, to the N.E. of Modane, about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide. We cross the Arc and follow the carriage-road viâ (3/4 hr.) *Le Bourget*, (1/2 hr.) the magnificent \**Cascade de St. Benoît*, the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (p. 343), and (3/4 hr.) *Aussois* (4720 ft.; inn; guide). Pralognan, to the N.W., may be reached hence in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. by toilsome and uninteresting paths leading over the *Col d'Aussois* (p. 342). The route to the *Dent Parrachée* leads first to the N. to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets de la Fournache*, then to the N.E., and reaches the summit (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) by the S.W. arête. The magnificent \*View includes not only the entire range of the Vanoise but also the mountains of the Maurienne, the Tarentaise, and Haut-Dauphiné. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) Pralognan (p. 338) viâ (about 5 hrs.) the chalets of Ritort (p. 342). — *Roche Chevrière* (10,165 ft.), to the E. of the *Col d'Aussois* (see above), about 6 hrs. from Aussois (see above). The route follows the road to the col as far as the *Chalets du Fond* (7654 ft.), which are about 3 hrs. below the top.

*Pointe de l'Echelle* (11,260 ft.), on the E. of the *Col de Chavière* (p. 342), 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fatiguing though without much difficulty for practised climbers, with a guide. We bear to the right beyond the col to reach the (3 hrs.) *Lac de la Partie*, from which a snow-field and couloir (1 hr. 10 min.) are gained, the latter taking 50 min. to ascend. Thence we reach the top in 1 hr. by the arête and E. face of the peak. Another route (7 hrs.), less exposed to danger from falling stones, diverges to the left from the *Dent Parrachée* route beyond the first stream after the *Pont de Loutraz*, and ascends to the N. viâ the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets de Pierre-Brune* and towards the *Aiguille Doran* (10,000 ft.; dangerous). At the (1 hr.) head of the valley we turn to the right towards the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Masse*, between the Râteau (10,255 ft.) and the *Pointe de l'Echelle*, the top of which is reached in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more. The \*View is very fine. — The *Pointe Rénod* (11,065 ft.) takes about 7 hrs., with guide. We leave the *Col de Chavière* path a little beyond *Polset* (p. 342), descend to the left towards the stream, which we cross (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.), and then have a fatiguing climb to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glacier de Chavière*, by which we reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a first peak and then the (1 hr.) true summit, from which there is a grand \*View of the Dauphiné Alps. — The *Aiguille de Polset* (11,608 ft.; 9 hrs., with guide) is interesting but difficult. We proceed first in the direction of the *Col de Chavière* viâ *Polset*, but (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) quit the road before the col is reached and climb the terrace supporting the (2 hrs.) *Glacier de Chavière*. In about 2 hrs. more we reach the *Col de Gébroulaz*, 1/2 hr. below the summit. The *Col de Gébroulaz* is also passed on the ascent from Pralognan (p. 342).

The \**Mont Thabor* (10,440 ft.) is an easy climb, practicable for mules, but requires a whole day (ascent 8 hrs.; with guide). We follow the new road to the *Col de Fréjus*, which bears to the S.W., passes above the tunnel, and leads through the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Modane) hamlet of *Charmaix* (inn), on this side of which is the pilgrim-shrine of *Notre-Dame-de-Charmaix* (4950 ft.), said to date from Charlemagne's time. The chapel (fine view) is a favourite object of excursions. The road then ascends the *Combe de la*

*Grande Montagne* to (3 hrs.) the *Col de Fréjus* (8295 ft.; military station in winter), to the S.W. of the *Pointe de Fréjus* (9515 ft.), which may be ascended from the col in 1 hr. (from the col to Bardonnèche, p. 377, footpath in 2 hrs.). — The path to Mont Thabor diverges from the road at *Le Laroir*, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Charmaix, and crosses the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col de la Vallée-Etroite* or *de la Replanette* (8020 ft.), on the frontier, in order to descend into the valley of that name, which turns to the N.E. and ends at (about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Bardonnèche. We enter the first valley on the right, pass between the curious *Roche de Serù* or *La Muande* (9480 ft.) and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) pretty little *Lac Peyron* (8000 ft.), turn to the left via the ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) *Col de la Muande* (fine view), and join the path coming from the head of the valley and leading to a chapel, 5 min. below the summit. Mont Thabor is a magnificent point of view for the frontier-district between France and Italy. The extensive panorama includes the Pelvoux range and especially the Barre des Écrins, here seen to full advantage. The chapel is much frequented from the neighbourhood as a pilgrim-resort, especially on St. Bartholomew's Day (24th Aug.) and the following Sunday. — To the N. of Mont Thabor, but separated from it by an abyss, towers the *Pic du Thabor* (10,515 ft.), of which the ascent is more difficult. — The tourist may descend by the *Vallée Etroite* and thence reach *Bardonnèche* via *Mélezet*, or follow the path via the *Col des Thures* and *Nérache*, which leads from the valley into *Dauphiné* (p. 367). — An easy descent from Mont Thabor leads to the S.W., via (6 hrs.) *Nérache* (p. 377), to *Briâcon*; and another to the N.W. to (4 hrs.) *Valmeinier*, a village about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *St. Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 314).

## 49. Aix-les-Bains and its Environs.

**Hotels.** HÔTEL SPLENDIDE (Pl. a), Chemin de Mouxy, in the higher part of the town, with view, R.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -10, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-20 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL BERNASCON ET REGINA (Pl. b), to the S. of the Jardin Public, new; GRAND-HÔTEL D'AIX (Pl. c), Avenue de la Gare; GR. HÔT. LAMARTINE; HÔT. MÉTROPOLE, R.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -9, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10-15, omn. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; GR. HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, VENAT ET BRISTOL (Pl. d), these in the Rue du Casino; LOUVRE ET SAVOY (Pl. e), pens. from 15 fr.; DU HELDER (Pl. f), Avenue de la Gare; DU NORD ET GRANDE BRETAGNE, Rue du Casino; HÔT. D'ALBION (Pl. g), on the hill above the park, R. from 4, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 15 fr.; DES BERGUES (Pl. h), INTERNATIONAL (Pl. i), Avenue de la Gare; TERMINUS, Boul. de la Gare. All these are of the first class. — Slightly less expensive: HÔT. DES BAINS, Rue du Casino; BEAU-SITE, above the Jardin Public, R.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -9, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. 11-15, omn.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; GAILLARD, DE PARIS, Rue Daquin; BRITANNIQUE ET THERMAL (Pl. k), to the left of the Etablissement; DUSSUEL, to the right; DE LA POSTE, DU GRAND CAFÉ, Place Carnot; DE GENÈVE (Pl. l), Rue du Casino; DE L'ARC ROMAIN, opposite the Baths; COURONNE (Pl. m), DAMESIN, DU PARC (Pl. n), Rue de Chambéry; DU MONT-BLANC (Pl. o), at the corner of the Avenues Marlioz and de Tresserve; DE MARLIOZ; MIRABEAU, Rue Dr. Garrot, near the station; DES DEUX MONDES, Avenue Marie; GERMAIN, DUFRÈNE, Rue des Ecoles; BEAUSÉJUR, CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX (Pl. p), Boul. des Côtes; FOLLIER (Pl. q), DEROUGE, Rue Lamartine; HÔT. DU CENTRE (Pl. t), Place du Revard, R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; DURAND, GARIN ET VICTORIA, RUSSIE, Rue de Genève. At the height of the season (July 1st to Sept. 15th) the hotels at Aix are considered expensive. The usual hour for déjeuner is 10.30 a. m., for dinner 5.30 p. m. — *Pensions* and *Furnished Houses* also abound (house-agent, *Mermoz*, Avenue de la Gare).

**Cafés.** Grand-Café, Place Carnot; Café du Centre and others in the Place du Revard. — **Restaurants.** Du Helder, de la Renaissance, du Louvre, Avenue de la Gare, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Brasserie Russe, same street, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr. — Rumpelmayer, confectioner, Avenue Marie, near the station.





**Etablissement Thermal.** Baths  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.; douches  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2½ fr.; conveyance to bath 75 c., there and back 11½ fr. The Etablissement is closed from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and after 5 p. m. — Adm. to the Grottoes  $\frac{1}{2}$ , during illumination 1 fr. — A list of *Physicians* practising at Aix is exhibited in the Etablissement.

**Cab** to the station 1 pers. 1 fr., for a party 75 c. each; in the town, per drive, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour, with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr.; night-fares (10-6) one-half more; large trunk 50 c. Longer drives are also charged by tariff, which the driver is bound to show. — **DONKEYS**, per hour 1, half-day 4, day 7 fr. — **VOITURES PUBLIQUES** for excursions stand in the Place du Revard, Place Carnot, and Place de la Mairie. Details and prices (3-5 fr.) on the programmes. Comp. pp. 318, 319. — **Boats**, see p. 318.

**Tramways** (compressed air). From the Place de Genève to the Port Puer (p. 318), 25 c.; to the Petit Port or Port Cornavin, 25 c.; to Marlioz (p. 318), 30 c.; to Grésy (p. 320), 30 c.

**Casinos.** *Cercle*, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 60 fr. — *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare, similar; open-air concerts.

**Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue des Ecoles, near the Etablissement.

**English Church**, Rue du Temple, behind the Villa des Fleurs; chaplain, *Rev. H. G. Miller, M. A.*

*Aix-les-Bains* (850 ft.), with 8328 inhab., is well situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Lac du Bourget, in a plain environed by mountains. Its climate is very mild, the mean temperature being 55° Fahr. It owes its importance to its warm sulphur springs, known to the Romans, who named the spot *Aquae Gratianae*. It is now a fashionable and expensive watering-place, visited annually by more than 35,000 bathers and tourists.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, open all the year round, is supplied from two copious springs, of 107° and 103° Fahr.: St. Paul's or the Alum Spring, and the Sulphur Spring. The treatment, prescribed chiefly for rheumatism and skin-diseases, includes douches of every description, massage, and baths, after the use of which the patient is carried to bed enveloped in wraps. The waters may be drunk gratis, and are supplied to public drinking-fountains in the Place outside the establishment.

In front of the building is the *Arch of Campanus*, resembling a triumphal arch but in fact a burial monument of the 3rd or 4th cent., erected by a certain L. Pompeius Campanus to his family. It is 30 feet high and 22 ft. wide. Eight niches contained the urns of the persons whose names may still be read.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, close by, originally a château of the Marquis d'Aix (16th cent.), has a handsome staircase and contains a small *Museum* (*Musée Lepic*) of antiquities, chiefly from the lake dwellings of the Lac du Bourget (open daily, 9 to 11 and 1 to 4, 5, or 6; 50 c.). Part of the museum occupies the remains of a temple of Diana or Venus. — The *Cercle* or *Casino* is a richly ornamented building, dating from the palmy days of the gaming-tables. Gaming still goes on to a considerable extent and grand fêtes are also given. The *Villa des Fleurs* (see above) has a beautiful garden.

The chief promenades of the town are the *Park*, above the Place du Revard, with a bronze figure of Hebe, by Turcan, and a group

of lions, by Geoffroy; and the *Promenade du Gigot*, beyond the Rue du Casino, in the direction of the Lac du Bourget (see below).

About 1 M. to the S. of Aix, on the Chambéry road (tramway), is Marlioz, with a large and beautiful park and three cold sulphureous springs, chiefly used for drinking and inhaling. These thus supplement the Aix springs, which are little used for drinking.

### Excursions from Aix-les-Bains.

To the Lac du Bourget (p. 311), 2 M. to the W. of the town; tramway (p. 317) to the *Port Puer* or *Grand Port* (cafés; bath 1 fr.), in connection with the steamers, which make the circuit of the lake several times daily in summer, stopping at Hautecombe (see below) for 1 hr. (fares 3 fr.). In favourable weather trips are made also to Bourdeau, *Le Bourget* (3 fr.) and the château of *Pierre-Châtel*, by the Rhône (6 fr.). — Rowing-boats for excursions.

\***Hautecombe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose. It was partly destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824-43 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church (open 7.30-9, 10-11.30 a. m., 2-3, 3.45-6 p. m.) is very richly decorated and contains upwards of 300 statues, besides bas-reliefs, paintings, etc., some of considerable interest. Visitors are hurried through under the conduct of a monk (gratuity). The royal apartments, which may also be visited, are very plain. Not far from the church is a café-restaurant.

The *Gorges du Sierroz*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Aix, are interesting though not extensive. Tramway to the entrance 30 c.; steam launch to the other end 1 fr. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. there and back; incl. tramway-fare  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fr.), whence we may proceed to the mill and the *Cascade de Grésy* (restaurant; station, see p. 320). — The road goes on viâ (6 M.) *La Biolle* and ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Germain* to (11 M.) *La Chambotte*, a hamlet on the top of the *Mont Gigot* or *de Corsuet*, overlooking the Lac de Bourget (fine view). At the top is a hotel-restaurant (adm. 50 c.). We may descend to the station of (1 hr.) *Chindrieux* (p. 311) and proceed thence to *Châtillon* (p. 311). — The *Col de Cessens* (2795 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel des Tours de César*), 1 hr. from St. Germain (see above), is a favourite point of view.

**Le Bourget**, Bourdeau, and the **Col du Chat** are usually visited by carriage, and public brakes ply on certain days to the col (there and back 5 hrs.; fares, see p. 317; carr. with one horse 20 fr., two horses 25 fr.). — The village of *Le Bourget* (Hôtel Ginet) lies at the S. end of the lake, at the influx of the Leisse,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Aix viâ Tresserve and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station of Viviers (p. 312). It possesses a ruined castle and a church in the Transition style, the choir of which contains fine alto-reliefs of the 13th century. The remains of the cloisters date from the 15th century. — *Bourdeau* or *Bordeau*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, to the right of the road to the col,

also has a ruined castle (fine view). — The *\*Col du Chat* (2090 ft.; Hôt. de la Dent du Chat), about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Le Bourget, is situated almost directly opposite Aix, on the long and narrow mountain that divides the Lake of Le Bourget from the valley of the Rhône. \*View. On the W. the road descends to Pierre-Châtel (p. 318).

The *Dent du Chat* (4593 ft.), the chief sunumit near the col, though not the highest peak of the *Montagne du Chat* (4910 ft.), may be ascended hence in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., but it is usually approached by a good bridle-path direct from Le Bourget in 3 hrs. The path is marked by posts, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below the summit, near a spring, is a refuge-hut. \*View, including Mont Blanc.

The *\*Reward* or *Grand Reward* (5070 ft.), a portion of the *Montagne de la Cluse* (5145 ft.), rising above Aix on the S.E., is ascended by means of a mountain-railway ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length), starting from a station above the park, to the right (p. 317; ascent  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., descent 1 hr. 5 min.; return-fare from 5 fr. 15 c. to 10 fr. 30 c. according to the time of day). A clear day should be chosen for this excursion. The best views are at first on the left. Stations: *Mouxy* (1352 ft.), *Pugny* (1890 ft.; Hôt. Pugny-Corbières, of the first class), *Le Pré-Japert* (3425 ft.). The best views are now on the right. We soon reach the plateau of the *Reward* (5070 ft.), on which is a *Grand Hôtel* with a *Chalet-Restaurant* (R. from 3, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine). In good weather the \*View is very fine, especially in the direction of the High Alps, among which Mont Blanc rises like a gigantic wall of snow. The view from the top of the *Kiosque* (1 fr. charge don descending) is no better than that from below. The slightly higher summit to the S., in the same group as the Reward, is the *Dent du Nivolet* (p. 135; reached hence in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The descent thence to Chambéry may be made in about 4 hrs.

Excursion-brakes ply also to the *Pont de l'Abîme*, the *Pont* and *Grotte de Bange*, and to *Le Châtelard* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), one going on even to St. Pierre d'Albigny (p. 313; 6 fr.; incl. return by railway, 9 fr. 20 or 8 fr. 15 c.). Au omnibus also runs from Aix to the *Pont de l'Abîme* only (return-fare 3 fr.). — The road leads to the N.E. through the valley of the *Sierroz* (Grésy, p. 320), then across the *Bauges* or *Beauges* (about 3280 ft.), an extensive and picturesque rocky plateau, intersected with ravines and covered with rich pastureage. The Reward (see above) and the Semnoz (p. 320) are parts of the same plateau-formation. The ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont de l'Abîme* is a suspension-bridge over the gorge of the *Chéran*, 70 yds. long and 300 ft. high (restaurant). The road thither diverges to the left from the main road at *La Troppez* (*Cusy*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. short of the bridge. The *Pont de Bange*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on by the main road, is a stone bridge also spanning the *Chéran*, which descends in cascades. On the right bank,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther down, lies *Martinod* (inn), whence we may ascend in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Grotte de Bange* (uninteresting). Beyond Martinod is ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Pont de le Charniat* or *de l'Etrier*, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther up (19 M. from Aix) is *Le Châtelard* (2500 ft.; Hôtels de l'Harmonie or Viviand; de la Poste), a tiny town situated in the centre of the Bauges, on an eminence washed by the *Chéran* and crowned by a ruined château. It is a pleasant spot for a short residence and is a good centre for excursions to the *Trelod* (p. 324;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide), the *Semnoz* (p. 320), the *Colombier* (6713 ft.; 3 hrs.), and other points.

The road goes on from *Le Châtelard* to (12 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 313), viâ (3 M.) *Ecole* and ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *\*Col du Frêne* (3135 ft.), noted for its fine view of the valley of the *Isère* and the mountains that bound it.

Other excursions may be made to the *Colline de Tresserve* (1110 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. W.; to *Châtillon* (p. 311); the *Gorges of the Fier* (see below); etc. — Various circular tours from Aix are also arranged by the railway company; comp. the Indicateur.

The *Semnoz* (p. 323) may also be visited from Aix-les-Bains. Public conveyances, see p. 317. The road is the same as that to Le Châtelard as far as the ( $15\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Pont de la Charniat* (p. 319), where it diverges to the left and leads to the ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Leschaux*. Fine view of the Lake of Annecy. From Leschaux to the summit, see p. 322.

**FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY AND GENEVA, 62 M. — RAILWAY to (25 M.) *Annecy* in 1-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.), and thence viâ *Anne-masse* to (37 M.) *Geneva* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  -  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 65 c., 3 fr.). Best views to the right. Passengers with a through-ticket for a station beyond *Lovagny* may break their journey at the latter, for a visit to the *Gorges du Fier* (see below). If this route be taken in the opposite direction there is a custom-house examination at the station at which the traveller alights, if beyond *Evires*.**

We leave the line to *Culoz (Paris)* on the left. Beyond the *Lac du Bourget* appears the *Dent du Chat* (p. 319). To the right, the *Revard* and the *Dent du Nivolet* (see pp. 319, 313). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Sierrroz*. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Grésy sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall (see p. 318).  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albens* (Hôt. de France). Through an opening to the right appear the *Semnoz* and the *Tournette* (p. 324).  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bloye*.

At (13 M.) *Rumilly* (1095 ft.; *Poste*, in the town; *Chenal Blanc*, at the station), a little town of Roman origin, with 4390 inhab., we cross the *Chéran*. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the N. W., by the *Seyssel* road, into the *Val du Fier*, or lower part of the *Fier* valley (see also below), the most picturesque part of which stretches from (6 M.) *St. André* (Hôt.-Restaurant du Club-Alpin) to the ( $21\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Portes du Fier*. Diligence from Rumilly to ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Seyssel* (p. 281; fare  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We now traverse the wild and romantic *Défilé du Fier*. On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14-16th centuries. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lovagny* (restaurant at the station and at the entrance to the gorge) is the station for the \**Gorges du Fier* (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., resembling those of the *Diosaz* (p. 287) and the *Trient* (p. 292). — Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the *Parmelan*, the *Semnoz*, and the *Tournette*. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the *Fier*.

25 M. *Annecy* (p. 321), to the right. Railway-omnibus to the steamer, 50 c. — The railway turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (p. 323). — 30 M. *Pringy* (1585 ft.). — 31 M. *St. Martin-Charconner* (1863 ft.). Ascent of the *Parmelan*, see p. 323. — From (35 M.) *Grosay-le-Plot-la-Caille* (2150 ft.) a diligence runs twice daily to *Thorens* (Hôt. du Nord), on the *Fillière*,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E.; and another to ( $41\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *La Caille* (Hôt.-Pension de l'Établissement), a thermal station to the W., on the *Usses*, here crossed by the \**Pont de la Caille* (480 ft. high; hotel and café).

Beyond the great *Evires Viaduct* (160 ft. high), at (39 M.) *Evires*, the line reaches its highest point (2950 ft.; custom-house, see above). — We descend through a tunnel (1 M. long) to the valley of the *Arve*, with a beautiful \*View of *Mont Blanc*. —  $44\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Laurent*. Views to the right. —  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Roche-sur-Foron* and thence to (62 M.) *Geneva* (Gare des Eaux-Vives), see pp. 285, 288.

From Aix-les-Bains to *Geneva* viâ *Culoz*,  $54\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.), see pp. 311, 284, 288. — From Aix-les-Bains to *Chamonix*, see above and R. 42. Another route to Chamonix leads viâ Annecy, the *Lac d'Annecy*, the *Vallée d'Arly*, etc. (see p. 325).

## 50. Annecy and its Environs.

**Arrival.** By the railway, see pp. 320, 324; by the lake, see p. 322. — Luggage from beyond Evires (see p. 320) is examined here. — Omnibus from the station to the steamboat, 50 c.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Rue Royale, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 10-12 fr.; GR. HÔTEL VERDUN, Promenade du Pâquier, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔTEL DU MONT-BLANC, Rue Vaugelas, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; du COMMERCE, Rue Royale, R. 2-4, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; DES NÉGOCIAENTS, Rue Royale 5, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — HÔTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, at Le Grenier, on the lake, 1 M. from the town. — Cafés: du Théâtre, Promenade du Pâquier; in the Rue Royale; Café de la Gare; Brasserie de la Couronne.

**Post and Telegraph Office,** Rue Royale, beside the Hôtel d'Angleterre. Cab with one horse, per drive 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per hour 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; with two horses 2 and 3 fr.; each addit. 1/2 hr. 1, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Special tariff for drives outside the town. — Tramway to Thônes, see p. 325.

**Lake Steamers,** see p. 322. — **Small Boats** 50 c. per hr., with sail 60 c.; per day 3 fr.; boatman 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. for the first hr. and 75 c. for each addit. hr., 10 fr. per day.

**Enquiry Office (free):** Syndicat d'Initiative, on the quay to the right, at the end of the Rue du Pâquier (closed 12-2 and on Sun. afternoon).

**Baths:** hot, Rue Vaugelas 34; cold, in the lake, Quai de la Tournette.

**Protestant Church,** Avenue Berthollet, beyond the railway.

Annecy (1470 ft.), with 12,894 inhab., an old-fashioned town with linen factories and formerly the capital of the County of Genoëvois, is the chief town of the department of Haute Savoie and the seat of a bishopric. It is beautifully situated near the pretty lake of the same name (p. 322) and is recommended as a pleasant resting-place. The old part of the town is traversed by canals, and several streets retain arcades and vaulted passages.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the Rue Royale, where we turn to the left. On the same side is the *Chapel of the Visitation*, richly adorned in the interior, and containing the tombs of St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641).

At the end of the town next the lake is an ancient fortified *Château*, with square machicolated towers (14-16th cent.), now a barrack.

The Rue Royale is continued by the Rue du Pâquier to the *Promenade du Pâquier*, with its fine trees, which affords charming views of the lake and of the Tournette. To the right is the *Theatre* (with a café); towards the middle, on the left, facing the lake, is the *Prefecture*, in front of which is a bronze statue, by Becquet, of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with a statue of *Berthollet* (p. 322), in bronze, by Marocchetti, and a monument to *President Carnot*, by Guimberteau.

On the same side of the canal stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, which contains a *Library* and a *Museum*; the latter boasts few works of art, but is interesting as affording an excellent illustration of the characteristics of Savoy.

The church of *St. Maurice*, in the adjacent square, dates from the 15th cent. and has an interesting interior. Farther on, on the Canal du Thiou, is the *Palais de l'Isle*, the old fortified mansion of

the Comtes de Genevois, afterwards used as a law-court and prison, now in ruins. — The *Cathedral*, on the right bank of the same canal, is a Gothic building (16th cent.) of little interest. — Adjacent is the *Bishop's Palace* (1784).

### **Excursions from Annecy.**

**LAKE STEAMERS**, eight times daily or oftener, in summer, to the end of the lake in 1-2 hrs. (fares 1 fr. 40, 90 c.), round the lake in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (3, 2 fr.); restaurant on board (déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). Steamboat-office, Rue Royale 11.

The \***Lake of Annecy** (1470 ft.), 9 M. long,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 M. wide, and 260 ft. deep, is surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and pretty villages and villas, overtopped by mountains, with the Dents de Lanfon and the rocky walls of the Tournette to the S.E. and the long ridge of the Semnoz to the S.W. — The steamer, starting from the pier beside the canal near the Jardin Public, steers at once across the lake to *Veyrier* (Hôt. Brunet), at the foot of the *Montagne de Veyrier* (4265 ft.), with its caves (fine view from the top; new path in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). Route to Thônes, see pp. 325, 326. From Veyrier the steamer returns to *Sévrier* (see below), or proceeds to —

**Menthon**, a prettily situated village, at some distance from the lake. On the bank of the latter are *Sulphur Baths* (Hôt. des Bains, pens. from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) and remains of Roman buildings. On a hill about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. is the old *Château*, in which, in 923, was born St. Bernard of Menthon, the founder of the hospices on the Great and Little St. Bernard. On the *Roc de Chère* (2110 ft.), which separates Menthon from Talloires, is the tomb of *H. Taine* (1828-93), the critic and historian. — The steamer then goes on direct to Talloires or recrosses the lake to touch at *St. Jorioz* (p. 324).

**Talloires** (Hôt. de l'Abbaye, well spoken of; Beau-Site; Bellevue; guide, Jean Lovy), about 1 hr. from Annecy, the principal village on the lake, is prettily situated and well sheltered from the cold N. and N.E. winds by the Tournette and other mountains. It has an old *Abbey* (9-11th cent.), now dissolved. The celebrated chemist Berthollet (1748-1822) was born here. Ascent of the Tournette, see p. 323. — We are now at the finest point on the lake, at the entrance of the second part of it, which is hidden from Annecy by the *Roc de Chère* and a peninsula on the opposite bank. — *Duingt* (Hôt. Bouvier), with its old castle, on this peninsula, is very picturesque. The steamer finally turns at *Bout du Lac*, near the rail. station of *Lathuile*, on the Annecy and Albertville line (p. 324).

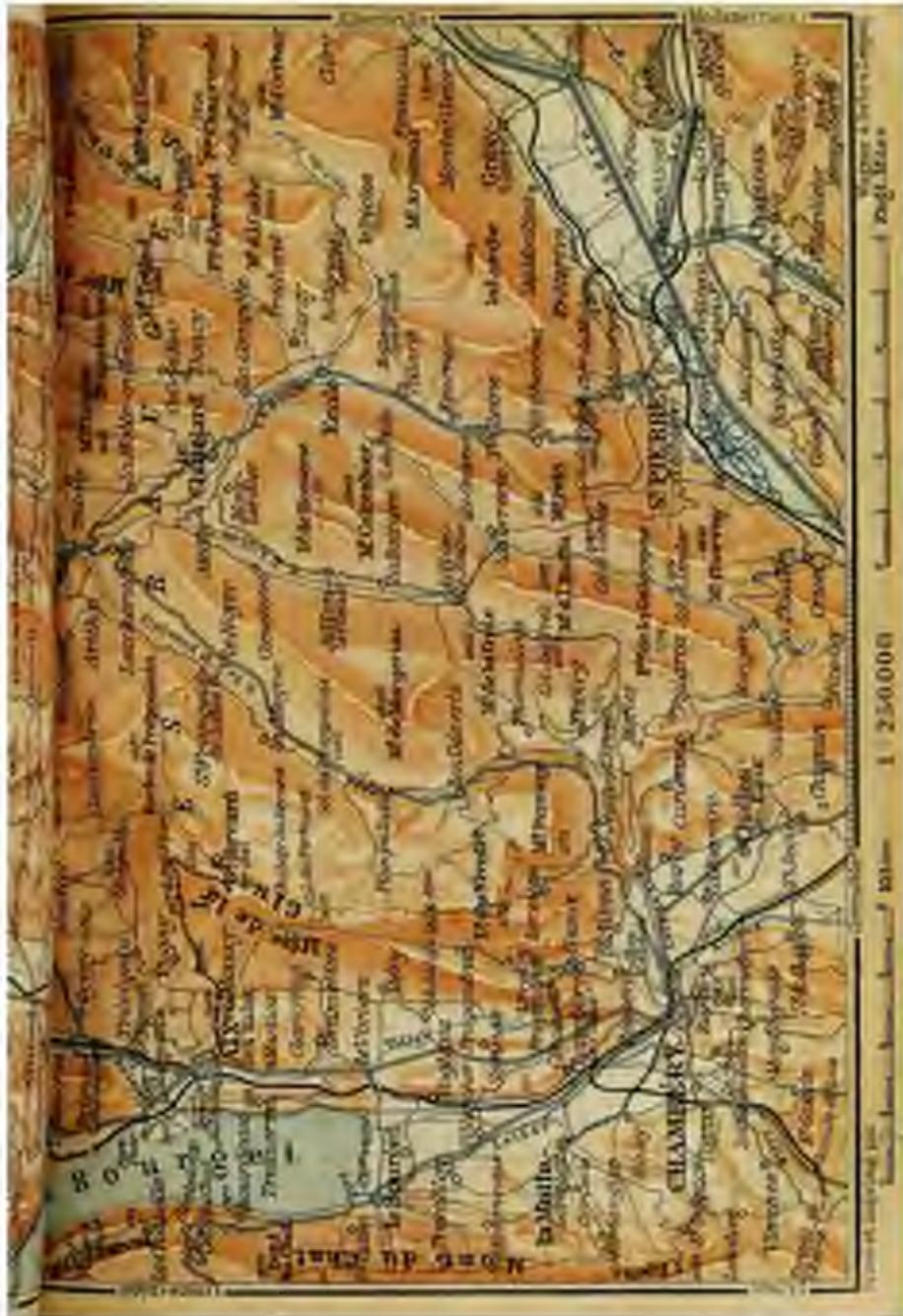
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**To THE SEMNOZ.** Railway in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Sévrier*, whence a road ascends to the right to the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Leschaux* (3030 ft.; Hôt. Collomb), to the S.E. of the summit, where the ascent proper ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) begins.

Private carriage from Annecy to the col, 12-15 fr. A service of public vehicles plies daily from the Rue du Pâquier to *Leschaux* (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.), whence a horse or mule may be taken to the top (5 fr.);









excursion-ticket, incl. D. and R. at the hotel, 11 fr. 10 c. — From Aix-les-Bains, see p. 319.

The \***Semnoz** (5590 ft.) is a mountain, covered with woods and pastures, which extends to the S. of Annecy and to the W. of the lake for a length of about 12 M. The principal summit is the *Crêt de Châtillon*, just below which is a *Hotel*, where tourists pass the night to see the sunset and sunrise. Although the mountain is not very high, it is a celebrated point of view and has been styled the Rigi of Savoy. The panorama includes, from left to right beginning on the N., the lakes of Geneva and Annecy, the Parmelan, the Tournette, the Swiss Alps with Mont Blanc, the Alps of Dauphiné, the Lac du Bourget, and the Jura chain.

To THE PARMELAN, also an interesting and easy excursion. A good path leads to the summit, on which is a chalet-hôtel of the F. A. C. (30 beds, 2 fr. each).

The most frequented and most picturesque route leads via *Dingy* (tramway thus far, see p. 326) and *La Blonnière* (carriage from Dingy, 1½ fr.) whence the summit is attained in 2½-3 hrs. A guide is not needed unless the traveller desires to explore the 'lapiaz' (see below). The ascent is also made via *Naves*, 2 M. to the N. of *Sur-les-Bois* (p. 326) and thence by the *Chalet Chapuis* (see below) in 3 hrs. — Another route leads via *Villaz* (2313 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant du Château de Bonnatre), about 1 hr. to the S.E. of the station of St. Martin-Charvonnex (p. 320), whence the top is reached in 3½ hrs. by the *Chalet de Disonche*.

To *Dingy*, see p. 326. About 1¾ M. higher up is the hamlet of *La Blonnière* (2950 ft.), at the farther end of which we turn to the left, descend to a brook, and then ascend by a steep path, or by rounding the valley to the right, to the (1½ hr.) first plateau (3705 ft.), where there is a chalet commanding a fine view. A path among fir-trees to the right next brings us to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalet Chapuis* (3715 ft.), and beyond that a good path (1 hr.) to the foot of the precipitous rocks which give the Parmelan the appearance of a gigantic fortress. We finally climb the *Grand Montoir* by a zigzag path (1½ hr.), furnished with steps and iron bars. The \***Parmelan** (6085 ft.), whose summit and club-hut are within ¼ hr. of the top of the Grand Montoir, is not only a mountain of singular and imposing aspect but one of the best view-points in the district and farther remarkable for the strange plateau in which it culminates. The panorama is similar to that from the Semnoz but more extensive, and the view of Mont Blanc, which suddenly appears as we reach the top, is very striking. The plateau of the Parmelan, like the *Désert de Platé* (p. 287), is a great expanse of bare and crevassed rocks called 'lapiaz', presenting many curious shapes and containing caverns full of ice, the most remarkable of which is known as 'l'Enfer'.

To THE TOURNETTE, a stiff climb but devoid of difficulty since the paths have been improved. The ascent takes about 6 hrs. from Talloires (p. 322), Thônes (p. 326), or Giez (p. 324). A guide (10 fr.) and provisions should be taken and may be obtained at the above starting-points, or even farther on. — From *Talloires* (p. 322), whence the ascent is steepest, shortest, and most interesting, we mount at first to the E. to *St. Germain*. Thence the route leads by the hamlets of *La Pirraz*, *Verel*, and *La Sauphzaz* (driving practicable to this point) to the *Col du Nanet* (4375 ft.). Bearing to

the S., we proceed to the *Chalets du Nantet* and *de Loo* or *de l'Haut* (4510 ft.), 3 hrs. from Talloires. Finally, by the (1-11/2 hr.) *Chalet du Casset* (7120 ft.) and the *Arpeiron*, to the W. of the *Montremont Valley*, we reach the foot of the sheer cliffs of the *Tournette*, from 1300 to 1600 ft. high, up which a F.A.C. path leads to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From *Giez* (see below) we proceed to the N., past (1/4 hr.) *Vesonne*, to (1 hr.) *Montmin* (3430 ft.) and the *Prés du Lars*, from which the ascent zigzags up to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From *Thônes* (p. 326) we first follow the Faverges road, quitting it at (50 min.) *Belchamp*, on this side of the col; then to the S.W. to (about 21/2 hrs.) the *Chalets du Rosairy*, where the more difficult part of the ascent (2-21/2 hrs.) begins. The last part is made by iron ladders to the *Fauteuil*. — The *Tournette* (7730 ft.), rising conspicuously on the banks of the *Lac d'Annecy*, to the S.E. of the town, is the chief height in the neighbourhood, and, like the *Parmelan*, presents immense walls of rock surmounted by a plateau. In the midst of the latter rises a huge rock, 100 ft. high and apparently inaccessible. This is the *Fauteuil*, of which the ascent can be made only by a 'cheminée', furnished with iron ladders fixed to the rock. The view from the top is naturally very like that from the *Semnoz* and *Parmelan*, but more extensive, including for instance the *Aravis* range (p. 326). The *Tournette* is almost opposite *Mont Blanc* and at just such a distance as to afford a view of that chain at once comprehensive and detailed. The giants of the *Tarentaise* and *Dauphiné* are also well seen, while the picture is completed by smiling valleys, lakes, and plains. Sunrise and sunset are often very beautiful as seen from this mountain.

FROM ANNECY TO ALBERTVILLE, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.).

This route may also be performed by steamer across the *Lake of Annecy* to the *Bout du Lac*, at its S.E. end (in about 11/4 hr.), whence the traveller may join the railway at the station of *Lathuile* (see below).

The line describes a circuit round the town to the S.E. and passes under the *Crêt du Maure*, by a tunnel 1 M. in length, beyond which it reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Annecy* (p. 322). Charming views to the left of the lake, the *Dents de Lanfon*, and the *Tournette*. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Sérrier* (road to the *Semnoz*, to the right, p. 322); 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *St. Joriox*; 8 M. *Duingt*. Beyond a tunnel 800 ft. in length we reach the station of (10 M.) *Lathuile*, near the *Bout du Lac* (p. 322), and then traverse the wide valley of the *Eau-Morte*. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Doussard*.

To the S. of *Doussard* rises the *Charbon*, a mountain culminating in the *Banc-Plat* (6280 ft.) and the *Trelod* (7170 ft.). The ascent of the latter, by the E. side, takes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Le Châtelard*, p. 319); that of the former 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

14 M. *Giez* (to the *Tournette*, see above). — 16 M. **Faverges** (1663 ft.; *Hôt. de Genève*, well spoken of; *Poste*), a town of 2680 inhab., with an old château converted into a silk factory. To *Thônes* viâ *Serraval*, see p. 326; to *Frontenex* (Albertville) by the *Col de Tamié*, see p. 327.

About 1 M. from the town are the interesting *Grottes de Seythenex*, recently made accessible and lighted with electricity. Beautiful waterfall.

The line turns to the N.E. and quits the valley of the *Eau-Morte*. In clear weather *Mont Blanc* is seen to the left. Nearer at hand is the *Charvin* (p. 326), ascended in 6 hrs. from (18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Martens*, the next station. We cross the *Chaise* and follow its left bank, skirting the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.). — 23 M. *Ugines* (1350 ft.); *Hôtel de Cha-*

monix; Carrin); the little town, with a ruined castle, lies on a hill about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left. Route to Chamonix, see below. — We recross the Chaise, which a little farther on joins the Arly, and then follow the right bank of the latter, passing beyond (24 M.) *Marthod* through a tunnel  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length. —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albertville* (p. 327).

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**FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX.** — a. VÍA LA ROCHE-DU-FORON AND LE FAYET, see RR. 49, 42. — b. VÍA UGINES, THE VALLEY OF THE ARLY, AND ST. GERVAIS, 69 M. Railway to *Ugines* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; diligence thence in summer daily in 6 hrs. to *Le Fayet* (p. 287); electric railway from *Le Fayet* to Chamonix in 1 hr.

To (23 M.) *Ugines*, see p. 324. — We turn to the left and below *Ugines* pass into the wooded and picturesque gorge of the *Arly*. We cross the stream six times and pass through two tunnels.

37 M. *Flumet* (3000 ft.; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc; des Balances), a large village, with a customs station (for travellers in the reverse direction) and a ruined castle. Road to Annecy over the *Col des Aravis*, see p. 326 and below. — The main road continues to ascend the valley of the *Arly* and crosses the stream twice. *Mont Blanc* by-and-by comes into sight, on the right, and the *Buet* in the line of the valley. — 44 M. *Le Praz*.

48 M. **Mégève** (3690 ft.; *Hôt. Conseil; Tissot; du Panorama*), a village where déjeuner is usually taken. The *Mont Joly* (p. 302; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), to the S.E., may be ascended hence (6 hrs. there and back).

The Geneva road (mail-car to *Sallanches* daily) ascends for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. more, an then descends to (10 M.) *Sallanches* (p. 286), via (5 M.) *Combloux*, a village near which opens a fine \*View of the upper valley of the *Arve* and of *Mont Blanc*.

The Chamonix road diverges to the right, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond *Mégève*, and, turning to the E., commands a striking view of the valley of the *Arve*, *Sallanches*, the *Aiguille de Varens*, the *Pointe du Colloney*, and *Mont Blanc*. — 52 M. *Le Freney*. Farther on, we cross a lofty bridge spanning the gorge of the *Bon-Nant*, in which lies *St. Gervais-les-Bains* (p. 287), to the left.

$54\frac{1}{4}$  M. *St. Gervais-le-Village* (p. 287), from the other side of which we descend in a long curve to ( $56\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Fayet*, where we join the electric railway to (69 M.) Chamonix (p. 287).

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**FROM ANNECY TO THÔNES AND THE ARAVIS CHAIN.** — Tramway to (13 M.) *Thônes* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.; return 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60 c.), starting from the station. In the season there are also two combined services of brakes and boats from Annecy to *Thônes*, *Serraval*, and the lake (or vice versa), starting about 7 a. m. and noon and taking 7-10 hrs., including stoppages (tickets, 8 fr., available for a week).

As far as *Alex* (p. 326) there is an alternative road (8 M.) via ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Veyrier* (p. 322) and the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Col de Bluffy* (ca. 2625 ft.; inn).

The tramway follows in general the line of the road up the valley of the *Fier*, with stations at *Vignières*, *Annecy-le-Vieux*, and

(4½ M.) *Sur-les-Bois*. Good views are obtained, on the left of the Parmelan and on the right of the Tournette and the striking *Dents de Lanfon* (5520 ft.). — We now descend into the valley of the *Fier* through a picturesque defile between the *Montagne de Veyrier* (p. 322; right) and the *Montagne de Lachat* (left). — 7 M. *Dingy-Parmelan*, ¾ M. from *Dingy* (Hôt. Paradis) on the way to the Parmelan (p. 323). Interesting excursion to (3½ hrs.) *Veyrier* (p. 322) via the *Col du Rampon*, which commands a beautiful view of the lake and its environs. — 9¼ M. *Alex* (1942 ft.), with an old château. — At (11¾ M.) *Morette* we cross the *Fier*, near a cascade.

13 M. *Thônes* (2050 ft.; Hôt. de Plainpa'ais; du Midi, well spoken of; du Commerce; du Cheval Blanc), a small industrial town (2915 inhab.) at the junction of the *Fier* and the *Nom*, and a good centre for walks and excursions.

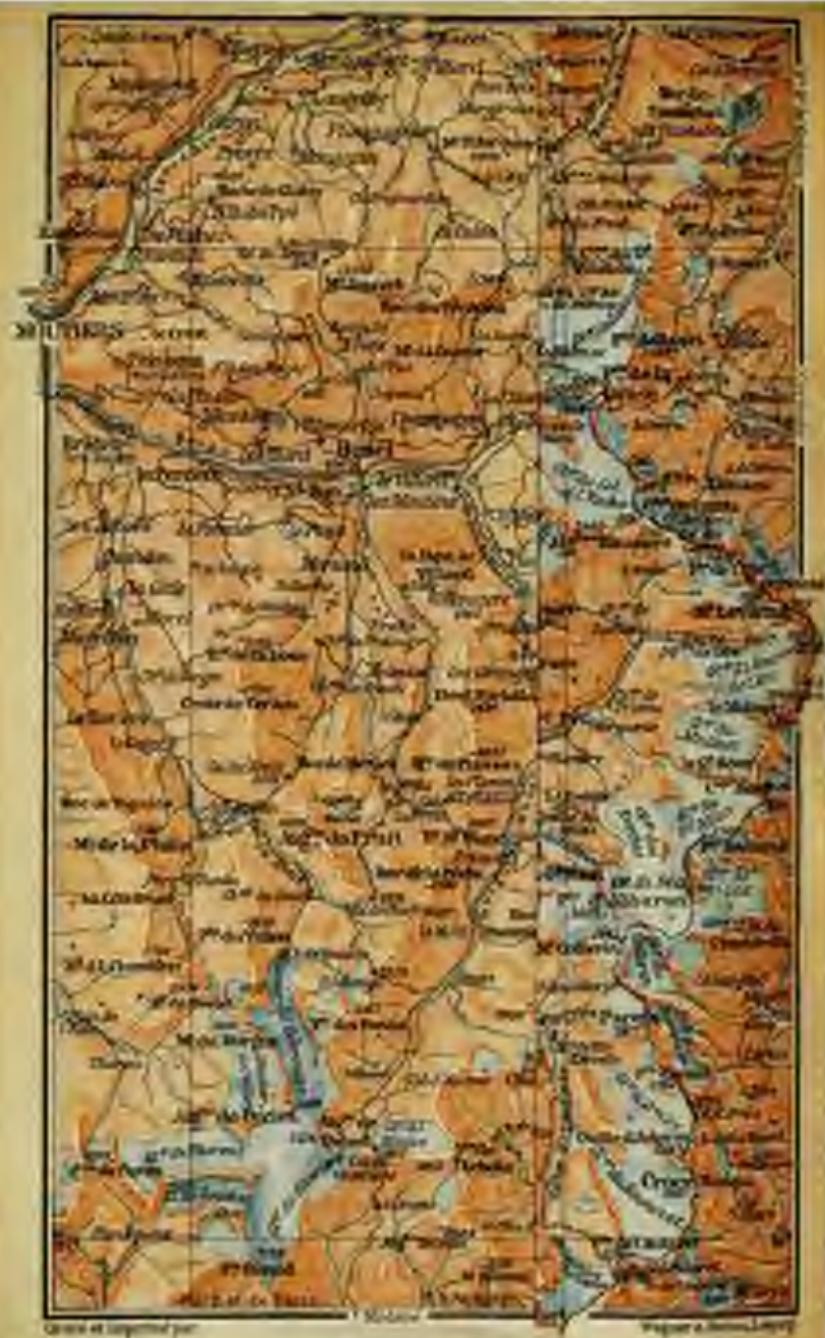
Ascent of the *Tournette*; see p. 324; of the *Charvin*, see below. — To *Talloires* (p. 322) over the *Col du Nantel* (p. 323) is a walk of 4½-5 hrs.

FROM THÔNES TO FAVERGES (Annecy), 12 M. (brakes, see p. 325). — At (1¼ M.) *Les Clefs* we cross the *Fier* and quit its valley. At the head of the valley rises the *Charvin* (7920 ft.), the easy ascent of which, recommended to botanists, is made from Thônes (in 6½-7 hrs.), Serraval (see below), or Marlens (p. 321; 6 hrs.). — The Faverges road next ascends the valley of the *Petit Fier*, to the right of which rises the *Tournette* (p. 324). — 3 M. *Col du Marais* or *de Serraval* (inn), near which is a ruined castle. — At (6 M.) *Serraval* we cross a torrent by a bridge 165 ft. high. We now descend through the defiles of *Deson* and *Les Combes*, traversed by the *Chaise*. — 10 M. *St. Ferrelot*. — 12 M. *Faverges* (p. 324).

FROM THÔNES TO THE GRAND-BORNAND, 7½ M., omnibus in 3 hrs. The road ascends the *Nom* valley to the N.E., skirting the *Mont Lachat* (6650 ft.). — 2 M. *Les Villards-sur-Thônes*. About 2 M. farther on we leave to the right the road to the *Col des Aravis* and the village of *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (see below). — 5½ M. *Pont des Etroits*, on the *Borne*. [A road leads along this river to (12½ M.) *Bonnerie* (p. 286), via (10 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* (p. 285).] — 7½ M. *Le Grand-Bornand* (3055 ft.; *Milhomme*; *Gaillard*; *Commerce*), a large village noted for its 'reblochons' (cheeses) and a good centre for botanists and tourists. *Vallée d'Entremont*, see below; *Col des Aravis*, see below. — From Grand-Bornand we may cross to the N.E. by (3 hrs.) the *Col des Annes* (5610 ft.) into the pretty valley of the *Reposoir*, with (2½ hrs.) *Pralong* or *Le Reposoir* (Hôt. *Persey-Griod*), and the Carthusian convent of *Le Reposoir* (men only admitted). This valley joins that of the *Arve* near *Cluses* (7½ M.; p. 286).

FROM THÔNES TO LE FAYET (*Chamonix*) via THE COL DES ARAVIS, 39½ M., a very fine route; brake in summer daily at 5 a. m. in 6 hrs. Road to Grand-Bornand as far as *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (about 4 M.), see above. The road to Flumet continues to ascend the valley of the *Nom*, which bends to the S. — 7½ M. *La Clusaz* (3410 ft.; Hôt. du Passage-des-Aravis; *Lion d'Or*), a summer-resort. — 12½ M. \**Col des Aravis* (4915 ft.; chalet-inn), between the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.), on the right, and the *Porte des Aravis* (7650 ft.), on the left. The view of the *Mont Blanc* range is superb. The col is near the centre of the *Aravis Chain*, which extends from Faverges, on the S.W. end, to the *Arve* valley on the E. of Cluses (p. 286), and includes the peaks of the *Charvin* (7920 ft.; see above) and the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.), to the S. of the pass, and the *Rocher de la Balma* (8700 ft.), *Tête-Pelouse* (8170 ft.), *Pointe-Perçée* (9025 ft.; p. 286), and *Pointe d'Areu* (8095 ft.), to the N. We descend by the left bank of the *Aravis* brook to (15 M.) *La Giettaz* (3640 ft.; hotel), whence a road leads to the left over the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Jaitlet* (6065 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Sallanches* (p. 286). Our road leads to the S. through the valley of the *Arondine*. — 20 M. *Flumet*, and thence to (39½ M.) *Le Fayet*, see p. 325.





## 51. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moûtiers (Tarentaise).

48 M. RAILWAY to (30½ M.) *Albertville* in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.); thence to (17½ M.) *Moûtiers* in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.).

*Chambéry*, see p. 312. — We take the Modane line (R. 48) as far as (15½ M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 313), where we change carriages. The railway to Albertville ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. High up on the other bank, at the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Arc*, is the fort of *Montperché*. 22 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère* (Hôt. de la Treille), with Roman antiquities. On the left is *Montailleur*, with an old castle and an isolated tower on a rocky hill. — 25½ M. *Frontenex*. To the left is the *Montagne de la Sambuy* (7225 ft.).

A road leads hence to (11 M.) *Faverges* (p. 324) over the (5 M.) *Col de Tamis* (2980 ft.), from which there is a fine view.

30½ M. **Albertville** (1180 ft.; *Hôt. Million*, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *des Balances*, both at some distance from the station; *Hôt.-Buffet de la Gare*, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 2½ fr.), a pleasant town of 6370 inhab., received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia. It consists of two parts divided by the Arly: *l'Hôpital*, with the station, on the right bank, and *Conflans*, the picturesque but ill-built older part, on the left. The latter contains a convent (12th cent.) and some remains of its old walls, including a gate. In the *Church* are a finely carved wooden pulpit, a gilded altar-piece, and several curious fonts.

The ENVIRONS of Albertville are attractive, and several interesting ascents may be made. As, however, many points are fortified and inaccessible to the visitor, it is advisable to make previous enquiries at the Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue de la République 84. Among the favourite ascents are those of the *Belle-Etoile* (6055 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Dent de Coss* (6785 ft.; 6 hrs.), the *Sambuy* (7227 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), the *Pointe de Chau-ronde* (7515 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), the *Grand Arc* (8165 ft.; 8-9 hrs.), the *Bellachat* (8150 ft.; 7-8 hrs.), the *Roche Fourrée* (6710 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Mirantin* (8087 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), and the *Grand-Mont* (8845 ft.; 9-10 hrs.).

From Albertville to Annecy, see pp. 325, 324.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO CHAMONIX VIA UGINES, 51½ M., railway and diligence daily in 10½ hrs. Railway as far as (5½ M.) *Ugines*, see pp. 325, 324; thence to Chamonix, see p. 325.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 12½ M., mail-car twice daily in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). We cross the Arly, turn at once to the left below Conflans, and farther on, to the right, ascend the pretty valley of the *Doron de Beaufort*, passing (2½ M.) *Venthon* and (10 M.) *Villard de Beaufort* and crossing the stream three times. *Mont Blanc* is seen to the left, beyond the second bridge. — *Beaufort* (2487 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, well spoken of; *Cheval Blanc*; guides), pleasantly situated on the *Doron*, at the convergence of three valleys, is a good centre for excursions. The castle which gives it its name, now a school, is perched on a height (3270 ft.; there and back 2½ hrs.), at the mouth of the *Haute-Luce* valley (see below). — FROM BEAUFORT TO ST. GERMAIN BY THE COL DU JOLY, 10 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. There is a carriage-road as far as (4½ M.) *Haute-Luce* (3780 ft.; *Mollier*), then a bridle-path to *Belleville* and a path, indistinct in places, to the (2½ hrs.) *Col du Joly* (6560 ft.), on the S. of *Mont Joly* (p. 303), from which there is a view of *Mont Blanc*. Descent by *Contamines*, see p. 303. — From Albertville to the *Col du Bonhomme*

through the valley of the *Gitté*, see p. 303. — FROM ALBERTVILLE TO LES CHAPIEUX (*Bourg-St-Maurice*), ca. 5 hrs. The first part of the route (driving practicable) leads through the fine upper valley of the Doron to (7½ M.) *Roselend* (4855 ft.). Thence the best plan is to cross the (2 hrs.) *Cormet* or *Col de Roselend* (6310 ft.; guide or porter necessary). *Les Chapiieux* and *Bourg-St-Maurice*, see pp. 303, 331.

The railway from Albertville to Moûtiers crosses the Arly and ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. Best view to the right. — 5½ M. *La Bâthie*, above which, on the left, are the ruins of an old castle of the Archbishops of the Tarentaise. About 1¾ M. to the right are the ruins of *Esserts-Blay*. At the head of the valley on the right, between the *Grand Arc* (8165 ft.), on the right, and the *Bellachat* (8165 ft.), on the left, is the *Col de Basmont* (5270 ft.), leading into the Maurienne (Aiguebelle, 6 hrs.; p. 313). Opposite (N.E.) is the *Tournette* (8050 ft.) which must not be confounded with the mountain of that name near Annecy (p. 324). — 8 M. *Cevins*, or rather *La Roche* (1270 ft.; Croix Blanche; Lion d'Or), a hamlet of the parish of Cevins.

Here begins the *Tarentaise*, the southern part of Savoy, which includes the *Upper Valley of the Isère* and the *Valley of the Doron de Salins*, its tributary. The two rivers rise among the highest mountains of France, after the mighty summits of the Mont Blanc and Pelvoux ranges, and they descend between three other chains of mountains which have a general direction from S. to N., so that their slopes are for the most part covered with pastures and woods. The Tarentaise presents therefore, in addition to Alpine scenery of the highest rank, a variety of aspects, such as the Alps of Dauphiny, for instance, lack. Its mountains form part of the *Graian Alps*, which extend to the plains of Piedmont between the Dora Riparia and the Dora Baltea. It was little known to tourists till within the last twenty-five years, and it is even now less visited than it deserves.

Beyond Cevins the valley contracts. The train traverses two tunnels and crosses to the left bank of the *Isère*. To the left are the ruins of the *Château de Briançon*. The railway returns to the right bank. — 12½ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon*, at the confluence of the *Celliers* torrent and the *Isère*.

FROM NOTRE-DAME-DE-BRIANÇON TO LA CHAMBRE, 7-8 hrs. The route ascends the *Celliers* valley via (1 hr.) *Bonneval-les-Granges* and (2 hrs.) *Celliers* (4520 ft.) to (1 hr.) the *Col de la Madeleine* (6510 ft.), between the *Gros Villan* (8820 ft.), on the right, and the *Cheval Noir* (9300 ft.), on the left. Fine view. We then descend by (3½ hrs.) *St. Martin-sur-la-Chambre* (2013 ft.) to *La Chambre* (p. 314).

To the left, beyond another tunnel, rises another ruined castle. The valley again expands. On the right opens the valley of the Morel (p. 330), leading from Aigueblanche to the *Col de la Madeleine*. The summits of the Vanoise (p. 341) begin to appear in the line of the valley. — 15½ M. *Aigueblanche* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), beyond which is a ravine where the road rises considerably and the railway traverses another tunnel, 1 M. in length. To the right is the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Doron de Salins*.

— 17½ M. **Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise** (1575 ft.; *Hôtel du Parc*: *Viziaz*, well spoken of; *Bertoli*), a town of 2489 inhab., on the *Isère*, formerly the capital of the Tarentaise, is the seat of a bishopric which owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 5th

century. The treasury of the *Cathedral* is worth seeing, including an abbot's staff and other objects formerly belonging to St. Peter II. (12th cent.).

From Moûtiers to *Bourg-St-Maurice* and *Val-d'Isère*, see R. 52; to *Salins*, *Brides*, *Pratognan*, etc., see R. 53.

**Excursions.** The GUIDES of the Tarentaise do not, as a rule, recognize the tariff of the F.A.C. The charges given below are generally observed, but it is advisable to make a bargain in each case. The rate for an ordinary tour is 8-15 fr. per day, with food; for tours above 10,000 ft. 12-20 fr., for the more difficult tours 30-60 fr. Porter 5-6 fr. per day. Mule 8-10 fr., in a few cases 15 fr. — *Th. Cullet* is the chief guide at Moûtiers.

To MONT JOVET. The ascent of this mountain, which is also made from *Brides-les-Bains* (p. 337) and *Bozel* (p. 338), is among the finest and easiest in the Tarentaise (6 hrs.; 10 hrs. there and back). Direction-posts placed by the F.A.C. enable climbers to dispense with a guide. Passing (2 hrs.) *Feissons-sur-Salins* (4265 ft.), we reach (1/2 hr.) the *Croir de Feissons* (4757 ft.), on the first plateau, where by diverging a few min. from the path we obtain a fine view of the Isère valley. A little farther on we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of mountains and glaciers. — We now follow for 1/2 hr. a good path through wood and ascend for another 1/2 hr. to the right through clearings, then to the N.E. over pastures to the foot of the Jovet. At length, about 4 hrs. after starting, we come in sight of the summit between two nearer ones, the chief of which is the *Grande-Côte* (8015 ft.) on the right. About 1 hr. farther on, at the base of this mountain, is the *Plan de l'Aiguaz* (7380 ft.), with a good spring; and less than 3/4 hr. beyond this is the *Chalet-Hôtel* of the F.A.C. (8040 ft.; déj. 31/2, D. 41/2 fr., wine extra). To reach the (20 min.) summit we ascend the arête on the left, which may be easily climbed even by ladies. The \*Mont Jovet or *Jovret* (8410 ft.), which has been styled the Rigi of the Tarentaise, is, owing to its isolated position between the valleys of the Isère and Doron, one of the chief view-points of the district. It affords a very striking panorama, in which the chief objects are, to the N., Mont Blanc and its neighbours, to the E. the Grand Combin and Monte Rosa, to the S.E. the Vanoise range, and to the S. the lofty summits of Dauphiny, with the fan-shaped Écrins. Aime and Bozel, not seen from the top, are respectively N. and S.; the descent to either takes 31/2-4 hrs.

To THE POINTE DE CRÈVE-TÊTE, 51/2 hrs., with guide; bridle-path to within 10 min. of the top. The way leads by the (11/4 hr.) *Pré de Dagand* or by (2 hrs.) *Le Puits*; then via the *Col de la Croix-de-la-Coche* (21/2 hrs. from Moûtiers), the (1/2 hr.) *Col de la Grande-Coche* (fine woods), the (1/2 hr.) *Pas de Pierre-Larroux* (sometimes wrongly named 'Col de la Coche'), and a wooded slope leading to the (1 hr.) *Arête de Longechat* (ca. 6890 ft.), by which the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. more. The \*Pointe de Crèves-Tête (7635 ft.), the upper extremity of the mountain mass which rises to the S. of Aigueblanche, between the valleys of the Morel and the Doron, also affords a very fine view of the Tarentaise, particularly of the Isère valley above and below Moûtiers, of the valley of the Doron, Mont Blanc, the Vanoise range, and Mont Pourri to the E. — The Pointe de Crèves-Tête may also be reached by following the *Col de la Madeleine* route (see below) to *Les Avanchers*, which is about 11/2 hr. below the *Pas de Pierre-Larroux* (see above).

The \*Cheval Noir (9298 ft.), farther to the S.W., is a still finer point of view. The ascent, which is long but not difficult (91/2 hrs. from Moûtiers), is usually made by the (7 hrs.) *Col de la Madeleine* (p. 328). The more frequented of the two routes to the col leads from (1/2 hr.) *Aigueblanche* (p. 328) via (13/4 hr.) *Doucy* (3058 ft.), *Les Gianges* (40 min.; 4212 ft.), *La Croix-de-Chantemerle* (20 min.), *Les Echappaux* (1/2 hr.; 5967 ft.), and *Le Biolay* (50 min.; 4290 ft.) into the valley of Celliers, where we join the road (p. 328) at the *Roset*, 13/4 hr. from the col. — The other route, a little shorter, leads from Aigueblanche by (1/2 hr.) *Le Bois* and (50 min.) *Les Avanchers*

(p. 329) into the valley of the *Morel*. It then runs to the W., viâ (2 hrs.) *Pierre-Fort* (5636 ft.) and (11/4 hr.) *Riondet* (7064 ft.), to (11/4 hr.) the col (p. 328). The route from the col to (2 1/2 hrs.) the summit follows the S. ridge of the mountain. — The Cheval Noir may also be ascended in about 7 hrs. (guide) by the valley of Belleville, to the S.W. of Moutiers. The route crosses the D. ron bridge and ascends by (4 M.) *Fontaine-le-Puits* and (1 1/4 M.) *Villarly* (3627 ft.; inn) to (3/4 M.) *St. Jean-de-Belleville* (3773 ft.; Bermondi's Inn). Thence we proceed to the W., viâ (1 hr.) *Deux-Nants* (4790 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Chalé d'Orgentil*, into the *Orgentil Valley*, whence the summit is scaled in 2 1/2-2 3/4 hrs.

The *Perron des Encombres* (9278 ft.), farther to the S., in the chain flanking the valley of the *Arc*, is ascended in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide) from *St. Martin-de-Belleville* (4527 ft.; inn), which lies in the valley of Belleville (see above), 1-11/4 hr. higher than St. Jean. From St. Martin we follow a side-valley to the right, passing *Gitamélon* (2 1/2 hrs.; 5890 ft.), *Genouillet*, and *Casse Blanche* (1/2 hr.), to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Refuge de Saussaz* of the F. A. C., 1/4 hr. below the *Col des Encombres* (7668 ft.), between the *Perron* to the right and the *Col de Lachemondre* (8757 ft.) to the left. The top of the Perron, reached from the club-hut in 1 1/4 hr., commands a view inferior to the already mentioned peaks. From the col we may descend to (3 1/2 4 hrs.) *St. Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 314).

## 52. The Upper Valley of the Isère and its Mountains.

### I. From Moutiers to Tignes and to Val-d'Isère, viâ Bourg-St-Maurice.

17 M. to Bourg-St.-Maurice. DILIGENCE (3 fr., banquette 4 fr.) four times a day in 3 1/2-4 hrs. Thence a mail-gig plies daily in 2 hrs. to (7 M.) *Ste. Foy* (fare 11/2 fr.), and in summer (July 1st - Sept. 15th) a public conveyance runs to (20 M., in 6 3/4 hrs.; back 4 3/4 hrs.) *Val-d'Isère*, starting about 5 a. m. From Ste. Foy to Val-d'Isère on foot, about 5 1/2 hrs. A mule from Ste. Foy to Tignes or Val-d'Isère should not cost more than 10 fr. including the attendant; all the way from Bourg-St-Maurice a mule would cost only 12-15 fr. — *Passport*, see p. 301.

*Moutiers*, see p. 328. The road ascends the right bank of the *Isère*, which turns to the N.E., and is quite as striking in this upper portion of its course as it is below Moutiers. Beyond (3 M.) *St. Marcel* is the *Détroit du Ceix*, a defile with three short tunnels. On the right is the little village of *Centron*, on the site of the ancient town of the same name. Then another defile, with Mont Jovet (p. 329) to the right. — 7 M. *Villette*. Farther on, to the right, are the glaciers of Mont Pourri (p. 331).

8 3/4 M. *Aime* (2135 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes, du Petit-St-Bernard, du Lion d'Or*), the *Aruma* of the Romans, is now only a village. It has some inscriptions and other interesting antiquities. The old church of *St. Martin* is built of antique materials.

A good road, in part practicable for carriages, leads to the N. to (7 hrs.) *Beaufort* (p. 327), over the (4 hrs.) *Col or Cormet d'Arêches* (about 6550 ft.), to the N. of the *Cît du Rey* (8660 ft.), the ascent of which is, however, shorter from Villette (see above). It commands a wide view to the N.

The ascent of *Mont Jovet* (p. 329) is somewhat shorter from Aime than from Moutiers. We cross the bridge over the *Isère* and follow a good bridle-path viâ *Longfay*, to the S.W.: thence a path ascends to the S. by the *Lake* and *Col du Jovet*. — The *Mout St. Jacques* (7894 ft.; 5 hrs.; easy and interesting), and the *Pierre Menta* (8907 ft., 6-7 hrs.) may also be ascended from Aime. To the *Roiquais* (9845 ft.), see p. 331.

The road now follows the slope of a mountain on which a considerable landslip took place in 1897. High up on the right is the village of *Macot*, near which are some old argentiferous lead-mines. — 12½ M. *Bellentre* (Hôtel Savoie).

About 7½ M. to the N. is *Les Chapelles* (4230 ft.; night-quarters), whence the *Roignais* (9845 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. viâ (2½ hrs.) *Lansevard*.

About 3/4 M. from the village a path diverges on the right to (3½ M.) *Landry* and (3 M. farther) *Peisey* (4265 ft.; Hôtel Collin), a village with abandoned lead and silver mines.

\***Mont Pourri** (12,430 ft.; 10-11 hrs.), one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, alike striking in itself, in its situation, and in the view it commands, has seldom been climbed, owing to the length and difficulty of the ascent. It is best made from this side, the night being spent at the *Refuge du Mont Pourri* of the F. A. C. (8694 ft.), 4 hrs. from Peisey. Thence to the summit a difficult ascent of 6-7 hrs., viâ the *Col du Pourri* or *Grand Col* (9635 ft.). Or the ascent may be made on the S. side (9½ hrs.; guide, see p. 332), viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (see below; night-quarters), the *Glacier des Platières*, and the (2 hrs.) *Pas de l'Échelle*. — From *Villaroger*, on the N. side opposite *Ste. Foy* (see below), the *Col du Pourri* may be reached in 5½ hrs., past the chalets of *Thuria* (6150 ft.).

The valley of Peisey forks beyond the village. Taking the left branch, we pass (¾ hr.) the ancient lead and silver mines, and thence skirt the *Sommet de Belle-Côte* (11,225 ft.; ascent, see p. 334) to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (6890 ft.; quarters) and the (1½-2 hrs.) *Col du Palet* (p. 333), by a rough path leaving on the right the (20 min.) *Lac de la Plagne*, and on the left the path to the *Col de la Tourne* (p. 334). — By the right branch we may cross in 5 hrs., viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col de Frette* (8215 ft.), whence the *Sommet de Belle-Côte* (p. 334) may be ascended in 3 hrs., to *La Chiserette*, in the Champagny valley (p. 334).

The glaciers of Mont Pourri are seen to great advantage on the right as we leave Bellentre. In front of us is the range which is dominated by the *Roc de Belleface* (9385 ft.) and the *Lancebranlette* (9620 ft.), to the left of the Little St. Bernard (p. 306).

17 M. **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2805 ft.; Hôtel des Voyageurs or *Mayet*, déj. or D. 3 fr.) is a busy little place owing to its situation near the frontier and on the road to the Little St. Bernard.

To *Courmayeur* over the Little St. Bernard, see p. 36. A public conveyance plies once daily to the hospice of the Little St. Bernard in 6 hrs., starting at 5 a. m. (fare 10 fr.; return, see p. 306).

From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Les Chapieux* viâ *Bonneval*, see p. 303. — *Bonneval-les-Bains* (3555 ft.; Hôtel des Bains), with a mineral spring and a small Bath Establishment, is only about 4 M. from Bourg-St-Maurice. The waters resemble those of St. Gervais and Aix-les-Bains.

The road crosses the *Torrent des Glaciers* and the *Reclus*, which descend on the left, and beyond (2 M. from Bourg-St-Maurice) *Sées* (2965 ft.) diverges to the right from the Little St. Bernard route. The snow-peaks at the head of the valley begin to come in sight.

7 M. **Ste. Foy** (3450 ft.; \*Hôtel du Mont-Blanc; du Mont-Pourri; *Gacon*, well spoken of).

A path leads to the E. from Ste. Foy to (7 hrs.) *Valgrisanche*, in the valley of that name. It crosses the *Col du Mont* (8635 ft.; about 3½ hrs. from Ste. Foy), between the *Bec de l'Ane* (10,560 ft.); easily ascended from the col in 1½ hr., on the left, and the *Pointe d'Archeboc* (p. 332), on the right, and descends to (2 hrs.) *Fornets*, where quarters for the night may be obtained.

At (2½ hrs.) *La Crau* a path diverges to the left from the path to the Col du Mont and leads to the right to the *Chalets de la Sassiére* or *Sachère* (6685 ft.), 3½ hrs. from Ste. Foy, whence the \**Tête du Rutor* or *Rutor* (11,445 ft.; with guide; fairly easy) may be ascended in 6½-7 hrs. We ascend by the *Combe*, the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier* (about 8530 ft.), and the (2½ hrs.) *Col de l'Avernet* (about 10,600 ft.), then mount the side of the (1¼ hr.) *Vedettes*, several rocks beyond the frontier, to the great *Glacier du Rutor* and to the (1 hr.) *Col du Rutor* (about 11,000 ft.). At this point, where we join the ascent from Valgrisanche, is the *Refuge Defey* of the I. A. C. Splendid \*View from the summit, about 1½ hr. farther on. — The ascent may also be made from *La Thuile*, to the N.W., on the road to *Pré-St-Didier* (p. 306).

The *Pointe d'Archeboc* (10,770 ft.) is easily ascended in 5½-6 hrs. from Ste. Foy. The route leads at first through wood, above the Tignes road, and beyond *La Thuille* enters a valley, the last village in which is *Le Plan* (7250 ft.), 4 hrs. from Ste. Foy. Thence we proceed to the N.E. by the *Lacs Verdet*. The summit is on the frontier, overlooking the *Glacier de l'Ormetune*, and the Val Grisanche, on the Italian side.

9½ M. *La Thuille* (4175 ft.; *Mont-Vanoise Inn*), a hamlet beyond which the valley gradually contracts and increases in grandeur. High up on the opposite bank is *La Giurra* (5215 ft.), with its handsome church-tower; numerous silvery torrents descend from the glaciers of *Mont Pourri*. At (13 M.) *Le Bioley* we cross the gorge of the *Nant Cruet*, which forms a beautiful waterfall. — 14 M. *Les Brérières* (5157 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpins*), a hamlet situated on a little plateau commanding a fine view (ascent of the Grande-Sassiére, see p. 333). Our road threads another imposing ravine and crosses the Isère to the hamlet of *La Chaudanne*.

16 M. *Tignes* (5445 ft.; \**Hôtel du Club Alpin*; *Hôt. des Touristes*), a village on the left bank of the Isère, at the confluence of the stream from the Lac de Tignes (p. 333), and opposite a beautiful cascade formed by the stream descending from the Lac de la Sassiére.

The road next crosses the river and ascends in windings, leaving on the left the hamlet of *Franchet* with its cliffs. Beyond a wild ravine we pass the hamlets of *Daille* and *Le Crey*.

20 M. *Val-d'Isère*, formerly *Val de Tignes* (6065 ft.; \**Hôtel Moris*, at the bridge, R. 2½-3½ fr., B. 80 c.-1 fr., déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 10 fr.), a small village that has recently become a favourite excursion-centre. Telephone to Tignes.

## II. Excursions from Tignes and from Val-d'Isère.

*Comp. Map*, p. 327.

**Guides.** *Fréd. Rond*, of Val-d'Isère; *Victor* and *Jean-Maurice Mangard*, of Fornet, 2 M. above Val-d'Isère (p. 335). There is no official tariff, and a bargain (6, 8, or 10 fr. per day) should be made in each case (comp. p. 329).

### a. FROM TIGNES.

To the *Lac de Tignes*, a pleasant little excursion, 2 hrs. there and back, by a path, steep but easy to find; see p. 333.

To THE GRANDE-SASSIÈRE, a highly interesting but laborious expedition (ascent 6½ hrs.; guide, see above). The night is usually spent at the *Chalets de la Sassière* (see p. 333). Provisions must be taken. — From Tignes we cross the Isère and ascend sharply on the right, coming

after about 1 hr. in sight of the summit of the Grande-Sassière, to the N.E., and a little farther on, beyond a fine waterfall, of the Pointe de Bazel (p. 335), to the S.E. From the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de la Sassière* (7670 ft.) we traverse a small plateau and then ascend to the left over steep slopes covered with débris to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) W. arête (9720 ft.). In 1 hr. more we climb a small cheminée, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. later cross a small portion of the glacier (10,754 ft.), which is without danger. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on we reach a difficult passage, which takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to cross, and finally climb over detritus of slatey sandstone to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) summit. The \**Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière* (12,325 ft.) is one of the chief summits and best view-points of the Tarentaise. To the N. appear Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Maiterhorn, Monte Rosa, and, in the distance, the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland. At our feet lie the lonely defiles of the Val Grisanche and the Val de Rhônes and the great glaciers of the frontier. To the E. are the Grand Paradis, the Grivola, and the plains of Lombardy, often hidden by mists. To the S.E., beyond the summits which divide the valleys of the Isère and the Arc, the whole horizon is bounded by glaciers, from which rise many frontier-peaks more than 10,000 ft. high, from the Levanna to Roche-Melon and to Monte Viso in the distance. To the S.W., where sparkles the Lac de Tignes, are the Grande-Motte, the Grande-Casse, the Vanoise glaciers, Mont Thabor, and the Alps of Dauphiné; and nearer is the grand mass of Mont Pourri.

The Grande-Sassière may be more easily ascended from *Les Brévières* (p. 332), in 5 hrs., viâ *Chenal-Dessous*, *Chenal-Dessus*, and the *Chalet de Balmot*. The descent may be made by this route (3 hrs. instead of 4 hrs. by the other route). — *Passage du Dôme* and *Col de la Baïlette* (Val-d'Isère), see p. 335. — Ascent of the *Grande-Motte*, viâ the Lac de Tignes and the Col de la Leisse, see below and pp. 336, 341.

To NOTRE-DAME-DE-RHÈMES (Aosta), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide. From the Chalets de la Sassière (see above) we continue to skirt the stream to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Tignes) *Lac de la Sassière* (8025 ft.), a gloomy tarn fed chiefly by the Glacier de la Goletta or de Rhèmes. Hence we ascend to the left by the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Goletta* (10,050 ft.), erroneously called *Col de Rhèmes* (see p. 335), between the E. spurs of the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina, 4 hrs. from Tignes. Fine view, looking back, of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse; on the right, of the Grand-Paradis, etc. We descend to the chalets of *Soches* (about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) and then follow the valley to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Notre-Dame-de-Rhèmes* or *Rhèmes-Notre-Dame* (inn, poor; accommodation at the curé's).

To BOZEL (*Pralognan*; *Moûtiers*) OVER THE COL DU PALET, about 8 hrs., a fine and easy pass (guide unnecessary). A mule-path ascends sharply, to the W. of Tignes, along the left bank of the stream which descends from its lake through a wooded and picturesque ravine. In 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach the *Lac de Tignes* (6850 ft.), a pretty lake abounding in trout and fed by the glacier of the *Grande-Motte* (p. 341), which rises boldly to the S. Fine retrospective view of the Grande-Sassière. Beyond the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) chalets at its S. end, we leave the path to the *Col de la Leisse* on the left (p. 336) and ascend the stony slopes to the right to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col du Palet* (8720 ft.). Beyond the pass is a small and desolate plateau, whence a path descends to the right, past the little *Lac de Gratelo*, to the *Val de Peisey* (comp. p. 331). Keeping to the left (S.W.), we ascend for a few min. to the *Croix des Frêtes* (8945 ft.), the culminating point of the pass to Bozel. To the N. rises Mont Pourri (p. 331), to the S. are the *Rochers de Pramecou* (11,250 ft.) and the glaciers of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse. We descend steep grass slopes to

the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) chalets of *La Plagne* (6650 ft.), near a small lake, giving rise to the *Prémou* stream, which we now follow. We then enter another ravine ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) and finally descend by zigzags ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). Opposite rises the *Grand-Bec de Pralognan* (see below). Numerous torrents descend from the glaciers, and farther on are two fine cascades on the right. We cross the stream several times and pass ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Laisonney* (5145 ft.), ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fribuge*, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Champagny-le-Haut* or *Le Bois* (4855 ft.; Hôt. Ruffier; guide).

The *Grand-Bec de Pralognan* (11,220 ft.) is ascended hence in 5 hrs., with guide. We cross the pastures to the N.E., towards a depression visible from the village, to the left of a rock, on which is a little snow, at the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) base of the arête to the N. of the peak. Thence in less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach the *Glacier de la Becca-Motta*, and climb a rocky ridge in the centre of it to the (2 hrs.) second summit, whence in a few minutes we attain the culminating point, to the W. The panorama is not only very extensive towards Savoy, owing to its isolation on the N. and its height, but it also embraces the great summits of the Maurienne and Dauphiny, Monte Viso, the Grand Paradis, etc.

The *Sommet de Belle-Côte* (11,225 ft.), to the N., is ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from Champagny-le-Haut, via the *Col de Frette* (p. 331) and the *Glacier de Thiaupe*. Splendid view from the top, surpassing even that from the *Grand Bec de Pralognan*. — Descent to *Peisey*, see p. 331.

Beyond Champagny-le-Haut we reach (10 min.) *La Chiserette* (5700 ft.; guide), where we join the path from the Vallée de Peisey over the *Col de Frette* (p. 331). From this point the bridle-path becomes a carriage-road and threads the striking *Gorge of Champagny*, where it is cut out of the rock above the torrent which descends in cascades far below. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. we reach *Le Planay*, a hamlet belonging to Champagny and the birthplace of Pierre de Tarentaise, better known as Pope Innocent V. (1276).

Pedestrians whose destination is *Pralognan* will find it shorter to leave the road here and take a footpath, to the left of the chapel, which crosses the stream and descends by the left bank till it rejoins the road at the beginning of the zigzags by which the latter descends above *Le Villard* (40 min.; p. 338).

From (5 min.) *Champagny-le-Bas* (ca. 3940 ft.; Hôt. Roche) the road keeps at a considerable elevation on the right of the valley, leaving on the right a path going direct to *Le Villard* (p. 338); it then descends rapidly to the (1 hr.) road to *Pralognan* and *Boxel* (p. 338).

To PEISEY OVER THE COL DE LA TOURNE OR THE COL DU PALET,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., with guide. The path is the same as the above as far as the Lac de Tignes or the Col du Palet respectively. The *Col de la Tourne* (9270 ft.), between the *Rochers Rouges* (9875 ft.) on the right, and the *Rochers du Chardonnet* (9270 ft.) on the left, is more fatiguing but more interesting than the Palet route. The two paths unite a little way down on the other side and descend between *Mont Pourri*, on the right, and the *Sommet de Belle-Côte*, on the left (see p. 331).

#### b. FROM VAL-D'ISÈRE.

To the LAC DE TIGNES (p. 333),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., bridle-path via *Le Grey*, where we cross to the left bank of the Isère, the Valley of the *Thouvière*, the *Chalets* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pas de la Thouvière*, whence there is a view of Mont Blanc. — The *Col du Palet*, etc., see p. 333. — Descent from the lake to Tignes (p. 332),  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hr.

The ascent of the *\*Grande-Sassière* (12,325 ft.) from Val-d'Isère takes about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more than from Tignes (p. 332). We diverge from the road beyond the ravine and ascend past *Franchet* to the *Chalets de la Sassière* (p. 333), where we join the route from Tignes.

The *Rochers de Génepy* (10,360 ft.; about 5 hrs., with guide) are ascended by the *Valley of the Thouvière* and the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (8495 ft.), then to the S. to the summit. Splendid \*View, extending from Mont Blanc to the mountains of Dauphiny.

**Pointe de la Sana** (11,320 ft.),  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., with guide, not difficult. We ascend the *Valley of the Charvet*, to the S., to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the *Glacier de la Barme-de-l'Ours* and to a col (10,200 ft.) on the E. of the summit, which is gained by slopes of névé. Splendid \*View. The descent may be easily made on the S.W. to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 340).

The ascent of the *Tsanteleina* (11,830 ft.), to the N.E., is made in about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by the route on the S. side (for adepts only, with guide). The more difficult ascent on the E. side takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more. We follow the road up the valley to (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (6350 ft.), and then proceed to the N. through pastures, leaving to the left, farther on, the path to the *Col de la Bailletta* (see below). We ascend to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Plateau du Quart* (about 8360 ft.), thence to a terrace with a lake, and, holding towards the E., reach the ( $1\frac{1}{3}$  hr.) *Glacier du Quart* (about 9775 ft.). By this glacier and some rocks we reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de Quart-Dessus*, which brings us to a ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) depression known as the *Col Bobba* (11,275 ft.), between the *Tsanteleina* on the N. and the 'Cime de Quart-Dessus' (11,400 ft.) on the S. Thence an ascent up a snowy slope (difficult when the snow is soft) and finally over easy rocks brings us in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (according to the state of the snow) to the summit. The \*View is very fine, ranging from the *Jungfrau* on the N. to Monte Viso on the S.

The *Col de la Bailletta* (9367 ft.), mentioned above, is about 3 hrs. from *Le Fornet*. It is crossed by the route to the valley of the *Sassière*, the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Lac du Santet* or *Sautet* (920 ft.), and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lac de la Sassière* (p. 333). — Another col, affording a still more direct communication between Val-d'Isère and the valley of the *Sassière*, is the *Passage du Dôme* (about 9185 ft.), at the head of the valley running to the N. from the village. To the right of the *Passage* rise the *Pointe du Front* (9725 ft.) and the *Dôme* (9950 ft.; 4 hrs.); to the left the *Rochers de Franchet* (9245 ft.) and the *Pointe de Picherey* (9700 ft.), still comparatively untrodden ground.

To THE *POINTE DE BAZEL* AND THE *POINTE DE CALABRE*, to the N. of the Sources of the Isère, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. respectively from the *Col de Rhêmes*, which is reached in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from Val-d'Isère, with guide. The route leads past (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (see above) and (1 hr.) the *Chalets of St. Charles* (6795 ft.), where we quit the valley (Sources of the Isère, etc., see p. 336) and begin the ascent to (1 hr. 10 min.) the *Col de Rhêmes* (10,170 ft.; comp. p. 333), which lies on the frontier between the two peaks. Beyond the col are extensive glaciers across which we may proceed to (about 3 hrs.) the chalets of *Soches* and *Notre-Dame-de-Rhêmes* (p. 333). — The *Pointe de Bazel* proper is, according to the natives of the district, the summit (11,305 ft.) to the left of the col, whence it may easily be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The *Pointe de Calabre* (10,750 ft.), to the right of the col, requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. for the ascent. Both peaks command fine and extensive views.

To THE *POINTE DE LA GALISE*, about 6 hrs., for adepts only, with guide. To the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets de St. Charles*, see above. The path thence leads through the gorge called *Malpasset* to the (25 min.) *Prariond* (7655 ft.; chalet-refuge). Thence we ascend to the left, by moraines and a small glacier, to the (2- $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col de la Galise* (9835 ft.), upon the

frontier, affording good views to the E. and W. (to Ceresole, see p. 337). The summit of the *Pointe de la Galise* (10,975 ft.; splendid \*View), to the N.E., is reached in about 2 hrs. more by the glacier, a difficult couloir, some very steep-rocks, and a snowy slope.

TO THE CIME D'OIN AND THE GRANDE AIGUILLE ROUSSE, WITH DESCENT TO BONNEVAL, a fine expedition without difficulty; 9½ hrs., with guide. — To the (2 hrs.) *Prariond*, see p. 335. The path continues to ascend to the *Sources of the Isère*. Traversing a moraine and some turf-slopes to the right of the *Glacier de la Galise*, we cross the (1½ hr.) upper part of the glacier (easy) to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Vache* (10,745 ft.), on the frontier, from which we have a view of the beautiful *Lac Cerru*, to the N.E. A slatey arête ascends in 35 min. to the summit of the *Cime d'Oin* (10,755 ft.), to the S. of the col. To the S.E., on Italian soil, rises the *Cime du Carro* (10,860 ft.); and to the S.W., on French soil, is the *Grande Aiguille Rousse* (11,424 ft.). The summit of the latter is reached in 1½ hr. by descending to the (¼ hr.) glacier, and thence ascending an arête on the S., to (½ hr.) depression, known as the *Col du Bouquetin* (ca. 10,800 ft.), to the E. of the Aiguille, the (¾ hr.) top of which is finally gained by another arête. The \*View embraces the frontier chain from the Tarentaise to the Maurienne, including the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, the Mts. of Dauphiny, etc. — The *Petite Aiguille Rousse* (11,275 ft.) lies fully 1½ hr. to the W. From the latter we return to the (20 min.) depression, pass (¼ hr.) between the Aiguille Rousse and the *Aiguille de Goutière* (10,475 ft.), and descend to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Lechans* (p. 347), whence we follow the valley down to (2 hrs.) *Bonneval* (p. 346).

TO BONNEVAL VIA THE COL D'ISERAN, about 5 hrs.; bridle-path, easy and interesting; guide unnecessary in settled weather; mule to the col 7-8 fr., to Bonneval 12½-15 fr. — We follow the Fornet route (p. 335) as far as (10 min.) the houses of *Laissenant* (6120 ft.), whence the path ascends steeply to the right for about ½ hr., partly through wood, and crosses two streams. The next part of the route is marked by heaps of stones. Fine retrospect as we ascend. The **Col d'Iseran** (9085 ft.; refuge-hut; 2½-3 hrs. from Val-d'Isère) is the principal pass between the upper valleys of the Isère and Arc. The view from the col is limited, but a splendid prospect may be enjoyed from the *Signal du Mont-Iseran* (10,635 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the N.E. of the pass. The descent is by the valley of the *Lenta*, which forms three steep inclines, the last near the end. Magnificent view of the glaciers and peaks from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, the most conspicuous being the *Pointe de l'Albaron*, opposite us. We cross the stream twice and descend finally to the right to (2¼-2½ hrs.) *Bonnerat* (3 hrs. in the reverse direction; p. 346).

TO ENTRE-DEUX-EAUX OVER THE COL DE LA LEISSE, 6½-7 hrs., with guide. From the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (p. 335) we ascend to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Leisse* (9110 ft.), to the E. of the Grande-Motte glacier. The descent is gradual into the *Valley of the Leisse*, between the *Aiguille de la Grande-Motte* (12,015 ft.; p. 341), on the right, and the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 335), on the left. This valley, dull and desolate, and dominated farther on by the *Grande-Casse* (12,665 ft.; p. 341), debouches above *Entre-deux-Eaux* (see p. 340). — OVER THE COL DE LA ROCHEURE, also 6½-7 hrs., with guide. We ascend by the *Valley of the Charvet*, finally across a small glacier, to the (3½ hrs.) col, to the E. of the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 335), whence we descend by the *Vallon de la Rocheure* to *Entre-deux-Eaux*.

To CERESOLE BY THE COL DE LA GALISE, about 9 hrs., with guide; fatiguing. To the (4-41/4 hrs.) Col de la Galise, see p. 335. We descend to the left in less than 2 hrs. to the Chalets de Cerru (leaving on the left a path leading into the Val Savaranche over the Col de Nivolet, 864 ft.), and thence follow the Orcet valley to (23/4 hrs.) Ceresole (5315 ft.; hotels), with chalybeate springs, on the N. side of the imposing Levanna range (p. 347).

### 53. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and to Pralognan.

*Comp. Map, p. 327.*

17 M. DILIGENCE, in connection with the railway in the season, and TRAMWAY to (33/4 M.) Brides-les-Bains (1 fr., 50 c.). Hotel-omnibuses also meet the trains. In summer (July 1st-Sept. 15th) public conveyances, starting at 6 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., run from Brides to Bozel and Pralognan in 5 hrs. (fare 5 fr.; to Bozel 2 fr.). The return-journey takes 3 hrs. (start at 8.30 a. m. and 4 p. m.; fares 4, 2 fr.).

Moûtiers, see p. 328. The road crosses the Isère and ascends at first by the right bank of the Doron de Salins.

1 M. Salins (1614 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, first-class; Miège) is a little village with a thermal establishment supplied by two springs (96° Fahr.), strongly charged with chloride of sodium (718 grains per gallon). The waters are chiefly used for baths in scrofulous and lymphatic affections. Many bathers reside at Moûtiers (omnibus). The establishment is subject to the same management and tariff as that of Brides.

We now turn to the E., leave the picturesque *Belleville Valley* (p. 330) on the right, cross the Doron, and ascend rapidly, with a fine view of the northernmost glaciers of the Vanoise and of the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (p. 334). Nearer rises the Dent de Villard.

33/4 M. Brides-les-Bains. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES THERMES, R. 3-7, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 41/2, pens. 10-15 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL LAFONT, R. 3, B. 11/2, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Gr. Hôt. DES BAIGNEURS; GRUMEL, R. 2-5, déj. or D. 3, pens. 6 fr. — Mineral Waters. Drinking, fee for 1 day 75 c.; subscription for the season 12, 2 pers. 22, 3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 36 fr. Baths, 11/2-2 fr.; in large basin 41/2 fr., less for members of a party. — Casino by the park, free for guests at the Hôtel des Thermes, for others 1 fr. a day, 15 fr. for 25 days or 40 fr. incl. adm. to the theatre; ladies 5 fr. less. — English Church Service in summer.

Brides-les-Bains (1870 ft.) is a pretty little village, in a situation far superior to Salins and probably on that account much more frequented. The water (97° Fahr.) is used for both bathing and drinking, and is laxative and purgative, being especially good for the treatment of obesity. The establishment is near the Hôtel des Thermes, the spring a little farther on, on the bank of the river. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of September.

EXCURSIONS. — The Mont Jovet (8408 ft.) is ascended in 61/2 hrs. by the Moûtiers route (see p. 329) or in 5 hrs. via (41/4 M.) Bozel (p. 338), La Cour (31/2 M.; 5015 ft.), and the Vallon des Reys, through which the chalet-hôtel is reached in 11/2 hr. from La Cour. — To the Valleys of Champagny and Pralognan, see pp. 331, 338.

To the Vallée des Allues. From the village of Les Allues (3700 ft.;

*Meilleur*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Brides, a good mule-track ascends the valley to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Mussillon*, whence we may ascend the *Rocher de la Loze* (8310 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; see below) and the *Croix de Verdon* (9000 ft.; ca. 4 hrs.), two good view-points to the left of the valley. — About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Mussillon* lie the *Chalets du Fruit* (6720 ft.), to the W. of the *Aiguille du Fruit* (10,025 ft.), the ascent of which is very difficult ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the chalets). — About  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. beyond the *Chalets du Fruit* we reach the *Chalets du Saut* (7065 ft.), picturesquely situated to the E. of the *Pointe* or *Croix du Vallon* (9695 ft.), an easy and interesting ascent, accomplished in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Chalets de Gébroulaz*, which lie about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the right of the *Chalets du Saut*, viâ the S. E. slope. — The path to the left at the *Chalets du Saut* leads to two passes, both leading to *Pralognan* (in 5 and 7 hrs. respectively), and both commanding fine \*Views of the glaciers of the Vanoise, viz. the *Col de Chanrouge* (8325 ft.) and the *Col Rouge* (9210 ft.).

Beyond Brides the road continues to follow the left bank through pleasant meadows and past the hamlets of *St. Jean* and *Le Carroy*, and recrosses the stream before reaching Bozel. On the right, high up,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Bozel, is the village of *St. Bon* (inn), at the mouth of a valley which runs parallel with the upper valley of the Doron.

8 M. **Bozel** (2645 ft.; *Hôt. Farre; des Alpes or Machet*) is a picturesquely situated village.

To *Tignes* viâ *Champagny* and the *Col du Palet*, see p. 334. — Excursions may be made from Bozel to the *Mont Jovet* (pp. 329, 337); to the *Dent de Villard* (7515 ft.; 3 hrs.; easy), a wooded height to the S. E.; or to the *Rocher de la Loze* (8310 ft.; 5 hrs.; with guide), to the S. W. (see above).

We now skirt, to our right, the wooded range which culminates in the *Dent de Villard* (see above), and leave on the left the Champagny road. Beyond (10 M.) *Le Villard* (2836 ft.), at the confluence of the Doron and the *Prémou* torrent, we mount rapidly by zigzags to an altitude of 3600 ft., above the *Gorge de la Ballande*. This ravine, which cannot be appreciated from the road, presents on the bank of the stream some very curious clefts, said now to be spoiled by the erection of a factory. A path descends on the right at the first bend of the road, and ascends again at Planay (see below).

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Planay*. To the left is the *Pointe de la Vuzelle* (8460 ft.; 3 hrs. from *Pralognan*), with its two torrents and inaccessible grottoes. — 14 M. *Villeneuve*, to the right of the road, at the foot of the rock of the same name (p. 339). After crossing the stream  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, in a small wooded ravine, we again come in sight of the glaciers. On the right are the *Dent Portetta* (8640 ft.) and the *Rocher de Plassas* (9400 ft.); on the left, the hamlets of *Les Granges* and *Darbelley*, which form part of *Pralognan*, and a little farther on, beyond the church, *Le Bariez*.

17 M. **Pralognan** (4670 ft.; *Hôt. de la Grande-Casse et du Petit-Mont-Blanc*, R. 3- $6\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D. 3 fr.; *de la Vanoise*, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) lies in a small plain, at the confluence of the Doron and the *Glière*, overlooked on the S.E. by the abrupt buttresses of the *Vanoise* and the *Girand* and *Petit Marchel* (8400 ft. and 8430 ft.), from the former of which descend two fine waterfalls. Its situation at the divergence of the routes to the *Col*

de la Vanoise (see below) and the Col de Chavière (p. 342) renders Pralognan the best centre for excursions in the Tarentaise.

**GUIDES:** \**Abel* and \**Jos. Amiez*, of La Croix; \**Séraphin* and *Marie-Séraphin Gromier*, of Planay; \**J. A. Favre*; *J. B.* and *Aug. Amiez*. — If bad weather or the traveller's inclination prevent him from undertaking an ascent, he should at least visit the beautiful waterfalls in the neighbourhood and ascend towards the Col de la Vanoise to beyond La Glière (see below) for the sake of the view of the Grande-Casse. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the left of the road to the col is *Mont Bochor* (6644 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Pralognan), commanding a view of the valley in the direction of the Col de Chavière (p. 342). The path to the waterfalls leads to the right of the house behind the Hôtel de la Vanoise, then to the left, and brings us in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the long *Cascade de la Fraîche*. About 5 min. farther on is the *Cascade du Grand-Marchet*, which falls sheer into a rocky fissure passing beneath a natural arch.

A fine point of view may be reached by proceeding in the direction of the Petit Mont Blanc (see below) to (10 min.) the *Fond de Cholière* and then mounting to the nearest ridge to the right. To the right we see the glacier of the Arselin; in front, the Grande-Casse; to the left, the double Pointe de la Glière.

*Gorge de la Ballande*, see p. 338; carriage 6 fr.

### Excursions from Pralognan.

The following summits are all admirable view-points. — **Petit Mont Blanc** (8810 ft.), to the right of the entrance to the upper valley of the Doron, an easy ascent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 7 fr., not indispensable), past *Les Planes* (p. 311) and by a shepherds' track on the W., passing the (3 hrs.) *Col des Saulees*, or *du Lac-Blanc* (7805 ft.). Descent on the S. to *La Motte* (p. 342; easier) or on the W. side to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Bozel* (p. 338). — **Rocher de Villeneuve** (7224 ft.), to the N.W., above Villeneuve (p. 338),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., easy, via *La Croix*, to the left of the road. — **Rocher de Plassas** (9400 ft.), a singularly shaped peak to the N. of the Petit Mont Blanc, 4 hrs., with guide (12 fr.). The ascent leads over the Col des Saulees and then by a ridge, giddy in places. We may descend on the N. by the side of the Dent Portetta. — **Dent Portetta** (8640 ft.), about 4 hrs., with guide (8 fr.). We ascend the mountain by its E. flank and in 3 hrs. reach the entrance of a striking ravine. Then we ascend on the right by steep slopes to the W. side, and finally from the N. side gain the summit.

**Grand-Marchet** (8400 ft.), the left-hand one of the two rocky peaks overlooking Pralognan, and from there apparently the lower of the two, 4 hrs. there and back, with guide (12 fr.); laborious. We make a détour and by climbing a cheminée reach the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Chalets du Petit-Marchet*, whence we attain the Grand-Marchet chalets and the summit by another cheminée.

**To TERMIGNON BY THE COL DE LA VANOISE**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., a good bridle-path. This is the most frequented pass between the valleys of the Doron and the Arc (Maurienne). A guide (20 fr., 10 fr. to Entre-deux-Eaux) is not required in fine weather. A mule (15 fr.) is convenient for the ascent and for crossing the col, but not for the descent. We ascend to the left, passing (20 min.) the hamlet of *Fontanette* and (1 hr. more) the *La Glière* chalets (about 6640 ft.). Straight on, to the E., rises the steep *Aiguille de la Vanoise* (9225 ft.). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the chalets we reach the *Lac des Vaches* (7620 ft.). A steep ascent of 15-20 min. now follows, opposite the *Grande-Casse* (p. 341); and in 20 min. more we reach the highest point (cross) and a plateau with the *Lac Long* (8130 ft.). Near the

end of the lake (20 min.), on the right, beyond the Aiguille de la Vanoise, we see once more the mountains on the right bank of the Doron. On this side, between the foot of the Aiguille and the *Lac des Assiettes* (usually dry), is the *Refuge de la Vanoise* (8157 ft.; 3 hrs. from Pralognan), with a cantine. — The **Col de la Vanoise** (8290 ft.; *Refuge Félix Faure*, under construction) is at the end of Lac Long, in the middle of a desolate plateau, surrounded by mountains either quite bare or covered with glaciers, including that of the Grande-Casse. The view is restricted. The path descends a little, skirts two small lakes, and becomes indistinct at the head of the stream which descends towards Termignon (stakes). In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the col we come in sight of Entre-deux-Eaux, at the end of the plateau where the stream plunges among the rocks, and descend by steep zigzags in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Pont de la Croix-Vie*.

*Entre-deux-Eaux* (7090 ft.), near this point, 4- $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Pralognan, consists of a few chalets, the highest on this side, with two humble taverns, kept by Ed. and Jos. Richard. — For the *Col de la Leisse* and the ascent of the *Grande-Motte*, see p. 341.

The Termignon route now descends to the end of the *Rocheure Valley* and crosses its brook (25 min.), leaving on the right the well-nigh inaccessible ravine of the Doron de Termignon. To the right rises the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 341). We now ascend, past the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chapelle St. Barthélémy* and the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide*, to (10 min.) a small col (7810 ft.), with a lakelet, 25 min. beyond which a steep descent begins in view of the *Chalets de Chavière*. In 10 min. we regain the zone of pines, and enter a wooded gorge; in 20 min. more we come in sight of Termignon;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. short-cut to the left;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Le Villard* and a bridge over the stream; 10 min., fine cascade on the right, descending from the glaciers of the Vanoise. In 20 min. more we reach *Termignon* (p. 343).

**Pointe du Dard** or **Dar** (10,715 ft.), the extremity of the rocky mass of the *Mont Petroz* (10,740 ft.), which thrusts itself on the W. into the *Glacier de la Vanoise*; from Pralognan 7 hrs., with guide (12 fr.). We ascend by the *Col de la Vanoise* to the N. of the mountain (3 hrs.), then turn to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Vanoise*, which we cross. Fine view of the Vanoise group and its huge glacier. — The *Petroz* (easy) requires  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more.

**Pointe de la Rechasse** (10,575 ft.), near the N.E. end of the glacier-system of the Vanoise;  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide (12 fr.). We follow the same route as for the preceding but turn to the E. on the glacier and ascend the mountain on the S. side. The view from the top is also very fine.

**Pointe de Creux-Noir** (10,330 ft.), on the N.E. or left of the Col de Vanoise route, about 5 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), via the *Chalets de la Glière* and the glaciers to the S. of the Pointe du Vallonet de la Glière (see below). Fine view of the upper Doron valley and the Vanoise range with their great peaks: the Dôme de Chasseforêt, Aig. de Polset, Aig. de Pécket, Grande-Casse, etc. — The **Pointe du Vallonet** (10,965 ft.), behind the Pointe de Creux-Noire, affords a still more striking view, including also Mont Blanc. The ascent takes only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer than the Pointe de Creux-Noir, but is laborious (guide 12 fr.).

**Pointe de la Glière** (11,110 ft.), farther on in the same direction:  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide (30 fr.); difficult. After the (2 hrs.) first lake we turn to the left and ascend towards a depression, beyond which we are

(1/2 hr.) almost at the foot of the little glacier which descends between the two summits of the Glière (second summit 10,870 ft.). In less than 1/2 hr. more we reach the foot of the steep rocks to the left of the glacier, ascend them, without difficulty, in 1 hr., and traverse the snow-fields of the glacier, to the (1/2 hr.) snowy depression between the summits, whence 1 hr. more takes us to the top of the higher. The very fine \*View extends from the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, to the Écrins, in Dauphiny.

*Grand-Bec de Pralognan*, see p. 334; 8-9 hrs. from Pralognan; guide 15 fr.

To THE GRANDE-CASSE, 6-7 hrs. from the Refuge de la Vanoise (p. 340), a first-class ascent, fit only for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (30 fr.; porter 20 fr.). We ascend at first by the Grande-Casse glacier, requiring great care, and in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. gain its third plateau. Then we climb in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. by the rocks on the left hand to a narrow ridge, trying for those who are subject to giddiness, which leads in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the summit of the **Grande-Casse** or *Pointe des Grands-Couloirs* (12,665 ft.), the highest peak in the Tarentaise and Southern Savoy. The view is neither so fine nor so comprehensive as might be expected, owing to the fact that the mountain, instead of being isolated, forms part of a mass of which two peaks exceed 12,400 ft. and several others 11,000 ft.

To THE GRANDE-MOTTE, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Entre-deux-Eaux by the old route, 1 hr. less by the new route. This is one of the finest expeditions in the district, and is comparatively easy with a good guide (30 fr., porter 20 fr.). The ascent may also be made on the Tignes side over the Col de la Leisse, but it is less fatiguing from Entre-deux-Eaux. The old route proceeds first to the *Col de la Leisse* (9120 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), and thence reaches the summit in about 3 hrs., by the glacier and the snow-slopes. The new route, much more direct and preferable when the snow on the E. side is likely to be in bad condition, leads up the S. slope. It diverges from the route to the col, reaches (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a green height below the S. spur, and then ascends (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) this spur, from which the summit is gained in 20 min. more. — The **\*Aiguille de la Grande-Motte** (12,015 ft.) is the last great peak on the N.E. of the Vanoise range, and affords a grand view to the N. as far as Mont Blanc. Nearer appear the mountains on the frontier with their glaciers, the Grande-Sassière, the Tsanteleina, etc.; to the left, Mont Pourri and the Peisey Valley; to the S., the Arc Valley, Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, etc.

To THE DÔME DE CHASSEFORêt, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from the Refuge des Lacs, where the night may be spent. This is a grand glacier-expedition, very easy from this side (from Termignon, see p. 343), and highly recommended, with guide (25 fr., porter 15 fr.). From Pralognan we ascend the Doron valley, past the chalets of (1/2 hr.) *Les Planes* (5240 ft.), where the path to the *Petit Mont Blanc* (p. 339) and the *Col de Chanrouge* (p. 338) leads off to the right. At (1/2 hr. farther) *Prioux* (5665 ft.) we quit the route to the *Col de Chavière* (p. 312) and climb, on the left, the S. slope of the valley to the (2 hrs.) *Châlets des Nants* (7250 ft.), 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. to the N. of which is the *Refuge des Lacs* of the F.A.C. (8580 ft.). Still proceeding to the N., we gain (1/4 hr.) a small plateau (8990 ft.), where we turn to the E., across the *Vanoise Glacier*, to (1/2 hr.) the arête (10,990 ft.); then, bearing to the S., we cross a glacier-plateau to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the top. The **\*Dôme de Chasseforêt** (11,800 ft.) forms, as it were, the centre of the great *Vanoise* range, whose glaciers are more than 7 M. long and 4 M. broad. It is not, however, the highest point, as the *Dent Parrachée*, at the S. end, attains 12,180 ft. The panorama includes, from left to right, beginning at the N., Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, Grande-Sassière, Grand-Bec de Pralognan, Grande-Casse, Grande-Motte, the Mont Iseran range, and the mountains on the E. of the Arc valley, from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, Mte. Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, Dent Parrachée, Aiguille de Polset, Aiguille de Péclat, Pelyvoux, Écrins, Meije, and Grandes-Rousses. — The return may be made by the *Col de la Vanoise* (p. 340). This is a glacier-expedition as far as the end of the plateau; to the left are the *Pointe du Dard* and the *Pointe de la Rechasse* (p. 340). — The descent to Termignon is rather fatiguing. After crossing débris, to the right of

which are large crevasses, we descend by steep snow-slopes and a rock-wall presenting a little difficulty, and after about 2 hrs. quit the glacier. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Granges de l'Arpont* (7270 ft.), whence a pleasant path, skirting the Dent Parrachée high above the Doron, leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Villard* (p. 340), below which we join the route from the Vanoise to *Termignon* (p. 343).

To THE AIGUILLE DE POLSET (*Péclet*), 9-10 hrs. or only  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. if we spend the night at the chalets of *La Motte* or of *Ritort*. Guide 20, porter 12 fr. To the Plancoulour chalet ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see below. Thence we climb to the right by very steep slopes to the plateau of the (1 hr.) small *Lac Blanc* (8200 ft.); then to the W., over débris, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) first snow, and to the S.W. by the glacier, where there are crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Gébroulaz* (11,320 ft.), which is to the N. of and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the summit. The *Aiguille de Polset* (11,600 ft.; p. 315) forms, with the *Aiguille de Péclet* (11,700 ft.), the last important mass on the W. of the Tarentaise mountains, and for this reason it affords the best view of the Dauphiny mountains, including the Grandes-Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Meije, Ecrins, Pelvoux, and Ailefroide. The view also includes most of the great summits visible from the neighbouring heights and especially of the great Vanoise range. The descent may be made over the *Col de Chavière* (see below).

To MODANE OVER THE COL DE CHAVIÈRE, 9-10 hrs., guide (20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; porter as far as the col 10 fr.; mule and attendant 12 fr. This route is the shortest way of regaining the railway: in the opposite direction it requires 10-11 hrs. (to the col  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). As far as the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) second bridge the road is practicable for light vehicles, but beyond that it becomes a footpath, which by - and - disappears and is found again with difficulty on the other side of the col. — To (1 hr.) *Prioux*, see p. 341. We leave the path to *Les Nants* and *Chasseforêt* on the left (p. 341), cross the torrent twice, and climb to the plateau on which are the (1 hr.) *Chalets de La Motte* (6335 ft.), and whence, to the left of the snowy Aig. de Polset, the *Col de Chavière* is first seen. The bridge and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) huts of *Ritort* (6470 ft.) lie to the left; thence over the *Col d'Ussois* (9850 ft.) into the *Arc* valley, see p. 315 (to Modane 5-6 hrs.). Farther on, to the right of our path, is the *Col Rouge* (p. 338). The path becomes indistinct, especially after passing the (1 hr.) chalet of *Plancontour* (7270 ft.), whence the ascent of the *Aiguille de Polset* (see above) may be made; but on surmounting the next slope the beacon on the col comes into view. Beyond the second cairn we reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) snow. *Mont Blanc* is now in sight, and after 1 hr.'s steep climbing we reach the *Col de Chavière* (9205 ft.; 5 hrs. from *Pralognan*), forming a slight depression in the ridge which connects the *Aiguille de Polset* (see above) with the *Pointe de l'Échelle* (p. 315). Towards the S. may now be seen *Mont Thabor*, *Monte Viso*, and the Dauphiny Mountains. — The descent is at first somewhat steep and rough, but we soon arrive at some pastures and bear to the right towards a valley which we have already seen from the col. We must avoid descending too far, as the path keeps high above the left bank of the torrent, and is struck again,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the col, on a level with the last leap of the fourth *Cascade* descending from the *Charière Glacier*. At the end of this glacier is the *Pointe Rémond* (p. 315). We next skirt a precipitous cliff, pass below the first pine-trees, bear to the left, and reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) hamlet of *Polset* (5935 ft.), beyond which begins a long zigzag descent through the woods, at times very rough and steep. After about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we see the railway-works near the entrance of the *Mont Cenis Tunnel*, the *Fort du Sappey* which commands it, and *Modane*, now 1 hr. distant. In 35-40 min. we emerge from the wood, and a walk of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. brings us again to the torrent, before reaching (10 min.) *Lontraz*. We bear to the right, cross the (5 min.) *Arc*, and pass under the railway, which makes a circuitous bend round *Modane* in order to reach, higher up on the right, the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (p. 315). Those who do not wish to stop at *Modane* (p. 314) find a short cut to the (20 min.) station by skirting the line to the right.

## 54. The Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains.

*Comp. Map, p. 330.*

From Chambéry to Modane, 60 M., RAILWAY in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). From Modane to Bonneval,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M., public conveyance daily, starting at 3 p.m., in  $6\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fare  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; return in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., starting at 7 a.m.).

The valley of the Arc, which forms a kind of crescent from N.W. to S.E. between the mountains of the Tarentaise (p. 328) and those of Dauphiné and the Italian frontier, is known as the Maurienne (p. 313). The chief interest for tourists in the upper valley of the Arc is afforded by the mountains on the frontier beyond Lans-le-Bourg; but unlike the Tarentaise, this district does not by any means present a smiling aspect. There are no glaciers on this, the S. side of the mountains, like those of the Vanoise on the N., and glaciers appear on the right-hand slopes only towards the end of the valley. The Haute Maurienne also has fewer arrangements for tourists than the Tarentaise, and the traveller must rely upon his own resources unless he is prepared to pay large sums for carriages and porters, for which there is no tariff (comp. p. 329).

*Chambéry*, see p. 312. Thence to (60 M.) *Modane* and excursions from Modane, see R. 48.

The road through the upper valley of the Arc, which turns to the N.E. at Modane, follows the left bank of the river for some distance. It passes above ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villarodin* (4068 ft.), and then through a defile commanded by the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (4975 ft.).

The *Aiguille de Scolette* (11,500 ft.), rising on the frontier, to the S., may be ascended in 7 hrs. (with guide), by the *Nant de Ste. Anne*, the *Hortière*, and *Au Vallon*. Fine view from the top.

The valley widens. Leaving *Bramans* on the right, we cross the torrent of *St. Pierre*, which descends from the narrow *Vallon d'Ambin*.

Through this ravine we may proceed past the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Délivrance* and the ruined church of *St. Pierre d'Extravache* to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Le Planais* (5410 ft.), beyond which the Savine glen with its chalets (7287 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) diverges to the left. From *Le Planais* easy passes cross the *Col d'Etache* (2787 ft.) to ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.) *Bardonnèche* (p. 316); *Petit Mont Cenis* (7166 ft.) to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Les Tavernettes* (p. 344); the *Col de Clapier* (8173 ft.) to (7-8 hrs.) *Susa*; and the *Col d'Ambin* (9364 ft.) to (7-8 hrs.) *Exilles*, on the *Mont Cenis* line. From the Savine chalets we may ascend the *Cima Ciualet* (10,890 ft.), the *Dents d'Ambin* (highest peak or *Aiguille de Savine* 11,095 ft., *Mont d'Ambin* or *Pointe de l'Agnel* 11,080 ft.), etc. Refuge-hut of the I.A.C. at the foot of the *Glacier de l'Agnel*.

Beyond *Le Verney* (Croix Blanche) we cross the Arc and reach (10 M.) *Sollières*. Fine view from the *Chalets de Mont-Froid* (7475 ft.), 3 hrs. to the S.E., on the slope of *Mont Froid* (9300 ft.).

11 M. *Termignon* (3870 ft.; *Lion d'Or*, good), a village at the confluence of the Arc and Leisse. The church contains three gilded altars, in the Italian style.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Duport, Pantin*; porter, *Jos. Gros*). To *Pralognan* over the *Col de la Vanoise* (5 hrs. fully to *Entre-deux-Eaux*), not so interesting as in the reverse direction; see p. 340. Another route leads over the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (p. 341), but the ascent is less easy on this side and should be made only by good walkers with trustworthy guides.

To the *Dôme de l'Arpont* (11,865 ft.), to the S.W. of the *Dôme de Chasseforêt*, which is 65 ft. lower, in  $6\frac{3}{4}$ -7 hrs., via the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) chalets of *Le Mont*, then by an arête to the W., the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Glacier de l'Arpont* (crevasses), and the N. side of the mountain. The \*View is still more extensive than that from the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (p. 340). The descent may be made to (5 hrs.) *Pralognan*, via *Les Nants* (p. 341).

The road ascends and then descends into a wooded ravine. Fine retrospective of the Dent Parrachée (p. 315).

16 M. **Lans-le-Bourg** (4585 ft.; \**Valloire; Jorcin*), a little town which has decayed since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

The **Mont Cenis Road**, made in 1803-10 by order of Napoleon I., and formerly much used, is now traversed by public conveyances from Lans-le-Bourg to the Hospice (5 p. m.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fare 3 fr.) and thence to Susa (4 p. m.; 2 hrs.; 3 fr.). From Lans-le-Bourg to Susa is 23 M. The road at first ascends gradually in six great zigzags, across pastures. Pedestrians save  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. by a footpath. The view of the Pécle, Vanoise, and Levanna ranges is fine. The wind here ('la Lombarde') is often of extreme violence, and 23 shelter-huts are placed at intervals along the road. The summit-level (6893 ft.) is at the 5th refuge (No. 18), 25 min. beyond the last zigzag; and the frontier is crossed between this refuge and the next. Farther on are the inns of *La Ramaise* and *Les Tavernettes* (6445 ft.). — 9 M. *Hospice du Mont-Cenis* (6360 ft.), founded by Louis I. the Pious (d. 840), rebuilt by Napoleon I., and now a barrack. Close by are a *Hôtel* and a small *Lake*, from which the *Cenise* issues. From the hospice we may ascend the *Pointe de Ronce* (11,870 ft.; 5 hrs.) and even the *Rocher-Melon* (p. 346). — Beyond (11 M.) *La Grande-Croix* (6070 ft.; inn) is a fine waterfall of the *Cenise*. The road descends very rapidly (footpaths shorter; fine view). —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Molaret*: 20 M. *Giaiglione* or *Jaitton*. — 23 M. *Susa* (*Albergo del Sole*). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Lans-le-Bourg to the *Grand Roc Noir* (11,605 ft.) and the *Pointe de Vallonet* (11,700 ft.), 6 hrs. to the former and thence 1 hr. more to the latter, fatiguing but not very difficult. We leave the road at *Les Champs*, 20 min. before reaching Lans-le-Villard, and ascend to the N., at first between two valleys, and then by the N.E. face of the mountain to the foot of the *Grand Roc Noir*, to the E. Thence to the top,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The *Pointe de Vallonet* lies farther to the N. From the base of the peak of the *Grand Roc Noir* we follow a snow-arête to the E., and descend a little to the N. in the direction of the *Pointe*, which is scaled in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. Fine view. — In returning we may join the route from Bonneval to *La Magdeleine* (see below) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the base of the *Grand Roc Noir*, by the adjoining glacier and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Chalets de la Fesse*.

The carriage-road leading to Bonneval, which quits the Mont Cenis road at the bridge at Lans-le-Bourg, also crosses farther on to the left bank of the *Arc*, but soon recrosses to the right bank. 18 M. *Lans-le-Villard* (4850 ft.). A steep zigzag ascent brings us in sight of the peaks and glaciers at the head of the valley. On the left are rugged escarpments, attaining 2600 ft. in height. These form the back of half-a-dozen glaciers descending towards the *Roccheure* valley (p. 336) and overlooked by the *Pointe du Grand-Vallon* (10,590 ft.), the *Grand Roc Noir*, the *Pointe du Vallonet*, the *Pointes du Châtelard*, and the *Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice* (see p. 345). On the right is a long glacier, which crosses the frontier, and above which rises the *Pointe de Ronce* (11,870 ft.). Besides the road there is a footpath on the left bank which also leads to Bessans. The road quits the torrent and for a time is separated from it by a slight hill, beyond which we find ourselves in a verdant basin. The hamlets of *Le Mas*, *La Magdeleine*, and *La Chalpe* are passed.

$23\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bessans** (5645 ft.; *Cimas's Inn*, at the bridge), a badly built village on the left bank, to which the road now crosses. The *Church* contains some fine carvings and statuettes (in wood) on the altars, by Clapier (18th cent.). The chief attraction, however, is

a *Chapel*, with curious frescoes of the 16th century and a fine ceiling of painted wood.

**EXCURSIONS.** **Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice** (10,300 ft.), 41½ hrs. The path diverges to the left from the road, ascends the slopes of the mountain, and then crosses the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, ¾ hr. from the summit, which is surmounted by three crosses. — **Aiguille de Méan-Martin** (10,790 ft.), 51¼ hrs. We follow the above route to the (3½ hrs.) glacier, then turn to the N.W. towards (¾ hr.) a kind of col (10,185 ft.) to the left of the peak, which is scaled in ¾ hr. more. The descent may be made in about 3½ hrs. to Val-d'Isère (p. 332). — **Pointes du Châtelard** (11,030 ft., 11,265 ft., and 11,495 ft.), about 7 hrs., also (3¾ hrs.) the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*. Crossing the glacier from E. to W., we ascend to (about 1 hr.) the *Col de Véfrette* (10,500 ft.), to the N. of the *Locest Pointe*, which is thence easily ascended in ¾ hr., over the arête. We descend to the depression beside the *Second Pointe*, the top of which is reached in ¾ hr.; and finally we follow a snow-arête to the (½ hr.) *Third Pointe*, the highest peak on this side of the valley, with the exception of the *Grand Roc Noir* (p. 344). The last, however, is not near enough to interfere with the fine view, which is open on all sides (practically the same from all three summits). — In descending to (3½ hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 340), we return by the *Glacier de Véfrette* and the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Rocheure*; the descent to (2½ hrs.) Lans-le-Bourg (p. 344) leads past the *Chalets de la Fesse* (p. 344); and the descent to (about 5 hrs.) Bonneval (p. 346) crosses the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, recrosses the (1 hr.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, then runs to the S. by the left bank of the *Vallon*, and finally leads to the N.E. via the *Chalets des Roches* (7380 ft.).

\***Pointe de Charbonel** (12,335 ft.), 6-7 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. There is a choice of routes. We may proceed by the gloomy *Valley of Ribon*, to the S.E., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Pierre-Grosse* chalets (6760 ft.); then to the E. over poor pastures and débris to the arête and the *Charbonel Glacier*. Or we may follow the smiling *Arvrole Valley*, parallel to the valley of Ribon a little beyond Bessans on the right of the Bonneval road, whence we attain the *Glacier de Charbonel* on the S.E. Between Mont Blanc and the Meije the only summits higher than the Pointe de Charbonel are the Grande-Casse (p. 341) and Mont Pourri (p. 331). It is, moreover, an isolated mountain and affords in consequence an unusually fine panorama of the whole of the Dauphiny and Savoy Alps, the Gran Paradiso, etc.

\***Pointe d'Albaron** (12,015 ft.), called *Pointe de Chalanson* on the government map, which assigns the name Albaron to a neighbouring summit locally known as the *Pointe du Grand-Fond* (see below), 7½-8 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. We ascend the *Arvrole Valley* (see below), cross the stream at (½ hr.) *La Goutaz*, and 10 min. farther on ascend to the left towards a spur of the mountain, marked by (40 min.) a cross (view). Thence we proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Granges du Lau*, ascend a valley to the N.E., crossing the (1 hr.) *Grand-Fond* torrent (waterfall), and continue towards the (¾ hr.) moraine of the *Grand-Fond* glacier (ca. 8825 ft.), which commands a fine view. We next pass to the left of the *Ouillarose* (12,000 ft.) and in 1 hr. more reach the great *Glacier du Grand-Fond*, to the S.W. of the Pointe, where caution is necessary in the absence of snow. Thence to the summit 3 hrs. more are required. The panorama, similar to that from the Pointe de Charbonel, is one of the most striking in the Alps. — The descent may be made on the Bonneval side (5-7 hrs.), either by the fine *Glacier* and *Col des Evettes*, to the E. of the *Ouille du Midi* (10,030 ft.), or, somewhat shorter, by the same glacier and the *Col du Greffier* (10,210 ft.; fine view), after which there is, on the side of the *Chardonnières* (or *Vallorenet*) *Glacier*, a couloir so steep as to be impracticable unless there is plenty of snow. — The **Pointe du Grand-Fond** (11,230 ft.), the *Albaron* of the government map (see above), is ascended in 6½ hrs., through the *Arvrole Valley* and the *Granges du Lau* (see above), and thence past the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Parse*, and the left side of the mountain.

\***Roche-Melon** (11,605 ft.),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide. The route leads up the Ribon valley (p. 345), past the chalets or hamlets of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pierre-Grosse*, *Giaffa*, *Saussier*, and (1 hr.) *L'Arsele* (7090 ft.), to the foot of the *Roche-Melon Glacier* (1 hr.; 7420 ft.), which we cross. The panorama from the summit is magnificent, and particularly to the tourist coming from the N. it affords a novel view of the Italian side of the Alps. On the Roche-Melon we are already on Italian soil. A little chapel on the summit is much visited by pilgrims on Aug. 15th (Assumption of the Virgin). — We may descend to (5 hrs.) *Susa* (p. 344).

FROM BESSANS TO LANZO (*Turin*), 15-16 hrs. according as we proceed over the Col du Collerin, the Col d'Arnès, or the Col de l'Autaret, all lying to the E. on the frontier. Guide indispensable. The last of these passes is the easiest. Through the *Avérole Valley* (p. 345), as far as the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) hamlet of *Avérole* (6675 ft.), the path to all three cols is the same. Thence we climb to the N.E., in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to the *Col de Collerin* (10,620 ft.), to the S. of *Mont Collerin* (11,430 ft.) and in the midst of glaciers. We next descend to (5 hrs.) *Balne* (inn), in the *Stura d'Ala Valley*, at the end of which we turn to the right into the valley of *Lanzo* (see below). — The *Col d'Arnès* (9950 ft.), to the S. of the *Pointe d'Arnès* (11,615 ft.), lies to the E., in the direction of the main Avérole valley and 4 hrs. from the hamlet. To reach it we have to cross a corner of the *Glacier d'Arnès*. We then traverse the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de la Rossa* (9350 ft.). The descent past the *Lac della Rossa* takes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Usseglio* (4150 ft.), where the path mentioned below is joined. — The *Col de l'Autaret* (10,115 ft.), to the S.E., reached in about 3 hrs. by the *Vallon de la Lombarde*, is crossed by a path practicable for mules. We descend through the *Malciaussia Valley*, which the Roche-Melon (see above) overlooks on the W., to (5 hrs.) *Usseglio*, and thence to (3 hrs.) *Viù*, whence a road leads to (2 hrs.) *Lanzo*, a small town connected by rail with (20 M.) *Turin*.

The road to Bonneval keeps to the left bank of the Arc all the way. A little beyond Bessans it passes the end of the Avérole valley, where the *Pointe de Charbonel* (p. 345) rises majestically on the right. Farther on, to the left of the road, is the *Rocher du Châtel* or *Bec-Rond* (6065 ft.), which has already come into view on the right bank of the stream. Then a waterfall and the *Pointe de Méan-Martin* (p. 347). We cross the last bridge and reach —

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bonneval** (6020 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel* of the F. A. C.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, well spoken of; telegraph-office), a poor village, situated in a little valley which still produces barley and rye, but where the winter is very severe.

Guides, \**Blanc*, surnamed the ‘Greffier’; *J. J. Culet*; *J. M. Blanc*; 6, 8, or 10 fr. per day. Mule and attendant 8 or 10 fr.

To (5- $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Val-d'Isère* over the *Col d'Iseran*, see p. 336. The route does not skirt the Arc, but passes above the village and the hotel and leads to the E., in the direction of the *Valley of the Lenta*. — A fine route (10-12 hrs., with guide) leads to *Val-d'Isère* over the *Col du Bouquetin* (p. 336) and the glaciers at the *Sources of the Isère* (p. 336).

**EXCURSIONS.** — *Pointe des Arses* (10,510 ft.), about 4 hrs. to the N., an easy excursion. We follow the route to the *Col d'Iseran* for 1 hr., then turn to the right over pastures and débris; or proceed by the right bank of the Arc and the (2 hrs.) *Plateau des Lauzes* (8665 ft.). The tourist should go at any rate as far as this plateau for the sake of the view, especially that of the glaciers on the Italian frontier. — The *Ouille Noire* (11,925 ft.), to the N. of the *Pointe des Arses*, is also recommended as a fine and comparatively easy climb (see p. 347).

**Aiguille Pers** (11,320 ft.), more distant, to the right of the *Col d'Iseran*, 6 hrs. The route follows that to the *Col d'Iseran* as far as ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the last ascent and thence continues by the valley of the *Lenta* to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col Pers* (9890 ft.), which commands a fine view. We thence

proceed to the E. to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a peak marked *3317 mètres* (10,880 ft.) and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) another of *3399 m.* (11,150 ft.), both easily climbed. The summit is reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more; beautiful \*View. The descent may be made to ( $\frac{2}{3}$  hr.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (see below), by the *Glacier du Grand-Pissaillas* and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col de l'Ouille - Noire* (10,690 ft.), to the N. of the peak of that name (see p. 346).

**Pelaou-Blanc** (10,290 ft.), the chief summit to the W. of the valley of the Lenta (p. 346),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., with guide. We first follow the *Col d'Iseran* route (p. 336), but beyond the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) second bridge turn to the S.W. to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) glacier to the E. of the peak. We ascend the glacier in the same direction to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Col des Fours* (9800 ft.), whence the summit, to the N., is scaled in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The descent may be made to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Val-d'Iseran*.

**Pointe de Méan-Martin** (10,950 ft.), to the E.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., via the *Col des Roches*, interesting and not difficult for experts, with guide.

**Pointes du Châtelard** (p. 345),  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. We proceed to the left from the *Col d'Iseran* route towards the (50 min.) *Chalets des Roches* (7390 ft.), and thence via the *Vallon* valley, the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, etc., as on the ascent from Bessans.

**Pointe d'Albaron** (12,015 ft.; 7 hrs.), to the S.E. Crossing the Arc, we ascend to near the (25 min.) *Cascade du Vallonet*, thence by a path on the left bank, reach (1 hr.) a plateau and (40 min.) the foot of the névé, which we cross to (25 min.) the rocky wall on the other side. We climb the latter without difficulty (1 hr. 35 min.) and skirt the *Pointe du Grand Fond* (p. 345) to a (1 hr.) depression in the glacier, within  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. of the top (p. 345).

To the **Roc de Pareis** (8730 ft.; 3 hrs.), an easy and interesting expedition. We ascend the valley via (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (6710 ft.), perhaps the highest village in France; then to the right by the left bank of the *Recula*, which issues from the *Lac d'Ercette* (8165 ft.), just before which we turn to the right.

The **Mulinet** or **Cime Martellot** (11,280 ft.), a rocky peak visible from Bonneval to the right of the Arc valley, may be ascended in about 7 hrs., with guide. From (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (see above) we turn to the right by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Ouille de Trièves*, the valley between the mountain and the moraine, the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Mulinet Glacier*, and a cheminée. The \*Panorama is very extensive, including the Italian plain and most of the great peaks of Dauphiny and Savoy. Mont Blanc appears like the dome of a cathedral surrounded by pinnacles.

The **Levanna**, which stands at the head of the valley of the Arc, to the E., on the frontier, is one of the best points of view in the district. It has three chief summits: the *Levanna Centrale* (11,943 ft.), *Levanna Occidentale* (11,835 ft.), and *Levanna Orientale* (11,695 ft.), to the S.E., and at the head of the glacier from which the Arc issues. The first and last are rarely scaled. — The *Levanna Occidentale* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; with guide) presents no great difficulty to adepts, and commands an excellent view. From *L'Ecot* (see above) we ascend to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Granges de la Duis* (7090 ft.), not far from the source of the Arc (p. 348), and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (7840 ft.), where the night may be spent. (Ascent of the Aiguilles Rousses from this point, see p. 336.) Thence the ascent of the Levanna is continued, first to the N., then to the E., to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) glacier, which is crossed straight on in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and finally the summit is reached in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more by the W. spur.

FROM BONNEVAL TO CERESOLE BY THE COL DU CARRO, about 9 hrs. We follow the route for the *Levanna Occidentale* to beyond the *Chalets de Lechans* (see above), whence about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more of stiff climbing towards the N. brings us to the *Col du Carro* (10,300 ft.). The descent takes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., one hour of which is spent in crossing the *Glacier du Carro*, which is full of crevasses. *Ceresole*, see p. 337.

FROM BONNEVAL TO LANZO, about 13 hrs., with guide, over the *Col de Girard* and the *Col de Scu*, on the frontier, to the N.E. and E. The same path serves for both as far as *L'Ecot* (see above). The route to the former

col proceeds to the *Granges de la Duis* (p. 347), and then turns to the E. to (1½ hr.) the *Lower Source of the Arc* (7180 ft.). After 3 hrs. more in the same direction, latterly over the *Glacier de la Source de l'Arc*, we reach the *Col de Girard* (10,120 ft.), between the Levanna Orientale and the Cime Martellot, whence we descend in 4 hrs. to *Forno* (4055 ft.; hotel), on the *Stura della Gura*, which we follow in order to reach (3½ hrs.) *Lanzo* (p. 346). — Bearing to the E. at L'Ecot, a climb of 3½ hrs. past the (1½ hr.) *Lac des Evettes* (8175 ft.) and the *Glacier des Evettes* brings us to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Séa* (10,120 ft.), from which the descent to *Forno* takes 5 hrs.

## 55. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles).

81½ M. RAILWAY in 3¼-5 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 15, 5 fr. 95 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 227). This is a pleasanter line to Marseilles in summer than that through the valley of the Rhone (R. 64), but it is 5½ M. longer, and of course not to be recommended for the direct journey (14-14¾ hrs.). Best views to the left.

*From Lyons to Chambéry* by this route, 66½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 10 c.); viâ *Culoz*, see pp. 240, 311.

*Lyons*, see p. 227. — The railway crosses the Rhone, rises to a plateau which is devoid of interest, and passes several unimportant stations.

26 M. **Bourgoin** (*Hôtel du Parc; de l'Europe*), with 6660 inhab., the *Bergusium* of the Romans, on the *Bourbre*. Close by is the little manufacturing town of *Jallieu*, with 4415 inhabitants.

35 M. **La Tour-du-Pin** (*Grand Hôtel; du Nord; du Midi*), to the left, with 3700 inhab., is dominated by a hill (Mt. Calvaire) surmounted by a bronze statue of the Virgin (fine view). The handsome modern Gothic church contains fine modern carvings and (in the sacristy) an interesting triptych of 1551, attributed to Jacob Binck.

The line ascends. To the right is a long lake; the mountains of Dauphiny appear on the left. — 40 M. **St. André-le-Gaz**, or *le Gua*, i. e. 'Gué' (*Buffet; Hôt. Rossat*).

FROM ST. ANDRÉ-LE-GAZ TO CHAMBERY, 26½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). This line runs to the E. — 6 M. *Pressins*, the junction of the line from *Virieu-le-Grand* viâ *Bellec* (p. 284). The view of the Grande Chartreuse range (p. 360), on the right, improves as we proceed, the most conspicuous point being the *Dent de Crolles* (p. 360), a long white plateau ending in a sheer precipice. — 8½ M. *Pont-de-Beauvoisin* (Poste), on the *Guiers* or *Guiers-Vif*. — 12 M. **St. Béron** (1050 ft.; *Hôt. de la Gare*). To *St. Laurent-du-Pont* and to *St. Genix-d'Aoste*, see below.

15 M. *Lepin - Lac - d'Aiguebelette* (*Hôt. Pioz; Vallet*) is a station to the S. of the beautifully blue *Lac d'Aiguebelette*. Beyond a short tunnel we pass through the *Tunnel de l'Epine*, nearly 2 M. in length. — 20 M. *La Cascade-de-Couz*, named after a waterfall, 160 ft. in height but insignificant in summer, which is seen on the right farther on. The line now rapidly descends past vine-c'dad slopes on the left, while on the other side of the Chambéry valley is the *Dent du Nivolet* with its cross (p. 313). After a wide sweep to the N. W. we join the line from *Aix-les-Bains* (p. 312). — 26½ M. *Chambéry*, see p. 312.

FROM ST. BÉRON TO ST. GENIX-D'AOSTE, 10 M., steam-tramway in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 1 fr. 50, 90 c.). The line descends the valley of the *Guier*, viâ (4½ M.) *Pont-de-Beauvoisin* (see above). — *St. Genix-d'Aoste*, see p. 240.

FROM ST. BÉRON to ST. LAURENT-DU-PONT (*Grande Chartreuse; Voiron*, 10 M., steam-tramway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 1 fr. 50, 95 c.). The tramway), runs through the *Gorges de Chailles*, with cliffs 500-650 ft. high. —  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Echelles* (Hôt. Durand). About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. before reaching *Les Echelles* the highroad threads a tunnel 100 yds. in length, thus avoiding the former flights of steps ('échelles') in the defile traversed by the old road. In this defile (keeper at the entrance, 1 fr.) are the interesting *Grottes des Echelles*. Near the entrance is a chalet-hôtel, and at the other end is *St. Christophe-la-Grotte*. From *Les Echelles* a conveyance plies to ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Grande Chartreuse* viâ ( $11\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Christophe*, (3 M.) *Le Châtelard* (a rocky gorge), *St. Pierre-d'Entremont* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.; Hôt. Mollard), the ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col du Coucheron* (3540 ft.), and ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 360). — 10 M. *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence the *Grande Chartreuse* and *Voiron* are easily reached (comp. p. 358).

45 M. *Virieu-sur-Bourbre* (Hôtel Guttin), to the left, overlooked by a castle of the 14-17th cent., containing some valuable tapestry of the 15-16th centuries. Farther on is another similar castle. — 50 M. *Chabons*. —  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Grand-Lemps* (Hôtel Lacroix).

FROM LE GRAND-LEMPS TO CHARAVINES (*Lac de Paladru*),  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M., steam tramway, a continuation of that from Vienne (p. 422). — *Charavines* (1673 ft.; Poste; Hôt. du Lac, at Pagetièrre, on the lake) is an industrial village about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the lake of *Paladru*. — The *Lac de Paladru* (1643 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. wide, on the plateau of *Terres-Froides*, has well-wooded and picturesque banks, and is frequented in summer for bathing. An omnibus plies to *Paladru* (Hôt. des Bains), at the other end of the lake. — About 2 M. to the N. of *Pagetièrre* is the ruined Carthusian convent of *La Sylve Bénite*.

Fine view, to the left, of the Grande Chartreuse mountains and, farther on, of the Belledonne chain, and to the right, of the mountains on the left bank of the Isère.

59 M. *Rives* (Buvette; Hôt. de la Poste), an industrial town (3030 inhab.),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., on the *Fure*, has noted steel-works and some paper-mills. Railway to St. Rambert, see p. 422.

The train next passes over a viaduct, 138 ft. high. As we approach the mountains the scenery improves. We descend to the N., then to the E., passing over an embankment 130 ft. high and through two tunnels.

65 M. *Voiron* (950 ft.; Hôtel de la Poste; Villa des Roses; Vincent; du Midi), on the left bank of the *Morge*, a pretty, prosperous-looking town of 12,000 inhab., noted for its silk and paper manufactures. *St. Bruno*, a modern church (1873), has handsome internal decorations. On an eminence (2410 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) overlooking the town is a colossal statue of *Notre-Dame de Vouise*, in beaten copper, standing upon a tower, 50 ft. high (view; key at the Mairie).

TRAMWAY to *St. Laurent-du-Pont* and *St. Béron*, with 'correspondance' for the *Grande Chartreuse*, see above.

Beyond Voiron the railway turns southward.  $69\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Moirans* (Buvette; Hôt. de Paris), a small but ancient town on the *Morge* (3250 inhab.). Railway to Valence, see p. 355. — We then descend into the Isère valley and ascend it, skirting the Grande Chartreuse range on the S. as far as Grenoble, and passing to the N. of another

group which terminates in the *Bec de l'Erhillion*, on the right. There are valuable stone-quarries on the *Bec*. The views are fine. We pass through a short tunnel under the *Roise* torrent to (72 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Voreppe* (*Hôtel du Petit-Paris*). The town is  $\frac{2}{3}$  M. to the N.

FROM VOREPPE TO THE CONVENT OF CHALAIS AND THE GRANDE-AIGUILLE (from Grenoble, see p. 356), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. A bridle-path to the E., on the left bank of the *Roise*, leads in 2 hrs. to the former Convent of Chalaïs (3085 ft.), now private property. In itself it is uninteresting, but its position overlooking the Isère valley is delightful. Rfnts. at the adjacent forester's house. From the convent we may ascend the Grande-Aiguille (3590 ft.) in 1 hr., following the pilgrims' path along the hillside. The views to the W., N., and S. are very beautiful.

77 M. St. *Egrève-St-Robert*. At St. Robert is a lunatic asylum. Hence to the Grande Chartreuse, see p. 358. Fine view, on the left, of the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.; p. 360), *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; p. 360), and other mountains. To the left, near the railway, is the *Casque de Néron* (p. 354). We cross the Isère above its junction with the Drac. To the left appear the forts of Grenoble and above them a cement-work with a wire-rope railway. Opposite us rise magnificent mountains. — 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Grenoble* (buffet).

**Grenoble.** — Hotels. \*GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; B, 5), Rue de la Halle, R. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, omu. 1 fr.; GR. HÔTEL MODERNE (Pl. f; A, 4), Rue Félix Poulat, new; \*MONNET (Pl. b; B, 4), Place Grenette, with restaurant, R. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, pens. 9-14, omn. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c; B, 5), Place Grenette (no table-d'hôte); TROIS-DAUPHINS (Pl. d; B, 4), Rue Montorge 7, R. 3-4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; D'ANGLETERRE (*Hôtel Meublé*; Pl. e, A 5), Place Victor Hugo 5, with restaurant; VACHON (*Hôtel Meublé*); DES ALPES, Rue Bressieux, R. 2, déj. or D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., well spoken of; DE SAVOIE, de BORDEAUX, at the station; PENSION DUBOIS-BROUST, Cours St. André 55.

**Restaurants.** *De l'Art-Nouveau*, Avenue Alsace-Lorraine 2, à la carte; *Dreveton*, Place Grenette 8 (first floor), déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Lafayette*, Rue Lafayette, same charges; *de Strasbourg*, Ave. Alsace-Lorraine; *Victor Hugo*, Place Victor Hugo 5.

**Cafés.** *Cartier des Deux-Mondes*, de Lyon., in the Place Grenette; *Grand Café Débon*, Rue de la Halle, beside the Grand-Hôtel, etc.

**Cabs.** With one horse, 1-3 pers. per drive 75 c., per hr. 1 fr. 75 c., 4 pers. 1 fr., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; at night (11-6) and to the Place Grenette or the theatre 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3 fr.; picking up at a private residence 25 c. extra. Trunk 25 c.

**Electric Tramways.** From the Place Grenette to the Station (10 c.), to the *Pont du Drac* (10 c.), to *La Tronche* (15 c.), to the Cemetery (10 c.), to *La Monta* (35 c.) and to *Voreppe* (60 c.; see above); to the *Bajatière* (10 c.) via the Porte des Alpes (Pl. B, 6) and to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eybens* (old castle; 30 c.); to (5 M.) *Claix* (55 c.); and to (71 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Varces*. — *Public Conveyances* ply to Uriage, the Grande Chartreuse, the Gorge d'Engins, Gorge de la Bourne, Gorge de la Vernaison (Goulets), Briançon, etc.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Place Vaucanson (Pl. 12; A, B, 5).

**Baths.** *Bains des Dauphins*, Rue Montorge 7; *Bains du Jardin-de-Ville* (Pl. B, 4), 60-80 c.; *Marron*, Rue Vicat 1. *Swimming Bath*, Boulevard Gambetta (Pl. A, 6), 20 c.; reserved on Frid. for ladies.

**United States Consul**, Mr. James Grenville.

**Protestant Church**, Rue Lesdiguières (Pl. 13; C, 5).

**Société des Touristes du Dauphiné** (see p. 378), Avenue Thiers 4. — **Club Alpin Français** (branch), Rue Montorge 2. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, which supplies tourists with gratuitous information about Dauphiné, Rue Montorge 2. — **Société Dauphinoise d'Amateurs Photographes**, Rue du Lycée 9.

## GRENOBLE

10-12-2003

- 10 -

1. Béguines et Béguinages	B.2.1.1. Béguines, Béguinages	SL
2. Béguinages et Monastères	C.2.1.1. - des P.D.C.	SL
3. Ordres de Clarisses	C.2.1.2. Ordre de Clarisses	SL
4. Ordres de Carmélites	C.2.1.3. Ordre des Carmélites	SL
5. Ordres de Capucins	C.2.1.4. Ordre des Capucins	SL
6. Ordres de Jésuites	C.2.1.5. Ordre des Jésuites	SL
7. Ordres de Trinitaires	C.2.1.6. Ordre des Trinitaires	SL
8. Franciscaines	C.2.1.7. Ordre des Franciscaines	SL





Grenoble (700 ft.) is a city of 68,000 inhab., the former capital of the *Dauphiny*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Isère*. It is also the headquarters of a subdivision of the 14th army-corps, the seat of a bishopric and of a university, etc. The *Isère* divides it into two unequal parts, that on the right bank being comparatively small. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a complete enceinte, and by a series of detached forts. It is, however, its unique position, at the junction of the fine valleys of the *Isère* and the *Drac*, amid a superb environment of peaks attaining 10,000 ft. in height, that makes Grenoble one of the principal tourist-centres in France, especially in winter and spring.

Grenoble, the *Cularo* of the Allobroges, received the name of *Gratianopolis* in honour of the Emperor Gratian (375-383), who founded the bishopric. In the middle ages the city passed through many hands, principally belonging, however, to the bishops after one of them had defended it from an invasion of the Saracens or Hungarians (995). It afterwards became the property of their rivals, the Counts of Albon, who took the title of *Dauphin*, and ceded their possessions to France in 1349, on condition that they should in future always be the appanage of the eldest son of the king. From 1369 to 1501 Grenoble was the seat of a tribunal of the Inquisition, established for the examination and punishment of the Waldensians. The Religious Wars of the 16th cent. raged fiercely here under the leadership of two governors, themselves at the head of the Calvinist party, *viz.* the notorious Baron des Adrets and the Duc de Lesdiguières (see p. 364). Grenoble was the first important town to open its gates to Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, in 1815. The staple products of the place are the cement invented by *Vicat*, and (even more important) kid gloves, much improved by *Xavier Jouvin* (1800-44). Glove-making employs 5000 people in the town and 24,000 in the district; 1,200,000 dozen pairs, valued at 35,000,000 fr., are annually produced.

From the *Railway Station* (beyond Pl. A, 4) we reach the old town by the Avenue de la Gare, the Rue St. Jean (with the *General Hospital*, Pl. A, 4), and the Rue Montorge.

The *Place Grenette* (Pl. B, 4, 5), in the centre of the town, is embellished by a fountain decorated with bronze dolphins, by Sappey. To the N. the summit of the St. Eynard (p. 354) is visible.

An arched passage to the left of the fountain, at the beginning of the Rue Montorge, leads to the *Jardin de Ville* (Pl. B, 4), a fashionable promenade, embellished with a band-pavilion and a fountain with a bronze statue ('The Torrent') by Basset of Grenoble. It was formerly the garden belonging to the mansion of the Lesdiguières, a part of which is now the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 9; B, 4), to the E.

Behind the garden is the *Place St. André* (Pl. B, 4), with a mediocre statue of *Bayard* (1476-1524; see p. 365), by Raggi (1823). The place of Bayard's death is erroneously given in the inscription, and the words that it attributes to him are apocryphal. — The church of *St. Andrew* (13th cent.) was originally the chapel of the Dauphins' palace. To the left of the choir is a monument erected in the 17th cent. to the memory of Bayard. In the right transept is a Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by Restout.

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. 11; B, 4), erected in the 15th cent., on the site of the Dauphin's palace, on the N. of the Place St. André, was partly rebuilt in 1890-97 in the original style. The façade is mainly in the style of the Renaissance. The interior, interesting for its fine ceilings and wainscoting, is open to the public when the court is sitting, and is shown to visitors at other times on application to the keeper.

The Rue du Palais and the Rue Brocherie, to the E. of the Place St. André, lead to the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. C. 4), a heavy building of the 11-12th and 16th cent., the portal of which has been recently rebuilt in the Romanesque style. To the right in the choir are a very fine stone \**Tabernacle* (1455-57), more than 45 ft. in height, and an episcopal throne, in the same style, whilst on the opposite side is the tomb of a bishop, erected in 1407, now deprived of its effigy. In the apse are gilt reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin (18th cent.). In the same square is the *Centennial Monument of the Revolution* (comp. p. 368), a handsome fountain by H. Ding.

The *Tour de Cléries*, opposite the cathedral, commands a fine view, including Mont Blanc (open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; 35 c.).

In the centre of the new quarter of the town is the *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. B, 5, 6), surrounded by handsome buildings. On the S. side is the *Hôtel de la Préfecture* (Pl. B, 6); opposite are the *Hôtel de la Division Militaire* (Pl. 8) and the *University* (Pl. 7); on the E. are the *School of Artillery* and the *Museum & Library*.

The **Musée** (Pl. 2, C, 5) is open daily (8-5 in summer, 9-4 in winter), except Mon. and holidays, but strangers are admitted at all times. Admittance to the rooms on the upper floor on Sun. and Thurs. only. The Musée occupies the left wing of the building, the principal rooms being on the groundfloor and containing both paintings and sculptures. Of the latter there are but few and none of importance, but the picture-gallery contains over 360 works, constituting one of the best provincial collections in France. The pictures bear labels. Catalogue 75 c.

The **VESTIBULE** is decorated with allegorical paintings by *Blanc-Fortaine* and *Rahoul*, both Grenoble artists. It contains also some sculptures 675. *Le Harivel-Durocher*, Comedy; 662. *A. Dumont*, Infancy of Bacchus.

**Picture Gallery.** — Room I. To the left: *Rigaud*, 202. *Duc de Noailles*, 203. *St. Simon*, Bishop of Metz; no number, *Jouvenet*, Sea-piece; *David*, *Vincent*, the artist; 231. *French School*, *Lesdiguières*; 22. *Bourdon*, *Moderation of Scipio*; 815. Attributed to *Watteau*, *Musicians*; *Poussin*, *Moses smiting the rock*; 169. *Monnoyer*, *Flowers*; \*154. *Lescure*, *Thanksgiving of the family of Tobias*; *Desportes*, 64. *Stage at bay*, 65. *Flowers, fruit, and animals*; 45, 46. *Bourguignon*, *Cavalry fights*; \*178. *Pater*, *Women bathing*; 35. *Callot*, Louis XVI.; 148. *Largillière*, *Portrait*; *J. Jouvenet*, 133. *Allegorical composition*, 134. *St. Simon*, 135. *St. Bartholomew*; 88. *Fragonard*, *Head of an old man*; 214. *Fr. de Troy*, *Portrait*; 223. *Viven*, *Rape of Proserpine*; 219. *L. M. van Loo*, Louis XV.; 213. *Tournières*, *Ch. de Beauharnais*, Governor of Canada; 243. *French School* (16th cent.), *Virgin*; 38 (above). *School of Clouet*, *Admiral Coligny*.

Room II. To the left: \*217. *Palmaano*, *Holy Family*; 345. *Spanish*

*School*, Portrait; \*396. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian, with St. Apollonia; 819. *Domenichino (Zampieri)*, Adam and Eve; 314. *Sassoferrato*, The Saviour; 327. *Padovanino (Varotari)*, Venus and Cupid; 296. Attributed to *Palma*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *P. Veronese*, 263. Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, \*462. Jesus healing the woman with an issue of blood; 315. *Sassoferrato*, The Virgin; 250. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; \*289. *Bernardino Licinio*, Madonna and Child, with SS. John the Baptist, Anthony, and James; 320. *Schidone*, Virgin; 304. *Procaccini*, Virgin; 323. *Tiepolo*, Danaë; 336. *Taddeo di Bartolo*, Virgin and Saints (ca. 1450); 298, 299. *Panini*, Ruins; 255. Attributed to *Bellini*, Portrait; 251. *Tad. di Bartolo*, Virgin and Saints; 259. *Bugiardini*, Michael Angelo; 270. *Cerquozzi*, Cavalry skirmish; \*286. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark, Venice; 321. *Solaria*, Bearing of the Cross; 265. *Ca-naletto*, View of Venice; 287, 288. *Lanfranco*, Heads of old men; 263. *P. Veronese*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 309. *Tintoretto*, Holy Family, unfinished; 258. *Bronzino*, Portrait; \*343. *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; 310. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of the Doge Gritti; 99. *Cl. Lorrain*, Seapiece; 322. *Strozzi*, Disciples at Emmaus; \*98. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape; 406. *Rembrandt* (?), Head of an old man; 385. *Honthorst*, Disciples at Emmaus; 357. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 398. *Sir A. More* (?), Portrait; 373. *Van den Eeckhout*, Portrait; 363. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of himself; 351. *Bloemaert*, Adoration of the Magi; 353. *Bloemen*, Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli; 427. *Van Thulden*, Time and the Fates; 429. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Squadron; 424. *Terburg* (?), Portrait; no number, *Swanevelli*, Landscape; 356. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Raising of Lazarus; 417. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), The torrent; 396. *K. de Moor*, Dutch Admiral; 425. *Van Thulden*, The Trinity; 421. *Snyders*, Dog and eat; 354. *Bol*, Portrait; 367. *Gasp. de Crayer*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 823. *Neefs*, Interior of a cathedral; 382. *Hobbeina*, Landscape, a youthful work (1629); \*412. *Rubens*, St. Gregory; 362. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of the Abbé de St. Cyran; 366. *G. de Crayer*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 457. *Dutch School*, Portrait; 435, 434. *J. Weenix*, Game and fruit; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 358. Louis XIV. conferring the order of the Holy Ghost upon his brother, the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orléans; 360. John the Baptist; \*394. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf; 364. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Benediction of the Order of St. Dominic; 423. *Teniers*, Skittles; 821. *A. van Everdingen*, A waterfall; no number, *Flemish School*, 445. *Rokes (Zorg)*, Still-life; 352. *Van Bloemen*, Landscape; 372. Attributed to *Van Dyck*, Repentant Magdalene; *Jordaens*, 387. Adoration of the Shepherds; 388 (?), Sleep of Antiope; 374. *Van den Eeckhout*, Portrait (1669); 422. *Snyders*, Parrots and other birds.

Room III, modern paintings: 129. *Hillemacher*, The dying Antony brought to Cleopatra; 179. *Pelouse*, Evening; no number, *Détaille*, Battle of Champigny; 804. *Hareux*, The Romanche at Livet; 12. *Bellet du Poisat*, The Council of Bâle; 204. *Rochegrosse*, The Quarry; 121, 805. *Harpignies*, Landscapes; no number, *Larsyer*, *Toudouze*, Landscapes; *De Neuville*, Battle of Rezonville; 813. *H. Scheffer*, Arrest of Charlotte Corday; 32. *Brouillet*, Wounded peasant; 80. *Faure*, The spring; 784. *Bastet*, The Creed; 54. *Desbelle*, Napoleon entering Grenoble in 1815 (p. 351); no number, 124. *Hébert*, Portraits; 201. *Ricard*, Portrait of Rahoult; 61. *Delacroix*, St. George; 14. *Biennoury*, Death of Messalina; 117. *Guétal*, Lac de l'Echauda; 2. *Achard*, View from St. Egrève (p. 350). — Room IV, on the left: 316. After *Raphael*, Baptism of Constantine, copy attributed to *N. Poussin*; no number, *Hébert*, Patterns of mosaics; \*161. *Merle*, The Redeemer; 10. *J. André*, Landscape; 68. *Gust. Doré*, View in Scotland; no number, *Uhlmann*, Sulla and Marius; 151<sup>bi</sup>. *Comte du Nouy*, Homer. — Adjoining is the Exhibition Hall of the Library (p. 354), containing various busts and portraits.

The Sculpture and Archæological Collection (casts and originals) occupies the rooms parallel to the preceding, as we return towards the vestibule.

The GALERIE GENIN (open Sun. and Thurs. only), on the first floor, contains collections of objects of art, antique furniture, bas-reliefs, ivories, pottery, porcelain, water-colours, tapestry, etc. — The second floor is appropriated to Drawings and Engravings, amongst which are many drawings by old masters, and at the farther end is the 'Organ Point', a large work in crayons by Tourneux.

The Library, which occupies the right wing of the building, contains 234,400 vols. including 7300 MSS., and in theological works it is one of the richest libraries in the provinces. It is open to readers every day from 11 to 4, Mon., Frid., and the vacation excepted. The \**Exhibition Hall* (p. 353; open to the public at the same hours) is decorated with allegorical paintings by Blanç-Fontaine and Rahoult. Round the room and in the centre are glass-cases containing various curiosities, MSS. and early printed books, specimens of rich bindings, seals, medals, bronzes, statuettes, and antiquities.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, 6), a little way to the S., has a Botanic Garden and a short promenade. The entrance is in the Rue Dolomieu. The Museum is well-arranged, but of little interest except for its specimens of Dauphiny minerals (adm. in summer, 11-4 daily, except Mon. and Frid.).

A modern bronze Statue of *Vaucanson* (Pl. B, 5), by Chappuy, stands in the Place Vaucanson, to the W. of the Place de la Constitution. Vaucanson (1709-82), the celebrated mechanician, was a native of Grenoble. On the W. side are the *Post and Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 12; B, 5), behind which is the *Square des Postes*, with a monument to *Doudart de Lagrée* (1823-68), the first explorer of the Mekhong, by Recoura and Rubin.

From the quays (paved with the local cement; see p. 351) and from the bridges which span the Isère there is a splendid view extending as far as Mont Blanc. At the end of the suspension-bridge, on the right bank, is the *Fontaine du Lion*, with a lion crushing a serpent, by Sappey. By the next bridge higher up is a bronze statue of *Xavier Jouvin* (Pl. C, 4; p. 351), by Ding.

*St. Laurent* (Pl. C, 3), the church of this quarter, dates mainly from the 11th century. Its interesting *Crypt*, dating back, it is said, to the 6th cent., is in the shape of a cross with semicircular ends, and is borne by 28 columns, 15 of which are of white Parian marble (apply to the sacristan, Rue St. Laurent 9).

**Environs.** The view-points afforded by the town itself are naturally surpassed by those on the slopes of *Mont Rachais* (3465 ft.), which overlooks the town on the N. A large part of the hill is occupied by *Fort Rabot* and, higher up, the *Fort de la Bastille* (1585 ft.), which can be entered only on the written order of the Commandant. Near Fort Rabot is a *Belvedere* (fine view), for admission to which a ticket obtained (gratis) at the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 350) is required. — A more extensive panorama may be enjoyed from the top of the \**Jala* (2130 ft.; 3-4 hrs., there and back), the part of the Rachais above the Bastille. — The mountain farther to the W. is the *Casque de Néron* (4280 ft.), but the difficulty of its ascent is ill repaid by a comparatively restricted view.

To the N.E. of Grenoble, on the right bank of the Isère, is the small village of (1 M.) *La Tronche* (tramway, 15 c.), whose church possesses a fine painting by *Hébert*, 'La Vierge de la Délivrance'. Thence a pleasant walk leads past the foot of an eminence surmounted by the *Montfleury Convent* to (2 M.) *Bouquérion*, a hamlet with an old château now converted into a Bath Establishment, to which an omnibus plies from the Place Grenette in Grenoble (40 c.). — About 3/4 M. higher up is *Corenc* (Michallet), charmingly situated and with a lovely view. Above rises the *St. Eynard* (4460 ft.), the best view-point in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Near the top is a fort which can be entered only by written permission; it is reached by a road from Le Sappey (p. 360). — This route forms part of that to the Grande Chartreuse via Le Sappey (see p. 360).

From Grenoble to *Chambéry*, *Allevard*, etc., see R. 57: to *Briançon*, etc.,

see R. 58; to *Gap* viâ *La Mure*, see p. 362; to *Digne* and *Puget-Théniers*, see R. 61; to *Marseilles*, see R. 68.

FROM GRENOBLE TO VALENCE (lower valley of the Isère), 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). The best views are on the left. As far as (12 M.) *Moirans* we follow the Lyons line (see p. 349). — 17 M. *Tullins* (*Pomme d'Or*), a manufacturing town of 4740 inhab., with a small bath-establishment (59° Fahr.). Vast quantities of nuts ('noix de Grenoble') grow in the vicinity. — 23 M. *L'Albenc* (Hôt. *Buisson*); 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vinay* (Hôt. *Porreau*). About 3 M. to the N.W. is the pilgrimage-resort of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Oisier* (omnibus in 1 hr.; fare 1 fr.).

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Marcellin* (Hôt. *du Petit-Pavis*), a small town (3300 inhab.) the church of which has a Romanesque steeple. About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. is *St. Antoine* (omnibus twice daily, 75 c.; Hôt. *Dupeley*), with the ancient abbey from which sprang the order of the Hospitallers of St. Anthony or the Antonins. The \*Church is a magnificent building of the 13-14th cent., the portal of which has some exquisite carving. In the interior the galleries in the nave, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with the reliques of St. Anthony, are noteworthy. The sacristy contains several reliquaries. — An omnibus plies twice a day from *St. Marcellin* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 362), passing the ruins of *Beauvoir Castle*.

34 M. *La Sône*. — 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Hilaire-St-Nazaire*. An omnibus (75 c.) plies hence four times a day to (7 M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 362) viâ (11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Nazaire* (Hôt. *Romanet*), with silk-factories. — Farther on appear the rocks of the Gorges of the Bourne and the Vernaison (p. 362).

49 M. *Romans* (Hôt. *de l'Europe*), a town of 16,700 inhab., is well placed on the right bank of the Isère. It dates from the 9th cent., when it grew up around an abbey of which the fine *Church of St. Bernard* is a relic.

54 M. *Alixan*. Beyond (56 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Marcel-lès-Valence* we descend into the Rhone valley and pass through a tunnel. — 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Valence* (p. 423).

## 56. Excursions from Grenoble.

### I. Short Excursions.

TO SASSENAGE AND THE GORGES DU FURON, 3-6 hrs., according to the extent to which the latter is explored. A steam-tramway, starting at the *Square des Postes* (Pl. A, 5), runs to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Sassenage (fares 45, 30 c.). Beyond Sassenage the tramway goes on to (7 M.) *Veurey* (Hôtel de la Rive).

**Sassenage** (*Hôtel des Cuves*; *Faure*), a considerable village, lies in a beautiful spot at the foot of an abrupt hill. It possesses a 17th cent. château, rich in works of art, among which is Murillo's Evangelists. — The **Gorges du Furon**, a ravine between sheer rocks, with several waterfalls, are visited from Sassenage. To explore the *Grottoes*, with their excavations called *cuvées* (vats), a guide (Hourseau; Lanat) and light (2 fr. by tariff) are necessary. They are inaccessible when the river is high.

The Furon, higher up, also threads the wild ravines known as the *Passage des Portes d'Engins* and the *Gorges d'Engins* (p. 361).

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TO THE CHÂTEAU DE BEAUREGARD, THE TOUR SANS-VENIN, AND THE MOUCHEROTE, 10-12 hrs., or if we turn at the Tour Sans-Venin, 5-6 hrs., a charming excursion easily combined with the preceding. A public conveyance plies to *Seyssinet* (50 c.) from No. 30 Rue du Lycée; or a carriage may be hired to Beauregard or even St. Nizier, which shortens the expedition and renders it very easy.

We follow the Sassenage road as far as the bridge over the Drac, turn (1/4 hr.) to the left, then (25 min. farther on) to the right, and

in 10 min. more reach the pretty village of *Seyssinet*. A picturesque path ascends hence in zigzags to (15-20 min.) the *Château de Beau-regard* (1360 ft.), of the 18th cent., which occupies perhaps the finest site in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Less than 10 min. from the château, to the right of the road, is a picturesque ravine called the *Désert* (key at the château). The ( $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Tour Sans - Venin* (2460 ft.), on an isolated hill beyond the château, is the relic of a mediæval fortress, and from it there is a wide panorama, including Mont Blanc. *Chapot's Inn* is close by, and not far off is *Le Pariset* (two inns), about 6 M. from Grenoble.

The \**Moucherotte* (6255 ft.), the fine mountain to the S., is usually ascended from this side. We may either drive to *St. Nizier* (3840 ft.; Hôt. du Moucherotte), on the S.W., or take a direct cross-road (more interesting), requiring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and passing the foot of the *Trois-Pucelles* (see below),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *St. Nizier*. From *St. Nizier* the ascent proper (easiest from this point) takes about 3 hrs., by a path marked with stakes, and passing viâ the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ferme Ravix*, a meadow, and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a cheminée with steps, 1 hr. below the summit. The view from the top is very fine.

The *Trois Pucelles*, a group of four precipitous rocks, though only three are visible from Grenoble, are difficult to scale. The *Grosse Pucelle* (4970 ft.) is the highest; the others are the *Grande Pucelle*, the *Pucelle de St. Nizier*, on the W., and the *Petite Pucelle*, to the E.

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From Grenoble to the *Convent of Chalaïs* and to the *Grande-Aiguille* see p. 350. In addition to the railway, an omnibus plies from the Place Grenette to Voreppe (60 c.).

## II. Uriage and its Environs.

**Approaches.** A *Steam Tramway* plies from the railway-station at Grenoble to Uriage, 8 M., in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 1 fr., 75 c.), going on to Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 369). — Railway-passengers approaching from Chambéry alight at *Gières* (p. 364), near which the steam-tramway passes.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, HÔT. DU CERCLE, MONNET, ANCIEN HÔTEL, HÔT. DES BAISNS, all under the same management as the Bath Establishment, R. 2-10 fr.; DU GLOBE, DU LOUVRE, DU ROCHER, DE PARIS, CHABERT, REYMOND, also well situated; HÔT. DU MIDI; DES NÉGOCIANTS; BASSET; DU NORD; DE L'EUROPE; DES ALPES. — *Lodgings and Houses* to let.

**Baths,**  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. according to season and hour. — **Mineral Water**, 6 fr. for the season; 80 c. for 10 glasses. — **Casino** (open from 10th June to 30th Sept.), adm. 1 fr., for three weeks 15 fr., or 3 and 30 fr. including admission to the theatre. — *Restaurant du Cercle*, good.

**Guides.** Fr. and Jos. Henri Boujard, 6, 8, or 10 fr. per day; porters, 5, 6, or 7 fr. — *Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys* according to tariff.

*Uriage* (1360 ft.), a small place famous for its baths, is situated in a pretty dale shut in by wooded heights. It has an old *Château* and attractive country-houses. The *Establishment* (open from 25th May to 15th Oct.) is supplied by an abundant spring containing chloride of sodium and sulphur, more strongly impregnated but of a lower temperature ( $81^{\circ}$  Fahr.) than the springs at Aix-la-Chapelle ( $131^{\circ}$  Fahr.). The *Uriage* water, known to the Romans, is tonic and

depuratory; it especially suits delicate persons and is much employed for skin diseases. The *Chapel of Uriage*, a very unpretending structure, contains 16 pictures by old masters: P. Veronese, Lor. Lotto, Carlo Dolci, etc. There is also a fine altar-screen in carved wood.

**Walks.** The (1/2 M.) *Château d'Uriage*, belonging to the owner of the baths, is open to the public on Frid., from 2 to 5. It dates from the 13-16th cent., and contains collections of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and mediæval antiquities, medals, paintings by old masters, tapestry, and natural history specimens. — Walks of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (there and back) may also be made to (51/2 M.) the *Valley of Vaulnaveys*, in the direction of Vizille (p. 368); the \**Montagne des Quatre-Seigneurs* (3095 ft.; fort), viâ *Villeneuve* (carriage-road); the *Hill of Bellevue* or *Signal de Montchaboud* (2410 ft.); the *Combeloup* (3260 ft.); and other points.

**Excursions.** — To THE CHARTREUSE DE PRÉMOL, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. The picturesque bridle-path leads past (1/4 hr.) *St. Georges*, to the S.E., (25 min.) *Belmont*, (1/2 hr.) *Le Gua*, the (20 min.) *Croix de Prémol* (about 2600 ft.), and then through a wood. On quitting the last (1/2 hr.) we reach the Chartreuse de Prémol (3590 ft.), which has been in ruins since the Revolution and of which little is left. Its charm is the delightful solitude in which it stands. Refreshments may be had at the forester's. — Ascent of the *Croix de Chamrousse*, see below.

To THE OURSIÈRE WATERFALL, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., interesting, viâ (1/2 hr.) *St. Martin-d'Uriage* (Hôt. des Touristes), beyond the château, *Les Bonnets*, (3/4 hr.) *La Grivôlée*, and the (1/2 hr.) *Col de Replat* (3555 ft.), on which is the *Chalet des Seiglières* (inn). Beyond a wood we turn (1/2 hr.) to the right and in about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more reach the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Oursière* (4855 ft.), at the foot of the \**Oursière Waterfall*, a copious fall about 325 ft. high but in several leaps. It is well set amid rocks and foliage. — Thence to the *Croix de Chamrousse*, see below.

To THE CROIX DE CHAMROUSSE, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 10 hrs. there and back (guide 6 fr.). The main route, practicable for mules, leads past the *Chartreuse de Prémol* (see above) and the pastures of (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more) the *Roche Béranger* (6070 ft.; chalet-hôtel) to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Croix* (see below). — A longer route passes the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Oursière Waterfall* (see above), and then proceeds by the (1/2 hr.) *Prairie de l'Oursière* (5295 ft.), above the waterfall, and past the (1/2 hr.) *Chalet de l'Echaillon* (6020 ft.), the four *Laas Robert* (1 hr.), which once were a single sheet of water, and the (1/2 hr.) *Col du Petit-Infernay* (7120 ft.), which is 1/2 hr. short of the *Croix* (see below). — The shortest way of all (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. to the top) leads viâ the *Recoin*, a mass of rock 50 min. below the summit. This route is hard to find and must be tackled on foot. — The summit of \**Chamrousse* (7400 ft.), surmounted by a large cross, affords a very wide panorama, slightly interrupted on the N.E. by the *Croix de Belledonne* (p. 364).

To the *Croix de Belledonne* (9525 ft.), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the chalet-hôtel of *La Pra* (see below); guide (12 fr.) necessary. We follow the route to the *Oursière Waterfall* and *Prairie* (4 hrs.; see above). Thence we ascend the left bank of the Doménon torrent to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Col de l'Oursière* (6460 ft.), 3/4 hr. beyond which is the *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (7050 ft.; telephone), an excellent starting-point for this excursion. Thence it is 1/4 hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (about 7220 ft.), where the Revel route (p. 364) joins ours. We next reach the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Doménon Lakes*, often frozen, and the snow region between the *Grande-Lance de Domène* (9290 ft.), on the left, and the *Grande-Vaudaine* (9150 ft.), on the right. Almost straight ahead are the peaks of Belledonne, but it takes about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more to reach the *Col de Belledonne* (also on the route from Allemont, see p. 369), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the *Croix*.

An even better view may be obtained from the *Grande Lance de Domène* (9230 ft.), easily ascended from the *Chalet de la Pra* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. — The *Grande Lance d'Allemont* (p. 380), more difficult, requires 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

### III. The Grande Chartreuse.

Hitherto most tourists have taken the carriage-routes viâ *La Placette*, and viâ *Le Sappey*, going one way (24 M.) and returning the other (18 M.). Now, however, it is better to go by railway to *Voiron* and by steam-tramway thence to *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence an omnibus runs to the monastery. The road viâ *Le Sappey* affords, in fine weather, beautiful views of the mountains of the Isère valley, and may therefore be followed in returning. In this case, in order to ensure a seat in the public conveyance, it is advisable to take a circular ticket at the office of the Syndicat (p. 350; fares 12 fr. 40, 11 fr. 45, 10 fr. 15 c.). Those who do not mean to return to Grenoble should make the ascent viâ *Le Sappey*, starting in the public conveyance at 6 a. m. (fare 6 fr.; seats with back to horses preferable). They may then descend to (5½ M.) *St. Laurent* by carriage or on foot. — TRAIN from Grenoble to *Voiron* (16½ M.) in ½ hr., starting at 7.15 a. m. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). TRAMWAY thence to (12 M.) *St. Laurent* in 1¼ hr. (fare 1 fr. 65 c., 1 fr.). OMNIBUS thence to the (5½ M.) *Chartreuse* in 1¾ hr. (fare 2 fr.). The convent is reached about 11 a. m. The return-vehicle viâ *Le Sappey* leaves the *Chartreuse* at 2.30 or 3 p. m., viâ *St. Laurent* at 2.50 p. m. In summer (15th June to 15th Sept.) a second service runs in the afternoon, reaching the *Chartreuse* in the evening (no accommodation for the night, see p. 359; travellers should therefore stay at *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, see below, or at *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse*, see p. 360). — Public conveyances also ply to the *Chartreuse* from *St. Laurent* viâ the *Désert* and from *Les Echelles* (p. 349); also from *St. Laurent* to *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 360).

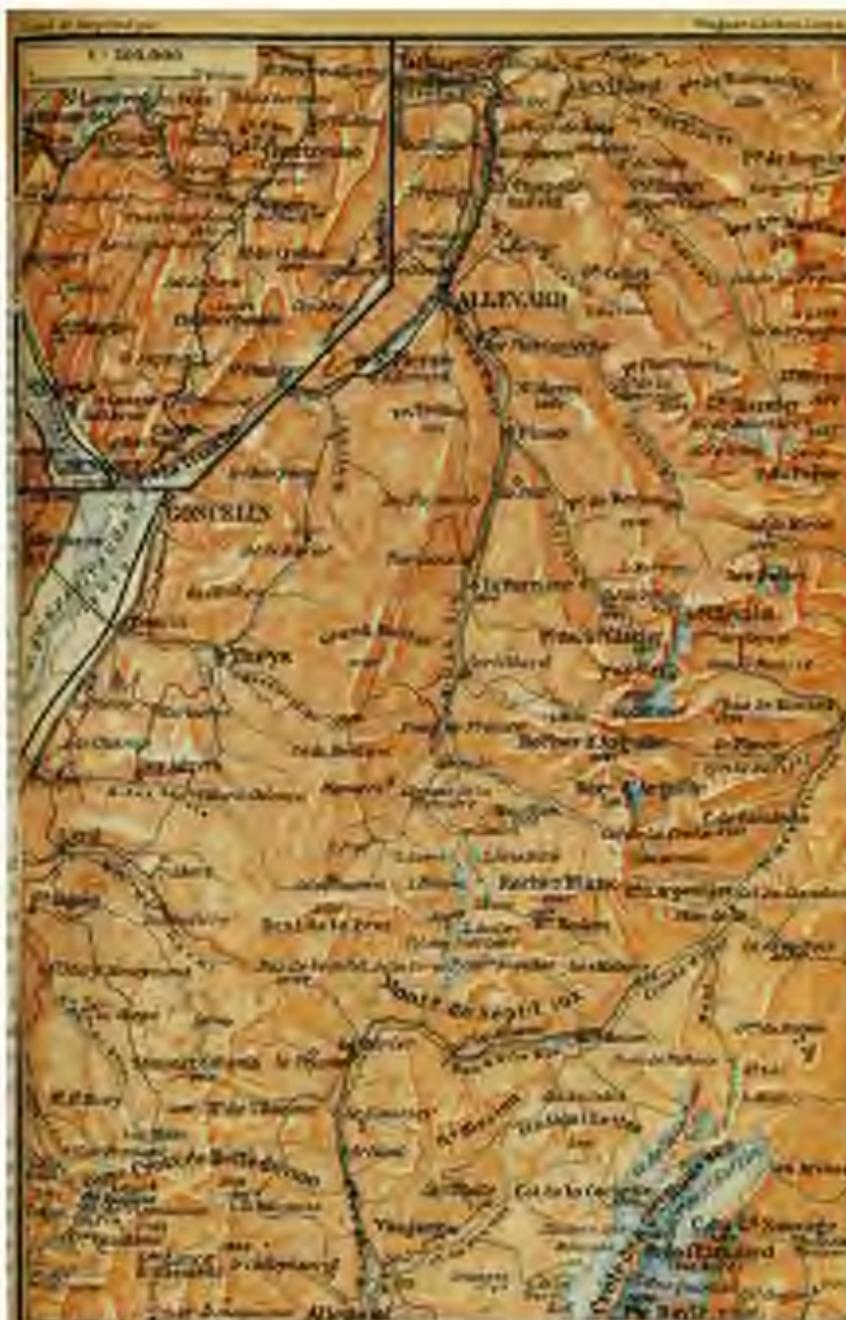
Route from *St. Béron*, see p. 349.

Pedestrians are also recommended to follow the route (7-8 hrs.) viâ (3½ M.) *St. Robert* (railway-station, p. 350; public carr. from Grenoble, 35 c.), (1¼ hr.) *La Monta*, (3/4 hr.) *Proveysieux* (hotel), *Savoyardière* (1/2 hr.), *Pomaray* (inn), and the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Charmette* (3935 ft.; forester's house), whence the *Charmant-Som* (6135 ft.), to the E., may be ascended in 1½ hr. From the col they continue past (1/2 hr.) the *Habert de Tenaïson*, where they turn to the right beyond the brook, the (3/4 hr.) *Col de la Cochette*, the (3/4 hr.) *Habert de Malamille*, the (1/2 hr.) *Habert Valhombrière*, the (1/4 hr.) *Pont de la Tannerie* (avoiding the road to the right before the bridge), and the (1/2 hr.) *Courrierie*, 1½ M. from the *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 360).

From Grenoble to (16½ M.) *Voiron*, see pp. 350, 349. The steam-tramway, which in part follows the *St. Laurent* road, starts at the station, crosses the railway, and ascends in windings (fine views). — 2½ M. *Coublierie*. — 3¾ M. *La Croix-Bayard*. — Beyond (5½ M.) *St. Etienne-de-Crossey* we traverse the picturesque defile of the *Grand Crossey*, 1¼ M. long. — 9½ M. *St. Joseph-de-Rivière*.

12 M. *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (1345 ft.; *Hôtel des Princes*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *de la Gare*), a small town with 2627 inhab in a pretty valley, has a modern church, with stalls dating from the 14th century. Farther on is a *Hospital*, also built by the Carthusians. Tramway to *St. Béron*, see p. 349.

The road to the *Chartreuse* turns to the right and ascends through the \* *Valley of the Guiers-Mort*, perhaps the most interesting part of the excursion. — 1¼ M. *Fourvoirie*, where the monks manufacture their famous liqueur (p. 360; no admission). The name signifies 'a gap' (*forata via*), and indeed the valley is so narrow, that it was impassable until the 16th cent., when the Carthusians made a road which has been widened of late years. It was formerly guarded by





a gate, in the days when all the upper part of the valley belonged to the monastery. The magnificent wooded \**Gorge* beyond is the beginning of the *Désert*, the former domain of the convent, but now, like the convent, the property of the State. — Beyond (3 M.) *Pont de St. Bruno*, 150 ft. in height, and another picturesque old bridge we ascend to the rock called *Eilette* or *Aiguillette* and (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) a tunnel 72 yds. long, followed by three shorter ones. We see the Grand-Som, surmounted by its cross (p. 360). 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont de St. Pierre*, over which the St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse road is carried. The monastery, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from St. Laurent, appears to the left just before we reach it.

The **Grande Chartreuse** (3205 ft.), the monastery founded by St. Bruno in 1084, became the parent-house of a widely spread order, whence it gained the distinguishing title of 'Grande'. The monastery has been burnt down several times, and was rebuilt in its present unimposing form after the last fire in 1676. Visitors are admitted only at 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 4.15 p. m.; on Sun. and holidays at 10, 1, and 4. Since early in 1902 lodgings and meals have no longer been supplied at the monastery.

The Carthusians, about 150 in all, are divided into the 'fathers' (35-40), who wear white habits, and the 'brothers', who have not yet taken vows and dress in brown on week-days. The 'fathers', who wear no beards, are priests, live in cells, and employ their time in prayer, study, or manual labour. They even take their meals in these cells, except on Sundays and feast-days, when they eat together. Otherwise they never quit their cells except for the daily and nightly services, and once a week to take a walk in the 'Désert'. They are also vowed to silence, which they break only at church and while walking, if so allowed by their superior. They never eat meat, take only one solid meal a day, and fast at least once a week. On their death they are buried face downwards and without a coffin. The graves are marked by a wooden cross without a name, but those of the superiors are distinguished by a small monument. — A staff of salaried servants performs the household duties.

Everything is of the utmost simplicity in the monastery. The chapterhouse, the chief object of interest, contains the portraits of the generals of the order, some copies of the Life of St. Bruno by Lesueur, and his statue by Foyatier. The cloister is 705 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. There is also a library with 25,000 volumes. The midnight office (not accessible to strangers), which lasts until 2 o'clock, is chiefly remarkable for its gloom, the chapel being dimly lit and the service consisting of psalms recited in monotone.

The *Cell* of a Carthusian monk is really a small two-storied house, with two rooms on each floor. On the groundfloor are the wood-shed and the work-room, the latter provided with a carpenter's bench and a lathe. Upstairs are a kitchen (no longer used) and the cell proper, serving as bedroom, refectory, oratory, and study. The bed occupies a curtained alcove. By its side are a desk and prie-Dieu, at which the monk recites most of the offices at the stated hours. Each house has also a small enclosed garden, which the brother cultivates and in which he takes the air.

It is well known that the Carthusians make their much esteemed liqueur ('Chartreuse') from aromatic plants which are found on these mountains. The distilleries are at Fourvoire (p. 358). These manufactures produce about 1,800,000 litres a year, yielding a large revenue, chiefly spent on charitable objects. Half a bottle of 'Chartreuse jaune' costs 3 fr. 60 c. at the convent.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N. (road) is *Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus* ('of the huts'), a chapel built on the site of the first convent, which was destroyed by an avalanche in 1132. About 5 min. farther on is the *Chapel of St. Bruno*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., and several times restored. The keys of the chapels should be asked for at the convent.

From the Grande Chartreuse the ascent of the Grand-Som takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The path is so clearly indicated by guide-boards that a guide (3 fr.) may be dispensed with. A mule (5 fr.) may be taken as far as the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col de Borinant* (5945 ft.), 1 hr. below the summit. Thence the ascent is fatiguing but not dangerous. An early start should be made, request being made the previous evening to have the door opened. — The **Grand-Som** (6670 ft.) ranks third amongst the peaks of the Grande Chartreuse range, but it is scarcely inferior to the two highest peaks, the *Dent de Crolles* (6780 ft.), to the S.E., and the *Pic de Chamechaude* (6845 ft.). As both of these are some way off, the \*View from the Grand-Som is very extensive: to the E. are the Alps of Savoy, including Mont Blanc; to the S.E. the Sept-Laux, the Belledonne, Taillefer, and Vercors ranges; to the N. the Lac de Bourget and the Jura; Lyons and the plains of the Lyonnais lie to the N.W.; and to the W. are the Forez and Ardèche mountains.

In returning via Le Sappey carriages follow the new road to the S., to the left of that to St. Laurent-du-Pont, and pass near the *Courrierie*, now the farm-offices, which was formerly the residence of the 'Dom Courrier', the estate-agent of the monastery. We soon join the road ascending from the Pont St. Pierre (p. 359), and cross the Guiers-Mort, at the *Porte de l'Enclos* or *du Grand-Logis*, marking the limit of the Désert in this direction. — 2 M. **St. Pierre - de - Chartreuse** (2785 ft.; *Hôtel du Désert* and *Hôtel du Grand-Som*, R. 3, déj. 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, pens. 8-10 fr., well spoken of; *Hôtel Victoria*, R. 2, déj. 2, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Paquet*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord*). The road now ascends for about 2 hrs., with occasional fine views. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Col de Porte* (4440 ft.), in a wood, between the *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.), on the left, and the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.), on the right.

From this point the *Pinéa* may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., the *Charmant-Som* (6138 ft.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and the *Chamechaude* (more difficult; better from Le Sappey) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Beyond ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Sarcenas* we have a view of the Alps of Dauphiné. — 10 M. *Le Sappey* (3280 ft.; *Hôt. des Touristes*), in the valley of the *Vence*.  $13\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Col de Vence* (2460 ft.), between the St. Eynard (p. 354), on the left, and the Rachais (p. 354), on the right. The most interesting part of the route begins beyond, the latter col (inn), where we obtain a magnificent \*View of the valleys of the Isère and the Drac, and of the mountains of Haut-Dauphiné. 15 M. *Corene*. To the left lie *Bouquéron* and *Montfleury* (p. 354). — At (16 M.) *La Tronche* we enter the valley of the Isère. — 18 M. *Grenoble*.

#### IV. The Gorges d'Engins, Gorges de la Bourne, and Gorges de la Vernaison.

From Grenoble to *Villard-de-Lans*,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M.; thence to *Pont-en-Royans*, 15 M. (or  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M. if the détour by the Goulets be included); and thence to the railway-station of (7 M.) *St. Hilaire-St-Nazaire* or of *La Sône* (p. 355) on the Grenoble and Valence line. — The Gorges de la Bourne and the Goulets are specially worth visiting (also from *Pont-en-Royans*, but longer), and the walk through them ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) is recommended. — A public conveyance leaves Grenoble (Place Grenette 10) daily in summer about 6 a. m., reaching *Villard-de-Lans* (fare 4 fr.) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (déjeuner; halt of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), *Pont-en-Royans* ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) in  $10\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., and *St. Hilaire* (different vehicle; 85 c.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more; returning from *Pont-en-Royans* about 8.15 a. m. (comp. Indicateur). Circular tickets, permitting the return by rail or vice versa, 15 fr. 10, 13 fr. 10, 12 fr. 10 c.

Another service of the same kind has recently been instituted from Grenoble to *Pont-en-Royans* via *L'Albenc* (p. 355) and *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (see below). The conveyance starts on the arrival of the first morning-train, and leaves *Pont-en-Royans* at 4.30 p. m. The fine mountain-road traverses the grand *Gorges de la Drevenne* and reaches the valley of the Bourne at *La Balme*, where a long detention takes place. The charge for a carriage from ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *L'Albenc* to *La Balme* is 5 fr., thence to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont-en-Royans* 7 fr. From *La Balme* we may also proceed to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Pont de Goule-Noire*, which is passed by the vehicles mentioned above.

To ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sassenage*, see p. 355. The road then ascends a long hill ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.), commanding beautiful views. Below lies *St. Egrève* (p. 350). Farther on we reach the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins*, a defile in which the *Furon* forms a cascade, above the gorges mentioned on p. 355. — About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond (9 M.) *Engins* (Coynel) the road traverses the picturesque **Gorges d'Engins**, a ravine about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, inferior, however, to the Gorges de la Bourne. — 13 M. *Jaume*, an inn at a fork of the road near *Lans*, to the left.

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Villard-de-Lans** (3410 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *de Paris*; *Dauphinois*; guide, *Victor Marchand*) is the usual starting-point for the ascents of the *Pic St. Michel* (6355 ft.; in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the *Col de l'Arc*, 3 hrs. to the E. N. E.), and of the *Moucherolle* or *Grand-Arc* (7510 ft.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), which is after the *Grand-Veymont* (p. 372) the chief summit of the *Montagnes de Lans*.

About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond Villard we reach the \***Gorges de la Bourne**, a narrow rocky ravine of great beauty, through which the Bourne dashes. The road, sometimes high above the torrent, is in places hewn out of the rock, in others supported on projecting galleries, and in others carried through tunnels and over bridges.

The direct route to *Pont-en-Royans* descends the valley, passing a second gorge beyond (25 M.) *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (Hôt. Belle; Arnaud; route to *L'Albenc*, see above). — 29 M. *Choranche* (Hôt. Continental). — 32 M. *Pont-en-Royans*, see p. 362.

A road, to the left, near the *Pont de Goule-Noire*, the second bridge in the Gorges de la Bourne, leads to ( $26\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Julien-en-Vercors*, ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Martin-en-Vercors* (Hôt. du Vercors, pens. 7-9 fr.), and ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Baraque*s (2165 ft.; Hôt. Combet; Raoul; Grenoblois), a hamlet situated above the Grands-Goulets.

About  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. higher up to the S. is *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (3100 ft.; Hôt. Bellier), with 1200 inhab., whence the road goes on to *Die* (p. 424).

The \**Gorges de la Vernaison* are fully as fine as those of the Bourne. The first gorge is known as the *Grands Goulets*, the second,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, as the *Petits Goulets*. — 38 M. *Ste. Eulalie*.

39 M. **Pont-en-Royans** (980 ft.; *Hôtel Bonnard*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel Repellin*, *Feugier*, both unpretending), a picturesquely situated little town, at the confluence of the Bourne and the Vernaison, dominated by a ruined château.

#### V. From Grenoble to Gap via La Mure.

*Valbonnais* and *Valjouffrey*. *La Salette*. *Valgaudemar*.

To *La Mure*, 31 M., RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 55 c.). — From *La Mure* to *Corps*,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M., DILIGENCE twice daily (thrice in summer) in 3 hrs. (3 fr.). — From *Corps* to *Gap*, 23 M., DILIGENCE twice daily in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (5-6 fr.). — Circular tickets to *La Mure* are issued at Grenoble, with return by road via *Laffrey* (see below) and *Vizille* (p. 358); fares 9, 7, 6 fr.

*Grenoble*, see p. 350. Thence to (12 M.) *St. Georges-de-Commiers*, see p. 371. Carriages are changed here; best views to the right. The \**Ligne de la Mure*, beginning at *St. Georges*, is a narrow-gauge local line through a picturesque district, with important coal-mines. It ascends 1975 ft. in 17 M. and descends again 145 ft. in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Notre-Dame-de-Commiers* (1570 ft.). — Beyond the \**Viaduc de la Rivoire*, 980 ft. in height, we quit the valley of the Drac. —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **La Motte-les-Bains** (2315-2360 ft.; *Hôtel du Château*, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Hôtel du Bois*), in a dale shut in by lofty mountains and close to the confluence of the Drac and a brook which forms a fine waterfall, 425 ft. high. The *Bath Establishment* occupies an old château which has been restored and enlarged. The waters are supplied by two springs (136° and 144° Fahr.) on the bank of the Drac, and are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium.

The *Monteynard* or *Signal de Notre-Dame de Vaulx* (5620 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) and the *Seneppi* (5760 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) may be ascended hence for their views.

The next part of the railway is the most remarkable for the engineering difficulties overcome. — 14 M. **La Motte-d'Aveillans** (2845 ft.) has important coal-mines.

A branch-line runs hence to (13/4 M.) *Notre-Dame de Vaulx*, another coal-mining place, whence a diligence (3/4 hr.; 1 fr.) plies to *Laffrey* (2985 ft.; *Hôtel Charlaix*), the village where Napoleon met the troops sent against him after his escape from Elba. A little to the left of the road lies the *Grand Lac de Laffrey* (13/4 M. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad), and in the vicinity are the smaller *Lac Mort*, *Lac de Petit-Chat*, and *Lac de Pierre-Châtel*, separated from each other by a chain of hills. — A pretty walk leads from *Laffrey* to the E. to (9 M.) *La Morte*, at the base of the Taillefer (p. 368).

We thread a tunnel nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length.— $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Peychagnard*.

31 M. **La Mure** (2890 ft.; *Hôtel Pelloux, du Nord*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *de la Gare*, 6-8 fr.) has 3380 inhab. and manufactures of nails and packing-canvas, marble-works, etc. To *Mens* and *Clelettes*, see p. 372.

FROM *LA MURE* TO *VIZILLE*, 13 M., diligence in 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fare 3 fr.); circular tickets from *Grenoble*, see above. The road leads past (3 M.) *Pierre Châtel* and (5 M.) *Laffrey* (see above).

FROM LA MURE TO BOURG-D'OISANS,  $281\frac{1}{2}$  M., public conveyance in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., in connection with the first morning-train from Grenoble (fare 9 fr.). The Valbonnais and the Valjouffrey are the parts of the valley of the Bonne below and above Entraigues respectively. — We follow the Gap road to (3 M.) *Pont-Haut* (see below) and thence ascend the valley of the Bonne to the E., past (8 M.) *Valbonnais* (2675 ft.; Hôt. Dussert), with a château of the 17th cent., at the foot of the *Quaro* (8560 ft.). — From (11 M.) *Entraigues* (inn) we ascend the valley of the *Malsanne*, a tributary of the Bonne. To *La Salette*, see below. To the E. rises the *Pic Vert* (8390 ft.). — The road then leads past (14 M.) *Le Périer* (3025 ft.; Hôt. des Alpinistes) and (17 M.) *La Chalp* (to the E., the *Pointe de Larmet*, 9135 ft.) to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Col d'Ornon* (4460 ft.), between the *Pic du Col d'Ornon* (9435 ft.) and the *Taillefer* (p. 368). Thence it descends the valley of the *Lignare* to (27 M.) *La Paute*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 369).

FROM LA MURE TO LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALJOUFFREY,  $151\frac{1}{2}$  M. From (11 M.) *Entraigues* (see above) the road ascends the Bonne valley, viâ (13 M.) *Gragnovet*, to ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey* (3215 ft.; Hôt. Guibert; guide, P. Gaillard), a village near the foot of the *Pic de Valsenestre* (9050 ft.; guide 15 fr.; difficult). About  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *La Chapelle* is *Valsenestre* (4195 ft.; two inns; guide, Blanc-Lapierre), whence we may cross the *Col de la Muzelle* (p. 381) to the valley of the *Vénon*. — Farther up the valley of the Bonne lies *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (4215 ft.; two inns; guides, C. Bernard, L. Rousset). Thence to *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* viâ the *Col de la Mariande* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 383. From *Le Désert* routes lead to *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 364) viâ the *Col de la Vaure* (8630 ft.;  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) and viâ the *Col de Turbat* (8925 ft.; 9 hrs.).

The road descends into the valley of the *Bonne*, crosses it at (3 M.) *Le Pont-Haut*, and ascends to the fertile plateau of *Beaumont*. To the right are the *Obiou* (see below) and other mountains of the Dévoluy (p. 372). —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Salle* (Hôt. des Voyageurs).

$15\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Corps** (3155 ft.; Hôt. du Palais; Hôt. de la Poste), a tiny town on a terrace overlooking the valley of the *Drac*.

A road leads to the S. past (6 M.) *Pellafol* to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Poeterie* (inn), from which may be made in 6 hrs., with guide, the difficult ascent of the *Obiou* (9165 ft.; fine view), the chief summit of the Dévoluy.

FROM CORPS TO NOTRE-DAME-DE-LA-SALETTE, about 6 M., omnibus by a bad road (4 fr., return-fare from La Mure  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ), from Gap  $18\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; mule  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The road ascends a small valley, and farther on skirts the stream. The scenery is not uninteresting. Beyond the (3 M.) village of *La Salette* we make a wide circuit to the left to reach the shrine. — **Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette**, consisting of a church (built 1852-61) and two 'hostels' (one for either sex), is situated on a small plateau (5910 ft.) between mountains wholly covered with pastures. Here, according to their story, the Virgin appeared in 1846 and spoke to a boy and girl, 12 and 14 years old respectively. The tale was not at first fully accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities, but pilgrims soon flocked hither from all sides and they still come in great numbers, especially on the anniversary of the alleged appearance, Sept. 19th. On the actual spot where the apparition took place are groups of statues which represent the several scenes in the story. Beside one of these is the *Fountain* to which, according to the legend, the tears of the Virgin gave rise. Its water is in great request and is widely distributed like that of Lourdes. The neighbouring height surmounted by a cross commands an interesting view of the Dévoluy; but a better view is obtained from the *Gargas* (7260 ft.; ascent in  $11\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), farther to the left.

FROM CORPS TO LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALGAUDEMAR, about 16 M., by the *Valgaudemar* or *Valgodemar*, the valley of the *Séveraisse*. Omnibus to *St. Firmin*, fare 3 fr. — The road diverges from the road to Gap at ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Pont de la Trinité* (p. 364) and leads viâ (6 M.) *St. Firmin* (3117 ft.;

Hôt. Davin, (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Maurice*, and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villard-Loubière*. — 16 M. **La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar** (3445 ft.; Hôt. *Gueydan*), a good centre for ascents (guide, *Phil. Vincent*): *Pic d'Olau* (N. peak, 11,740 ft.; 12 hrs.; guide 40, porter 20 fr.), an ascent of the first class; *Aiguille des Morges* (9862 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 8 fr.), easy; *Pics de Parières* (S. peak, or *Tête de Claphouse*, ca. 10,000 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), fairly easy; *Pic de Turbat* (9940 ft.; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.). From *La Chapelle* to *Champoléon* (p. 373) viâ the *Col de Val Estrèche* (8595 ft.), 8 hrs., fairly easy (guide 8 fr.); to *St. Christophe-en-Oisans*, see p. 384.

About 2 hrs. farther up the valley is **Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar** (4820 ft.; Hôt. *Armand*; *Refuge-Hôtel Xavier Blanc*), another excursion-centre (comp. pp. 388, 389): to *Les Rouies* (11,925 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.); the *Varivier* (10,836 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 20 fr.); *Pic du Says* (11,064 ft. and 11,185 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; 15 fr.); *Mont Gioberry* (10,990 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 20 fr.). To *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* viâ the *Col de la Muande* (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 384.

The road from Corps to Gap descends the valley of the Drac. — 3 M. *Le Mothy*, a hamlet belonging to *Aspres-les-Corps*. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont de la Trinité* (2535 ft.), on the Séveraisse. To the Valgaudemar, see p. 363. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chauffayer* (2990 ft.). We cross the Drac. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Guinguette*; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Baraques*.

On the opposite bank (bridge) lies **St. Bonnet** (3353 ft.; Hôt. *Félix Para des Alpes*), the birthplace of *Lesdiguières* (1543-1626), who was long the leader of the Calvinists of this district, but in 1622 changed sides and fought against them that he might reach the Constableship, the great object of his ambition (comp. p. 351).

The road now ascends and quits the valley of the Drac. The upper part of this valley is called the *Champsaur* ('campus auri', field of gold) from its former fertility before the destruction of its woods. — 14 M. *Brutinel*; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Laye*. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Col Bayard* (4085 ft.; inn). The road now descends rapidly in zigzags. — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chauvet*.

23 M. *Gap*, see p. 373.

## 57. From Grenoble to Chambéry. Allevard and its Environs.

### a. From Grenoble to Chambéry.

39 M. Railway in 13/4-2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). The best views are on the left.

*Grenoble*, see p. 350. This line ascends the part of the Isère valley known as the *Grisiraudan Valley* ('Gratianopolitanus pagus'), which is very beautiful. To the right appears the Belledonne (see below) and to the left the outskirts of the Grande Chartreuse group (p. 360).

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Gîres-Uriage*. Tramway to Uriage, p. 356. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the Isère, which follows a very devious course. — 7 M. *Domène* (Hôt. du Cercle; Hôt. des Arts), a paper-making town with the interesting ruins of an abbey of the 11th century.

About 11/2 hr. to the S.E. is *Revel* (2073 ft.; Hôt. *Liaud*; guides, J. B. *Liaud* and Fr. *Eymard*), whence the *Croix de Belledonne* (9526 ft.) may be ascended in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs. (with guide). The route leads viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Pré-Reymond*, the (11/2 hr.) two *Groset Lakes*, where the *Grande-Lance* rises on the left and the *Colon* (7846 ft.) on the right, and the (3/4 hr.) *Col de la Pra* (Chalet-Hôt. 1, where the night is spent). Thence to the top, see p. 357.

10 M. *Lancey* (Hôt. de l'Isère; Grimoux), a hamlet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *La Combe-de-Lancey* (guide), from which may also be made the ascent to the Croix de Belledonne (p. 364) in 7 hrs. (the Revel route is joined at Pré-Reymond). On the right, farther on, is the 16th cent. *Château de Vorz.* —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brignoud*. On the left of the valley is the Dent de Crolles, behind which is the Grande Chartreuse (p. 359). — 16 M. *Tencin* (757 ft.; Hôtel Flachat), on the right, with an 18th cent. château, which has superseded that of Mme. de Tencin (1681-1749), the mother of D'Alembert. Near it is the *Bout-du-Monde*, a fine gorge with a waterfall.

From Tencin a road runs to (4 M.) *Theys* (Hôt. Moreynas; guides), a little town whence we take  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to reach the *Sept-Laux* (p. 367), via (3 hrs.) *Le Merdaret* (6035 ft.), a kind of pass commanding a fine view; thence past the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de Gleyzin*, where the road from Allevard is joined (see p. 367).

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Goncelin* (Hôt. Bayard; Café-Restaurant at the station). From this small town omnibuses run to Allevard (p. 366;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) and to (2 M.) *Le Touret* (25 c.; Hôt. Navizet), on the other side of the valley, beyond which is the *Haut du Seuil* or *Aut du Scieu* range of mountains. —  $21\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Cheylas-la-Buissière*, beyond which, on the right, is the *Château Bayard*, the birthplace (1476; died at Romagnano in 1524) of the 'knight without fear and without reproach' (p. 351). Farther on, to the left, is *Fort Barraux*, which commands the valley of the Isère and was a frontier stronghold previous to the annexation of Savoy. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, built it, as an act of bravado, under the very eyes of Lesdiguières (p. 364), who allowed the work to go on but seized it as soon as it was finished and armed, in 1598.

$25\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Pontcharra-sur-Bréda** (Hôt. Domenjon), a small town, with a modern tower on the site of the castle in which St. Hugh of Lincoln (1135-1200) is said to have been born. Pontcharra is connected by tramway with ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Allevard (p. 366) and by omnibus with (2 M.) *Barraux* (Hôt. des Voyageurs) and ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Chapareillan* (Hôt. du Commerce; Leroy), a place of 2180 inhabitants.

From Chapareillan the ascent of the *Granier* (6340 ft.; view), the northernmost summit of the Grande Chartreuse range, may be made in  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -5 hrs. with a guide (Jules Bonnard of Chapareillan).

We presently cross the Bréda. On the W. is the Granier and on the N. the Dent du Nivolet, with its cross (p. 313). —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ste. Hélène-du-Lar*. The village, on the shore of a large lake, is 2 M. to the right. — Beyond this station the Isère is crossed, and from the bridge we get a good view of the valley. —  $30\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Montmélian*, on the Turin line (Albertville, see p. 313). —  $33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. We have a parting view of the Granier on the left and arrive at (39 M.) *Chambéry* (p. 312).

**b. Allevard and its Environs.***Comp. Map, p. 358.*

**Approach.** RAILWAY (Grenoble and Chambéry line) to *Pontcharra* (p. 365) and thence by TRAMWAY (1 fr. 40, 85 c.) to ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Allevard* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. The tramway follows the valley of the *Breëda* via (5 M.) *Détrier*.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DES PLANTAS (pens. 9-12 fr.), DU LOUVRE (pens. 8-12 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), DU PARC (8-12 fr.), these three in the park of the Establishment; DE FRANCE ET DES ALPES, pens.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.; DU COMMERCE; DU DAUPHINÉ, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; BEAUSEJOUR; VICTORIA; DU CHALET DES CHÂTEIGNIERS, near the station. — Many *Furnished Houses*.

**Baths,** 1 fr. 25-1 fr. 70 c. — DOUCHES, 1 fr. 5-2 fr. 50 c. — MINERAL WATER. Subscription, 14 fr.

**Casino.** Subscription, 10 days, 15 fr.; fortnight, 20 fr.; three weeks, 25 fr.

**Guides,** 7, 10, or 15 fr. per day; porters, 5, 6, or 10 fr. The tariff should be consulted. *Jos. Baroz* (father and son), *Franç. David*, *Jos. Charot*, of Allevard; *Jean Rey*, *Jean* and *Séraphin Baroz*, *Ant. Mounier*, of La Ferrière (p. 367); *Ach. Biot*, of Pinsot (p. 367).

**Horses, Donkeys, and Carriages** for excursions, see the posters. — Saddle-horse, about 3 fr. per hr., donkey 1 fr.

*Allevard* (1560 ft.), a town of 2726 inhab., on the left bank of the *Breëda*, in one of the most delightful of the Dauphiny valleys, possesses a much-frequented and well-managed *Thermal Establishment*. The sulphur spring ( $61^{\circ}$  Fahr.) which feeds it is used for baths and drinking but especially for inhaling in diseases of the respiratory organs. Adjoining the establishment is a pretty park with a casino. The town itself is badly built, and has less the air of a health-resort than of a manufacturing place, possessing iron-works where the raw material from the neighbouring mines is converted into iron and steel of good quality. On the right bank of the *Breëda* is an 18th cent. *Château*, surrounded by a fine park. The church is a tasteful modern Gothic building.

**Walks**, indicated by direction-notices. — To the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Bout-du-Monde*, the upper end of the gorge of the *Breëda*, a little above the iron-works ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. toll). This is a kind of 'cirque', surrounded by rocks and enlivened by a waterfall. There is a public footpath on the right side. — To the W. to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *La Bâtie*, a ruined mediaeval castle, commanding a fine view. — To the (20 min.) *Tour du Treuil*, also dating from the middle ages, and commanding a good view. — Another good point of view is ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *La Taillat* (4410 ft.), to the S., with the chief iron-mines. — The view from *Brame-Farine* (3950 ft.; chalet-hôtel), the mountain separating the valley of Allevard from the valley of *Grésivaudan*, is somewhat hindered by trees. We proceed to the W. to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Crozet* (hotel) and thence in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. to the summit (rsmts.). The descent to Le Crozet may be made by sledge ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 4 fr. for 1 or 2 pers.).

**Excursions.** To the CHARTREUSE DE ST. HUGON, to the N.E., 3 hrs. by road (carriage 20 fr.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by bridle-path. The carriage-road leads past (1 hr.) *La Chapelle-du-Bard* (tramway) and ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Le Pont-de-Bens*; the bridle-path past (1 hr. 20 min.) *Montgaren*, whence there is a splendid view, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Beauvoir*. The two routes unite before reaching ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 hrs.) the *Pont du Diable*, an old bridge more than 260 ft. above the bed of the Bens. In  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more we reach the Chartreuse de St. Hugon (2715 ft.; inn), founded lower down in 1175 and rebuilt on its present site in 1675. The buildings were of considerable extent, but little of them is now left. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from here are some old iron-works, in a picturesque spot.

To the SEPT-LAUX, to the S., about 9 hrs., with guide (13, to the pyramids 15 fr.). A carriage may be taken as far as ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Curtillard* (omn. 3 fr.). On foot, we take  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by the left bank or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by

the right bank of the Bréda to reach *Pinsot* (*Hôtel des Glaciers*; des *Voyageurs*; guide, p. 366), which has a good view. Thence we follow the right bank to (1 hr.) *La Ferrière* (2980 ft.; *Hôtel Tavel*, unpretending; guides, p. 366), and (3/4 hr. more) *Le Curtillard* (3250 ft.; \**Hôtel des Bains*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôtel Baros*; guide, p. 366), where there is a small mineral water establishment. Farther on, the valley of the Bréda is terminated by lofty mountains, among which are the *Belle-Etoile* (8315 ft.) opposite, and the *Moucillon* (7710 ft.) and the *Rocher-Badon* (9570 ft.), to the left. The fine *Cascade du Pissou* or *du Fond-de-France* is in sight and may be reached by a footpath from *Le Curtillard* in 3/4 hr. — We now have 1 3/4 hr. of stiff ascent to the *Chalet de Gleyzin* (5280 ft.), where we join the route from *Theys* viâ *Le Merdaret* (p. 366). Thence it is about 1 1/2 hr. to the *Lac Noir*. Beyond this we leave the *Lac Carré* on the right and pass (1/2 hr.) the *Lac de la Motte*, *Lac Cotepen* (near the *Lac Blanc*), and (1/2 hr.) the *Lac du Cos* or *du Col* (7160 ft.), where there are a fisherman's hut and a *Chalet-Hôtel*, 5 min. from the *Col des Sept-Laux* (7165 ft.). This upland valley is called *Sept-Laux* from the seven lakes in sight, but it has in reality eleven lakes, the others being higher up. It is a perfect chaos of rocks, whence its other name, *Montagnes Abîmées*. — The highest summit overlooking the lakes is the *Rocher-Blanc* or *Pyramide des Sept-Laux* (9615 ft.; fine \*View), to the E. of the *Lac Blanc*, from which it may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. (guide from Allevard 16 fr., from the *Sept-Laux* 5 fr.). — From the *Chalet-Hôtel* we may reach Allemont in 5 1/2 hrs. (with guide), by (1 hr.) the *Col de l'Homme*, which commands a fine view of the *Grandes Rousses* and the mountains of the Grésivaudan, the *Cheminée du Diable*, a difficult couloir, and (2 hrs.) *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (4200 ft.; *Hôtel Moulin*; *Ferréol*), a hamlet in the *Combe d'olle*, at the lower end of which is (6 M.) *Allemont* (p. 378).

To THE *PUY GRIS*, to the S.E., about 9 hrs., with guide (15 fr.). This ascent is difficult by the old route viâ *Pinsot* and the *Combe de Gleyzin*, especially between the *Col de Puy Gris* (about 9180 ft.) and the (1 hr.) summit; viâ *Le Curtillard* and the *Combe de Valloire* it is easy. By the latter route we ascend the *Combe de Valloire* from *Le Curtillard* (see above) to (1 1/2 hr.) the chalets of the *Petite-Valloire* (about 5180 ft.), those of (3/4 hr.) the *Grande-Valloire* (8020 ft.), the little *Lac Blanc*, and, to the left, the (1 1/4 hr.) *Lac Noir* (about 7540 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) *Lac Glacé* (8055 ft.), in sight of the sharply defined summit of the *Puy Gris*, to the right of the *Combe*. Thence we proceed to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Col de Comberousse* or *Col du Lac-Glacé* (about 9120 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) *Selle du Puy-Gris*, pass over the *Glacier de Cléraus* on the S. slope, skirt the base of the cliff to a kind of couloir, and finally ascend by the arête to (15-20 min.) the top. The *Puy Gris* (9710 ft.) is the highest summit in the neighbourhood, and commands a splendid \*Panorama, extending on the N.E. and E. to *Mont Blanc* and the great peaks of the *Tarentaise*; on the S. and S.E. to the peaks of *Haut-Dauphiné*; on the N.W. to the *Chartreuse* range, etc.

To THE *GRAND-CHARNIER*, to the E., 7 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We follow the Bréda valley as far as (1/4 hr.) *Panissières*; then proceed to the E. by the valley of the *Veyton*, which we do not cross at the first bridge (3/4 hr.; route to *Pinsot*; see above), but do cross three times farther on. In 2 1/4 hrs. from Allevard we reach the saw-mill of *La Chérette* (3650 ft.), where we leave on the right a path leading to (7 3/4 hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 314) over (3 3/4 hrs.) the *Col de Merlet* (7325 ft.). Our route ascends in 2 1/2 hrs. to the *Col des Plagnes*, at the foot of the *Petit-Charnier* (6970 ft.), whence 2 1/4 hrs. of toilsome climbing bring us to the summit of the *Grand-Charnier* (8410 ft.), one of the chief mountains in the range which divides the Isère valley from that of the Arc. The view from the top is very extensive.

To the *Grand-Clocher* or *Pic du Frêne* (9210 ft.), about 7 1/2 hrs. (with guide), viâ the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St. Hugon* (p. 366) and the (3 hrs.) *Col du Frêne* or *de la Pierre* (7875 ft.), then to the right by the arête. — We may descend from the col viâ *Les Chérettes* to the railway-station of *La Chambre* (p. 314).

To the **Grand-Cucheron** or **Grands-Moulins** (8080 ft.), about 7 hrs. (with guide), via the (2½-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St. Hugon*, the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Montagne d'Arvillard*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de la Fraiche* (7155 ft.). Magnificent view. — From the col to *La Chambre* (p. 314), 4 hrs.

## 58. From Grenoble to Briançon.

### a. By Road.

(*Comp. the Maps*, pp. 276, 378.

74 M. — From Grenoble to *Bourg-d'Oisans*, 33½ M. STEAM TRAMWAY thrice a day in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 95 c.), starting from the railway-station; to *Uriage* (comp. p. 356) in connection with every train. — From *Bourg-d'Oisans* to *Briançon*, 40½ M., public conveyance every morning in summer in 9½ hrs. in connection with the tramway and the railway, and every night throughout the year in 8½ hrs. (fare 12 fr.); to *La Grave*, 4 hrs.; *Le Lautaret*, 6-7 hrs.; *Le Monêtier*, 7-8 hrs. — *Bourg-d'Oisans* may also be reached by taking the railway from Grenoble to (8½ M.) *Jarrie-Vizille* (p. 371), whence a branch-tramway connects with the other at Vizille (see below). Passengers in the opposite direction naturally alight at *Jarrie-Vizille*.

*Grenoble*, see p. 350. — Thence to (8 M.) *Uriage*, see p. 356. — Beyond *Uriage* the tramway ascends a picturesque valley. 10 M. *Vaulnaveys-le-Haut*; 11 M. *Vaulnaveys-le-Bas*; 12 M. *Pont-du-Mas*.

14 M. **Vizille** (920 ft.; *Hôtel du Parc*, near the château; *du Lion d'Or*), an industrial town with 4516 inhab., on the *Romanche*, is the Roman *Vigilia*, an important station on the military road between Italy and Vienne. The large *Château* (adm. 1 fr., to the park 50 c.) was built in the 17th cent. by Lesdiguières (p. 364), enlarged in the 18th cent., and rebuilt after two conflagrations in the nineteenth century. In 1788 the deputies of Dauphiny met here, and heralded the Revolution by repudiating all taxes not voted by the States-General. A *Monument du Centenaire*, with a statue of Immortality by Ding, erected in 1888 in front of the castle, commemorates this event. Above the main portal of the castle is an equestrian statue of Lesdiguières, by J. Richier.

18½ M. **Séchilienne** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Gare*; *du Petit-Versailles*), with an ancient castle.

The *Taillefer* (9385 ft.), to the S.E., may be climbed hence in 7½ hrs., with guide (Eng. Mistral of Séchilienne; 8 fr.; others at *La Morte*). The shortest of the several alternative routes leads via (20 min.) *St. Barthélémy-de-Séchilienne* and (1½ hr.) *Belle-Lauze*, then through woods and meadows, to the (1 hr.) *Côte des Sallières*, the old *Brouffier Mine* (argentiferous galena), and the *Arête de Brouffier*. We leave on the right, after passing *Belle-Lauze*, the hamlet of *La Morte* (détour of 1½-3/4 hr.), where there is a *Chalet-Hôtel* (4420 ft.) of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. Thence the ascent of the mountain takes 5 hrs. The superb \*View from the summit includes, besides the great peaks of this part of Dauphiny, the mountains of Savoy as far as *Mont Blanc*. A ridge connects the *Taillefer* with the (3/4 hr.) *Pyramide*, on the N.E., nearly as high. — We may descend on the E. to *Bourg-d'Oisans* via *Oules* and *La Paute* (p. 369), or we may proceed to (2½ hrs.) *Lafrey* (p. 362) via *La Morte*.

After a halt on the road to *St. Barthélémy* (see above) the tramway enters the *Gorge de Liret*, flanked by lofty wooded mountains,

and crosses the Romanche. Opposite rises the Grande-Lance d'Allemont (p. 380); behind it, the three peaks of Belledonne (p. 379). — We pass several hamlets. — At (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Liret* (Hôtel Cuynat), at the foot of the *Grand-Galbert* (8415 ft.), we recross the Romanche. The gorge becomes wilder; in front are the Grandes-Rousses (p. 378), to the left the Grand Pic de Belledonne (p. 379), to the right the Taillefer (p. 368). On the left a destructive torrent descends from the *Petite-Vaudaine*, and another, no less dangerous, on the right, from the *Infernnet* or *Cornillon* (8180 ft.). We again cross the stream, with a waterfall on the left. On emerging from the gorge we obtain a fine view of the *Combe d'olle*, a valley lying between the heights of the Belledonne (on the left) and Grandes-Rousses (on the right), and of the huge glaciers of the latter, above which rises the Etendard (p. 379). — 30 M. *Rochetaillée-Allemont* (2332 ft.), whence a road leads to the N.E., in about 1 hr., to *Allemont*, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on to *Oz*; see p. 378. — Beyond (31 M.) *Les Grandes-Sables* our route turns to the S.; in front rises the N.W. part of the Pelvoux range, with the *Mont-de-Lans* Glacier (p. 382). — 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *La Paute-Ornon* (2395 ft.), a hamlet whence a route leads to *La Mure* (p. 362), by the *Col d'Ornon* (p. 363). Ascent of the *Taillefer*, see p. 368.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bourg-d'Oisans** (2360 ft.; \*Gr. Hôt. de l'Oisans, R. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; \*Hôt. de l'Oberland Français, opposite the station, pens. 7-12 fr.; Ramel; de Milan), with 2600 inhab., the chief place in the *Oisans* district, which in Roman times was held by the *Uceni*, is a recognised starting-point for the Pelvoux range (p. 378). Diligence to St. Christophe, p. 380.

The road continues to ascend the valley of the Romanche. To the left, on the height, is *Huez* (p. 379). — The (36 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (2435 ft.) crosses the stream to *Le Clapier*, where the carriage-road up the valley of the *Vénéon* (p. 380) diverges to the right. The scenery becomes still more picturesque at the *Rampe des Commères*, where we enter a wild ravine. The houses of *Auris* are seen at a height of 1600 ft., perched on the apparently inaccessible rocks of the right bank. In about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the bridge the road enters a tunnel, beyond which is a beautiful view down the valley overlooked by the Grandes-Rousses. — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Rivoire*.

A branch-road leads hence, passing *Bons* and a *Roman Gateway* hewn in the rock, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mont-de-Lans* (two inns), a hamlet that has given its name to the chief glacier in Dauphiny, which, however, lies over 3 M. to the S.E. as the crow flies (p. 382).

38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Garcin*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond which we have a \*View up the *Gorge of the Infernet*, the finest part of the route, with another tunnel, nearly 200 yds. long, with three lateral openings.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Freney-d'Oisans* (3090 ft.; Hôtel de l'Europe, plain).

The *Pic de l'Etendard*, see p. 379. — To *Vénosc* over the *Col de l'Alpe*, see p. 381. — We may also visit the (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Refuge du Lac Noir* (p. 382), viâ (1 hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (see above) and the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Chalets of Millorsol* (6810 ft.). — About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Le Freney*, to the left of the route

for La Grave (see below), is the village of *Mizoën* (3300 ft.), commanding a fine view.

We enter a third narrow ravine, still wilder than the others, where for a time the road is on a level with the stream. To the left is the road to *Mizoën* (see above). Beyond (43 M.) *Le Dauphin* (3280 ft.) we cross the Romanche and traverse the *Combe de Malaval*, a gorge worn in the gneissic rock. To the left, 2 M. farther on, is the *Pisse Waterfall*, 650 ft. high; the road then returns through a chaos of fallen rocks to the level of the stream. On the right is the huge *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 382) with its cascades. Farther on is a curved tunnel. The road passes between a talc-work, with a cable-tramway, and an old lead-mine. To the right the famous peak of the *Meije* (p. 385) rises among other glaciers. — 48½ M. *Les Fréaux* (2545 ft.), a hamlet beyond which, on the left, is the *Saut de la Pucelle*, a waterfall 260 ft. in height.

49½ M. **La Grave** (5000 ft.; *Hôtel de la Meije* or *Juge*, *Hôt. des Alpes* or *Tairraz*, both good), a large village, to the S. of which the *Meije* presents a magnificent \*View. — Excursions, see p. 393.

We next pass through two tunnels, 306 and 650 yds. long, both lighted by electricity. Between them we cross a stream, and beyond the second a short-cut follows the telegraph-wires.

51½ M. **Villard-d'Arène** (5415 ft.; *Hôtel Clot*, unpretending). — Excursions, see p. 393.

The road now quits the Romanche and ascends to the left; foot-paths to the right save about 1½ M. Fine view of the *Meije* to the right. We cross meadows containing many rare plants, and ascend to the col, facing the upper end of the valley of the Romanche, which turns to the S. Fine view of the *Écrins* (p. 386) in front, the *Grande-Ruine* (p. 394) to the right, and the *Pic de Neige Cordier* (p. 393) to the left; behind us, the *Grandes-Rousses* (p. 378). Short-cut to the left.

57 M. **Le Lautaret** (6790 ft.), the highest point on the route, with the *Grand-Hôtel des Glaciers* (R. 4-5, déj. or D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.), connected with which is a *Hospice*, a frequented summer-resort (post and telegraph office). The view is limited, though very fine towards the W. and S.W., embracing the above-named mountains and their glaciers. — Excursions and road to St. Michel-de-Maurienne, see p. 396.

The Briançon road then descends into the *Guisane Valley*, with the *Pic de Rochebrune* (p. 377) long in view. The retrospective view is very striking. To the left is the *Grand-Galibier* (p. 397), to the right the *Pic de Combeynot* (p. 396) and the *Pic des Agneaux* (p. 398). About 1¼ M. from the col the route to the Galibier (p. 397) diverges to the left. The road next traverses two tunnels (160 and 440 yds. long), constructed to protect it from landslips. Farther on, the *Meije* disappears from view. We pass four villages lying below us, to the right.

65 M. **Monêtier-les-Bains** (4890 ft.; \**Hôtel de l'Europe: Alliey*, pens. 5-8 fr.), formerly *Monêtier-de-Briançon*, on the left bank of the Guisane, is a town of 2052 inhab., with two springs and an unpretending thermal establishment. — Excursions, see p. 397.

Beyond Le Monêtier the road descends gently to the bottom of the fertile and thickly-peopled valley of the *Guisane* and passes numerous villages. To the right is the Pic de Prorel (p. 376). — 74 M. *Briançon* (p. 376).

b. By Railway.

136 M. From Grenoble to *Gap*,  $84\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $5\frac{1}{3}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.). — From *Gap* to *Briançon*,  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). — To *Gap* via *La Mure*, see p. 362.

*Grenoble*, see p. 350. — This line, which as far as (68 M.) *Veynes* is also the Marseilles line, is remarkable both on account of its skilful engineering and of the country it traverses. For some distance it ascends the valley of the Drac, with a fine mountain-view on the left, while behind us opens a retrospect of the Grande Chartreuse group. 5 M. *Pont-de-Claix* (Restaurant Grattier), a hamlet owing its name to a curious 17th cent. bridge over the *Drac*. Tramway to *Grenoble*, see p. 350. At *Jarrie*, to the left farther on, is the 15th cent. *Château de Bonrepos*. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the confluence of the Drac and the *Romanche*. —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Jarrie-Vizille*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Vizille* (p. 368; tramway 30, 20 c.). — We cross the *Briançon* road and the *Romanche*; behind, to the right, is the Grande Chartreuse group.

12 M. **St. Georges-de-Commiers** (1033 ft.; *Hôtel Vincent*). Branch-line to *La Mure* and thence to *Corps* and *Gap*, see p. 362. — Our line crosses the wide bed of the Drac, beside a suspension-bridge. — 13 M. *Vif* (*Hôt. du Nord*, etc.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the right. Hence to *Villard-de-Lans* (p. 361) over the *Col de l'Arc*, 5 hrs.

We now enter upon the most remarkable section of the \*Railway, which rapidly ascends by means of two spiral curves. At the end of the first curve we see, far below us, to the left, the viaduct, *Vif* and its station, the Drac, and St. Georges; while a fine \*View of the mountains opens on the same side. We once more find ourselves in the valley of the Drac. High up, on the opposite side, is the line to *La Mure*. We finally quit the valley by the second spiral curve, on which there is a tunnel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long. Beyond the next viaduct the *Moucherolle* (p. 361) rises on the right, and farther on the *Grand-Veymont* (p. 372). —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Martin-de-la-Cluze* (2040 ft.). — Four tunnels are traversed before ( $26\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Monestier-de-Clermont* (2740 ft.; *Hôtel de la Gare*; du Lion d'Or). On issuing from the next tunnel ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long) we have a glimpse, to the right, of the sharp *Mont Aiguille* (p. 372). To the left stretches the wide broken plateau of the *Trièves*, beyond which rise the rugged mountains of the *Dévoluy* (p. 372). The

Grand-Veymont and the Mont Aiguille appear again on the right.  
— 92 M. *St. Michel - les - Portes* (3015 ft.), a station  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the village of *Les Portes* (Hôt. du Soleil-Levant).

The **Grand-Veymont** (7695 ft.), the chief summit in the long chain to which the Moucherolle (p. 361) also belongs, may be easily ascended hence in 4-5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), via the valley of the *Pellas* (to the W.), *Freychinet*, and the *Col de la Fouille* (about 6160 ft.), on the S. of the summit, which is reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. We may descend past *Pellas* and *Tresanne* to the station of *Clelles* (see below), on the S.E.

The ascent of the **Mont Aiguille** (6880 ft.), 3 hrs. to the S.W. of *Les Portes*, which takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the foot of the cliffs, is fit only for steady heads and sure-footed mountaineers; a rope and guide (20 fr.) are necessary. The view is rather limited.

Beyond *St. Michel* tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Fine views are obtained in the rear, to the left, and of the **Mont Aiguille** to the right. —  $35\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Clelles - Mens** (2725 ft.; \**Hôtel Ferat*, at the station). *Clelles* lies 1 M. to the E., on the road to *Mens* (see below).

The **Mont Aiguille** (see above) is ascended hence in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

FROM CLELLES TO LA MURE, 20 M., mail-car and excursion-car (in summer), halting 3 hrs. at *Mens*. The first stage takes 2 hrs. (fare  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), the second  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  fr.). —  $81\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Mens** (2617 ft.; *Lion d'Or; des Alpes*), whence another road runs to ( $191\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Corps* (*La Salette*, p. 363). To the E. rises the *Châtel* (6370 ft.; 4 hrs.) and to the S.E. rises the *Obiou* (p. 363), the ascent of which is dangerous from this side. — The road to *La Mure* runs to the N. —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jean-d'Hérons*. — 20 M. *La Mure* (p. 362).

Several more tunnels and viaducts are passed, both before and after ( $41\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Maurice-en-Trièves* (3220 ft.; small buffet). The *Trièves* ends in a small wooded gorge, soon after which the railway attains its culminating point, at the *Col de la Croix-Haute* (about 3825 ft.). — 51 M. *Lus-la-Croix-Haute* (3325 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste). To the E. are the mountains of the *Dévoluy*, a district so named, it is said, from the Latin 'devolutum', on account of the landslips to which it is liable and the havoc wrought by the torrents since the destruction of the timber on the mountains. The chief height is the *Obiou* (p. 363), on the N.; next, the *Grand-Ferrand* (9060 ft.), to the left, above the village of *Lus*, and the *Montagne d'Auroze*, culminating in the *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.).

Ascents of the *Obiou* and the *Pic de Bure*, see pp. 363, 374. — The **Grand-Ferrand** (9060 ft.) may be ascended from *Lus* in 8 hrs. The route leads through the *Vallon du Trabuëch*, or valley of the *Jarjatte*, to the *Granges des Forêts* or *Le Baraque* (about 4260 ft.); carriage to this point in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Thence we ascend past the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.) small *Lac Ferrand* (6400 ft.) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de Charnier* or *de Ferrand* (7150 ft.), on the right of the *Petit-Ferrand* or *Tête de Lauzon* (8510 ft.). We then pass (1 hr.; 8365 ft.) between the *Ferrands*, and finally reach the summit after  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.'s difficult climb over the crumbling slopes of the mountain. Fine view, especially on the N.E. as far as *Mont Blanc* and on the E. of the *Pelvoux*.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Buëch*, and crosses the stream. — 55 M. *St. Julien - en - Beauchêne* (3025 ft.; Hôt. *des Alpins*), 3 M. to the N.E. of which is the ruined *Chartreuse de Durbon*. — 64 M. *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (2500 ft.; Hôt. *Malaterre*). To the right diverges the line to *Die* (p. 424). Beyond a tunnel and

a bridge the line enters the valley of the *Petit-Buëch* to the N.E., leaving the line to Marseilles on the right.

68 M. **Veynes** (2675 ft.; *Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. Dousselin*), a small town, the junction for the lines to Digne and Marseilles, see RR. 61, 68. — The Gap line crosses the *Labéoux*. To the left is the *Pic de Bure* (see below), to the right the *Montagne de Céuze* (6620 ft.).

— 72 M. **Montmaur**, a village  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the left, has an old château. The *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from the station in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide, via the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Plateau de Bure*.

$75\frac{1}{2}$  M. **La Roche-des-Arnauds** (3095 ft.). To the left appears the *Montagne de Charance* (6240 ft.). Beyond ( $78\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **La Freissinouse** is a viaduct of two stories, 170 ft. high, followed by a sharp descent.

$84\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Gap** (2425 ft.; *Buvette; Hôt. des Négociants, de Provence, du Nord*, all in the Rue Carnot), the *Vapincum* of the Romans, a town with 11,376 inhab., is situated on the *Luye*, a tributary of the Durance. Gap was formerly of greater importance, but it suffered much in the Religious Wars, was ravaged by the plague in 1630, and was burned in 1692 by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. Turning to the right from the station, and again to the right, we reach a *Statue of Ladoucette* (d. 1848), a former prefect of the department, by E. Marcellin. Thence the Rue Carnot leads to the right to the Rue Elisée, at the end of which is a *Statue of E. Marcellin* (1821-84), the sculptor, by Schræder. Farther on, to the right, is the *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1866 et seq., a handsome modern structure showing a mixture of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. In the same square is the *Bishop's Palace*, and a little farther on is the *Préfecture*, containing the *Monument of Lesdiguières* (p. 364), by Jacob Richier, brought to Gap at the Revolution, and a small local *Museum*.

From Gap to *Corps (La Salette), La Mure*, etc., see pp. 364, 363.

About  $81\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. (diligence, 1 fr. 60 c.), on the road to (35 M.) **Sisteron** (p. 402), is **Tallard** (hotels), on the right bank of the Durance, with a ruined \**Castle* (14-16th cent.), burnt in 1692, many portions of which are still in tolerable preservation.

FROM GAP TO CHAMPOLEON AND TO ORCIERES, 18 and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.; diligence daily to Orcières (5 hrs., 3 fr.), which passengers for Champoléon quit at ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont des Corbières*. *Orcières* (Hôt. de la Poste) is of little importance to tourists; but *Champoléon* or *Borels-en-Champoléon* (7160 ft.; ions kept by the guides J. Vincent and Babel) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the \**Vieux-Chaillol*, or *Chaillol-le-Vieil* (10,375 ft.), the chief summit in the S. part of the Pelvoux system. The ascent (7 hrs.) is made by a mule-track via the ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col de la Vénasque* (ea. 8365 ft.) and the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col de Robeyron* (8910 ft.). The \*Panorama of the mountains of High Dauphiny is one of the finest in the district. — Descent to St. Bonnet, see p. 364. Another fatiguing but not difficult descent may be made, with guide, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) the *Valgaudemar*, by (N.) the (2 hrs.) *Col de Londenière* or *du Sellon* and the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Combe des Navettes*, whence we reach *La Chapelle en-Valgaudemar* (p. 364) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

$90\frac{1}{2}$  M. **La Bâtie-Neuve-le-Laus** (2815 ft.). At La Bâtie (Hôt. Gelpi) is a ruined château of the bishops of Gap. An omnibus runs hence in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.) to *Notre-Dame-du-Laus*, a pilgrimage-

resort in a valley to the S. — 95 M. *Chorges* (Hôt. de la Poste), a village of ancient origin (*Caturiga*), with a few traces of Celtic-Roman works. Beyond it we descend sharply, cross two viaducts, and traverse two tunnels, between which, to the right, appears the *Durance*. — 99 M. *Prunières* (2415 ft.; Hôtel Sarazin; de la Gare).

FROM PRUNIÈRES TO BARCELONNETTE (*Maljasset, Larche*), 251½ M., Diligence thrice daily in 4½ hrs. (fare 31½ fr.). No time should be lost in securing seats. — The road ascends the *Vallée de l'Ubaye*, to the S.E., viâ (8 M.) *Ubaye*, (13 M.) *Le Lauzet* (hotels), (18 M.) *Revel*, opposite *Méolans*, and (21½ M.) *Les Thuyiles*. — 251½ M. *Barcelonnette* (3710 ft.; Hôtel du Nord), a town with 2288 inhab., on the right bank of the *Ubaye*, was founded in the 13th cent. by Raymond Bérenger, Count of Provence, a scion of the house of Barcelona. Alternately owned by Savoy and France, it was finally acquired by the latter at the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in exchange for Castel Delfino (p. 400). Probably no town suffered so much in the frontier-wars as Barcelonnette. Many of the inhabitants leave the district in winter to carry on various trades in the plains. Barcelonnette has a bell-tower of the 15th cent. and a small museum (Musée Chabrand). — The town is surrounded by picturesque mountains, as yet little known, but offering many fine excursions. In the chain which divides the *Ubaye* valley from that of the *Durance*, to the N., are the *Grand-Bérard* (9996 ft.; the highest), opposite Barcelonnette; on the right of it, the *Petit-Clausis* (9635 ft.); on the left, the *Sonaille* or *Grande-Eperrière* (9395 ft.); behind, the *Parpaillon* (9930 ft.), etc. In the chain on the N.E., beyond which is *Larche* (p. 375), rise the *Tête de Cuguret* (9530 ft.; see below), the *Sommet du Vallon-Long* (9770 ft.), etc.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO ALLOS (*Colmars, St. André-de-Méouilles*), 22 M. (no public conveyance; short-cuts for walkers). The district traversed is picturesque but almost uninhabited. From (7 M.) *Les Agneliers-Bas* the *Roc de Séolane* (9547 ft.), a good point of view, may be easily ascended in 4½ hrs. Near the (12½ M.) *Col d'Allos* is a 'refuge national'. 17 M. *La Foux* (5440 ft.; inn). — 22 M. *Allos* (4675 ft.; \*Hôt. du Midi), a village to the S. of the *Rochegrande* (7913 ft.), is frequented as a summer-resort. Pleasant excursion (with guide) to (2-2½ hrs.) the *Lac d'Allos* (7340 ft.). — Diligence from Allos to *Colmars* and *St. André-de-Méouilles*, see p. 404.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO ST. PAUL-SUR-UBAYE AND MALJASSET, 22½ M. (diligence as far as St. Paul in 2½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 20 c.). From Barcelonnette the road continues to ascend the *Ubaye* valley viâ (1½ M.) *Faucon*, (5 M.) *Jausiers* (4265 ft.; Hôt. du Poulet), and (7½ M.) *Condamine-Châtelard* (4290 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce), whence a road leads to *Embrun* (p. 375). Farther on is the *Fort Tournoux*, on height above the confluence of the *Ubaye* and *Ubayette*. At (9 M.) *Gleizolles* the road to *Larche* diverges on the right (see below). — 13½ M. *St. Paul-sur-Ubaye* (4820 ft.; Hôtel *Héllion*) has quarries of green marble. The *Brec de Chambeuron* (11,115 ft. may be ascended hence in 7½-8 hrs., viâ (2 hrs.) *Fouillouse* (6075 ft.) and the *Col della Gippiera* (9574 ft.). To *Guillestre* over the *Col de Vars*, see p. 399. — Beyond (17½ M.) *St. Antoine* the valley narrows to a romantic gorge, 19½ M. *La Blachière*. — 22½ M. *Maljasset* or *Maurin* (6265 ft.; inn) has quarries of green and other marble. The *Aiguille de Chambeuron* (11,155 ft.), to the E., may be ascended hence in 7-7½ hrs. To the *Vallée du Guil* by the *Cols de Girardin* and *de Tronchet*, see p. 399. — The road proceeds farther up the valley viâ *Combe-Brémond*, the *Lac du Paroird* (6710 ft.), *Le Gâ* (6775 ft.), *Les Blavettes* (7720 ft.), etc., to (3½ hrs. from Maljasset) the *Col de Longet* (8765 ft.), whence we may descend in 4½ hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 400). Near the col is the *Tête des Toillies* (10,430 ft.; fine view), ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. A route diverging to the right from *Le Gâ* leads to (1½ hr.) the *Cabane du Rubren*, a shepherd's hut (7055 ft.), whence the *Grand-Rubren* (11,140 ft.; view) may easily be ascended in 2½-3 hrs.

FROM BARCELONNETTE TO LARCHE, 16½ M., omnibus in 4 hrs. (fare 2 fr.). To (9 M.) *Gleizolles*, see above. The *Larche* road then traverses the valley of the *Ubayette*, to the E., at the foot of the *Tête du Cuguret* (9530 ft.)

and the *Sommet du Vallon-Long* ((9970 ft.), passing (11 M.) *Meyronnes* (5245 ft.; Hôtel Jean) and (15 M.) *Certamussat*. — 16½ M. *Larche* (5568 ft.; Hôtel de la Paix). About 3½ M. farther on we cross the *Col de Larche* (6562 ft.), on the frontier, also called *Col de l'Argentière*, from *Argentera*, the first Italian village, 3½ M. farther on. The col is celebrated for the passage of a French army in 1515, relatively a greater military feat than the passage of the St. Bernard in 1800. — To the N.E. rises the *Punta della Signora* (6890 ft.), behind which is the *Col de Ruburent* (8145 ft.), by which we may return to the valley of the Ubayette.

Beyond Prunières the line crosses two viaducts and follows the right bank of the Durance. — 102 M. *Savines* (2210 ft.; Hôtel Tavan), a considerable place on the left bank, lies at the foot of the *Grand-Morgon* (7630 ft.; ascent, 6 hrs.; fine view). Farther on, to the right, is the *Pic de Martin-Jean* (6185 ft.). We cross a torrent and thread two tunnels.

109 M. **Embrun** (2855 ft.; Hôt. *Thouard*; Hôt. *de la Poste*; Hôt. *de France*), a town of 3430 inhab., on a rock overlooking the right bank of the Durance, at the foot of *Mont St. Guillaume* (8620 ft.; ascended in 5½-6 hrs.). It is the *Ebrodunum* of the Romans, which Hadrian constituted the capital of the Maritime Alps, and an ancient archiepiscopal see. The principal edifice is the old *Cathedral* (12th cent.), with a fine Romanesque tower (restored), a W. front of the 13th cent., and a curious N. portal with a porch of pink marble columns, resting on lions and seated men. In the interior is an interesting 16th cent. organ-case. In the sacristy are a Virgin, presented by Louis XI., and some fine old ornaments.

FROM EMBRUN TO CONDAMINE-CHÂTELARD, 27½ M., a recently finished road runs viâ the Valley of the *Crêvoix*, then under the (7½ M.) *Col du Parpaillon* (9105 ft.) by means of a tunnel (500 yds. long), and down the Valley of the *Parpaillon*. — 27½ M. *Condamine-Châtelard*, see p. 374.

116 M. *St. Clément*. We cross the Durance at the confluence of the *Guil*, and then a branch of this river, in view of *Mont-Dauphin*, situated on the right. To the left is the *Pointe de Fouran* (8690 ft.).

119 M. **Mont-Dauphin-Guillemestre** (2935 ft.; Hôt. *de la Gare*). *Mont-Dauphin* is a fortified town situated on a hill at the junction of the Durance and *Guil* valleys. Its population is only about 330, exclusive of the garrison. The fortifications were erected by Vauban in 1693. — To *Guillestre* and the *Vallée du Guil*, see R. 60.

The valley of the Durance again contracts. — 121 M. *St. Crépin*. — 124 M. *La Roche-de-Rame* (Hôt. *Reymond*; des Voyageurs).

About ¾ hr. to the W. is *Pallon*, in the picturesque Valley of *Freissinières*, watered by the *Biayse*, which flows underground in the gorge of *Coufourant* for about 90 yds.

128 M. *L'Argentière-la-Bessée* (Hôtel *Gérard*, at La Bessée-Basse). The former is so called from its mines of argentiferous lead.

An omnibus (2 fr.) plies hence, in connection with all trains, to (6 M.) *Vallouise* (p. 390). The road ascends to the N.W. through a fertile valley watered by the *Gyronde*. At its entrance, on the right, are the remains of the *Mur des Vaudois*, a rampart constructed by those persecuted people to defend the valley. Halfway is the village of *Vigneaux*. — From (6 M.) *Vallouise* (p. 390) a mail-car goes on to (2 hrs. farther) *Ailefroide* (p. 391).

The line now rapidly ascends through a grand \*Defile flanked by sheer rocks, and threads six tunnels. Fine views are obtained from time to time. — 133 M. *Prelles*.

136 M. Briançon. — Hotels. \*GRAND HÔTEL, in the lower part of the town, R. from 3, pens. 9-12 fr.; \*TERMINUS HOTEL, at the station, which is in the suburb of *Ste. Catherine* (3940 ft.), 1 M. from the town, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔTEL DU NORD, good cuisine; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, in the upper part of the town, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; BELLEVUE, on the Lautaret road. — Railway Omnibus, 90 c.-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr. — Diligences to Bourg-d'Oisans (Grenoble) and Oulx, see pp. 368, 377.

*Briançon* (4330 ft.), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, a town of 7180 inhab., lies above the confluence of the Guisane and Durance; it is a fortress of the first class, but otherwise of little importance. The streets, furrowed by runnels of clear water called ‘gargouilles’, are narrow and in many places too steep for carriages. But the town presents from a distance a picturesque appearance and is undoubtedly a formidable fortress, completely commanding the important route between Italy and France via Mont Genève (p. 377). It has a triple line of walls, and the surrounding heights are crowned by ten forts, constructed between 1722 and the present day. The strongest forts are on the left bank of the Durance and are connected with the town by the \*Pont Asfeld, built in 1734, and having a single arch of 130 ft. span and 180 ft. in height. A fine view is enjoyed from the bridge and also from the Place de la Paix, on this side of it. The pyramidal snow-peak at the head of the valley is the *Chaberton* (p. 377). A good view is also obtained from the Place du Champ-de-Mars, outside the fortifications.

One of the best view-points in the neighbourhood is the *Croix de Toulouse* (6470 ft.), a summit 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the N., above the Sallettes redoubt. — The *Pic de Prorel* (8440 ft.), to the W. of the town, affording a good survey of the Briançon district, is easily climbed in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., via *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges* (7535 ft.), a pilgrim-resort,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below the summit.

FROM BRIANÇON TO ABRIÈS, by the Col d'Izoard and Château-Queyras, 30 M., carriage-road, joining at (22 M.) Château-Queyras the road from Guillestre to Mont-Dauphin (p. 375). We cross the Durance in the direction of the station, turn to the left, and ascend in windings. [The road to the right at the bridge leads due S. to the *Cerveyrette*, which it crosses by the \*Pont Baldy or de la Mort, and to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Briançon) Villar-St-Pancrace, whence a bridle-path leads over the Col des Ayes (8200 ft.), rejoining the road at Brunissard (see below).] Our road enters the valley of the *Cerveyrette*, which it ascends as far as (6 M.) *Cervières* (inn; guides, A. Rey, J. A. Faure-Brac). Thence we proceed to the S. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Laus* (3905 ft.), the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Izoard*, and the (11 M.) Col d'Izoard or Izouard (7835 ft.; refuge-hut). The col lies between the *Arpelin* (8525 ft.), to the left, and the *Clot de la Cime* (8970 ft.), on the right. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Brunissard (555 ft.), in the valley of the *Ririère*. Thence we proceed via (1/4 hr.) *La Chapal* and (1/4 hr. more) *Arrieux* to (22 M.) Château-Queyras. Thence to (8 M.) *Abriès*, see p. 400.

The ascent of the *Pic de Rochebrune*, recommended to practised mountaineers, is made in about 5 hrs. from *Cervières* (see above), with guide (9 fr.). From (1/2 hr.) *Le Laus* (see above) we ascend to the left to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fontaine des Oules* (7610 ft.), and thence to the (1 hr.) *Col des Portes* (9186 ft.), to the W. of which is the old *Refuge Vignet* (unusable). We are here only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from the top, but care must be taken in

climbing the loose rocks, passing round a cornice, ascending a cheminée, etc. The *Pic de Rochebrune* (10,905 ft.) commands a magnificent \*View, extending over nearly the whole of the Alps. A descent may be made to the S., through the *Vallon des Souliers*, to (5½ hrs.) Château-Queyras (p. 400); or to the W., over the *Col Perdu* (about 8200 ft.), to the Izoard refuge (p. 376).

FROM BRIANÇON TO OULX (Mont Cenis line) by Mont Genèvre, 16½ M., diligence at 5.30 a.m. (returning from Oulx at 3 p.m.), in 4½ hrs.; fare 6 fr. — We first ascend to the N.E. through the valley of the Durance to (2 M.) *La Vachette*. We cross the river, and at (3 M.) *Les Alberts* begin the ascent in six wide zigzags (short-cut for walkers). Fine views. — 7 M. *Mont Genèvre* (6100 ft.; *Hospice* and two *Inns*; guide, Félix Rignon), the *Mons Janus* of the Romans, is a village on the pass of the same name, which is one of the best and safest in the Alps, because it is open to the S. and sheltered from N. winds. This is the route taken by most of the armies which have crossed the Alps since remote times, though the present road dates only from 1802, as is recorded on the obelisk at the frontier about ¾ M. farther on. — The ascent of the *Chaberton* (10,295 ft.; 4 hrs.; easy), an isolated limestone rock to the N.E., where we are already on Italian soil, is now forbidden for military reasons.

The route then descends into the valley of the *Doire* to (8 M.) *Clarières* (Hôtel du Club Alpin), with the Italian custom-house. 12 M. *Césanne* (4455 ft.; *Croix Blanche*) is a market-town on the *Doire*, in a pretty and fertile district. Beyond a defile we reach (16½ M.) *Oulx* (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*).

FROM BRIANÇON TO BARDONNÈCHE (*Modane*), by the *Col de l'Echelle*, 5½ hrs. direct or 7 hrs. via Névache. We may drive as far as the frontier, within 2 hrs. of Bardonnèche. — The road diverges from the *Mont Genèvre* route at (2 M.) *La Vachette* (see above), runs to the N. to the valley of the *Clairée* or *Clarée*, passes the hamlets forming *Val-des-Près*, and reaches (8½ M.) *Plampinet* (4910 ft.), a hamlet belonging to Névache. — *Névache* (5380 ft.; *Auberge Balcer*, in the *Ville-Basse*; guides, Barth, Izé, Claude Roux), the centre of which lies 1½ hr. farther on, consists of several widely scattered hamlets (comp. p. 399). The road to the *Col de l'Echelle* begins at *Robion*, 1½ hr. from Plampinet, but we join it by means of a footpath to the right after the second bridge beyond Plampinet, thus saving 1½-¾ hr. The *Col de l'Echelle* (5875 ft.) is a little valley, through which runs the frontier-line (custom-houses), 4 hrs. from Briançon. In ¼ hr. from the frontier we descend by (¼ hr.) a kind of staircase cut in the rocks to the (¼ hr.) *Vallée-Etroite* (to Mont Thabor, see p. 315), and descend it to (½ hr.) *Mélezet*, to the left of which is (½ hr.) *Bardonnèche*. The station lies farther on, to the right (p. 316); Italian time is 51 min. in advance of French time.

## 59. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs.

The *Pelvoux Range* (*Massif du Pelvoux*), so called from *Mont Pelvoux* (p. 392), one of its best-known peaks, though not the highest, is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane (road to Briançon); on the E. and S. E. by those of the Durance and its tributary the Biaysse; on the S. by those of the Drac de Champoléon, the Séveraisse, and the Bonne; and on the W. by those of the Malsanne and the Lignare. This mountain-mass consists of a main chain comprising the *Meije* (13,080 ft.), the *Écrins* (13,462 ft.), and the *Pelvoux* (12,970 ft.); the smaller chains of *Olan* (11,735 ft.) and the *Muzelle* (11,350 ft.), to the S.W. of the former; the chain of *Bonvoisin* (11,720 ft.), to the S., etc. It is the largest range in Dauphiny and the most interesting to explore, in spite of the ruggedness of its peaks. It is becoming also more and more the rendezvous of mountaineers, who find abundance of ascents of the first rank.

For the sake of convenience, we have added to the directions for

the Pelvoux group those referring to the neighbouring mountains, such as *Belledonne*, the *Grandes-Rousses*, the *Goléon*, the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, and the *Galibier*, situated to the N. of the Romanche valley.

The principal starting-points for excursions in these mountains are *Bourg-d'Oisans* (Allemont, Oz; see below), *St. Christophe-en-Oisans*, and *La Bérarde*, in the valley of the *Vénéon* (p. 381), *Vallouise* (p. 390), *Ailefroide* (p. 391), *La Grave* (p. 370), *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 370), *Le Lautaret* (p. 370), and *Le Monêtier* (p. 371).

The Hotels and Inns are still often very primitive, but they are steadily improving. The French Alpine Club (Paris, Rue du Bac 30) and the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (S. T. D., Grenoble, Avenue Thiers 4), formed in 1874 and 1875, have contributed greatly to this progress, and have spent much money in order to facilitate excursions in the Pelvoux range, by erecting finger-posts and constructing the refuges and the chalet-hotels referred to below.

Good Guides are to be had, for whose services the S. T. D. has established a tariff; generally 6-15 fr. a day for a guide and 5-10 fr. for a porter, in addition to food or 3 fr. more if they find their own. The society has divided the walks and ascents into several classes, usually three, beginning with the easiest, and into 'courses extraordinaires'. When the traveller does not return to the place of departure, a return-fee is usually payable to the guides (comp. the list of tariffs, shown on demand). When nothing is said to the contrary, it is to be understood that a guide is necessary or at least useful for the following excursions. As guides are not numerous, it will often save time and disappointment if one be engaged beforehand. Provisions, an ice-axe, and a rope are also nearly always required. Only the chief excursions, of course, can here be indicated.

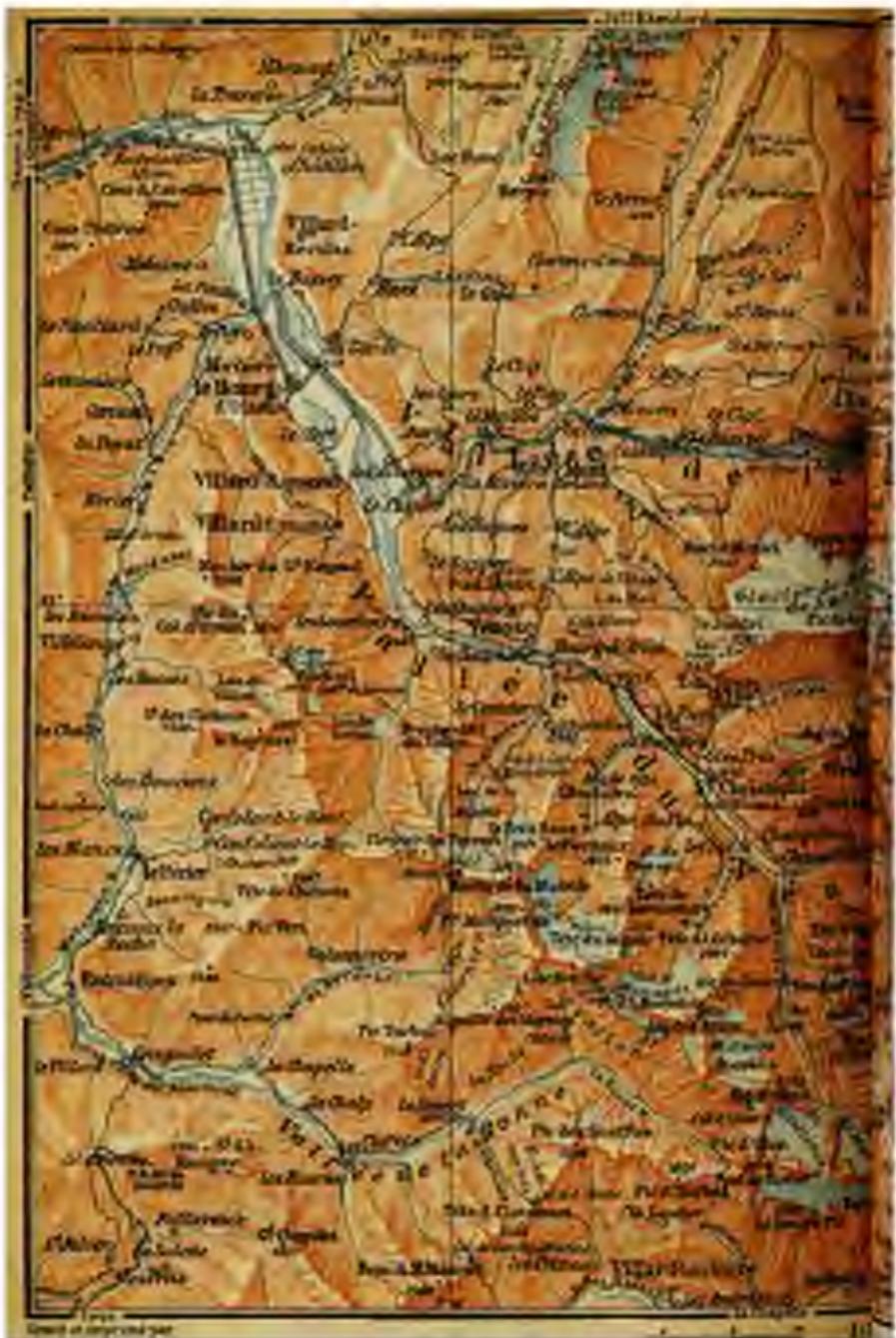
*Mules* may also be had at the principal centres at the rate of 10-12 fr. per day or 5-8 fr. per half-day, attendant included (consult tariff of the S. T. D.).

#### a. Excursions from Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont.

*Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 369) is the starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux group for those coming from Grenoble, and the rendezvous of those who intend to climb the *Grandes-Rousses*. Those, however, who are willing to sacrifice comfort in order to shorten the routes on this side will not return to Bourg-d'Oisans, but after their first excursion will descend to *Oz* (2720 ft.; *Martin's Inn*; guides, *Nic. Mollière* and *Et. Vernet*, of Le Bessey), or to *Allemont* (about 2620 ft.; *Leydier's* and *Perratone's Inns*, at the foundry; *Vial*, in the village; guides, *P. Ginet*, *Franç.* and *Rémy Michel*). We may also reach these villages by the route mentioned on p. 369. — From Allemont to the Sept-Laux, see p. 367.

Various excursions may be made to the *Grandes-Rousses* from *Bourg-d'Oisans*, or (better) from *Oz*, on account of the finer view on that side and its proximity to the (4 hrs.) *Refuge de la Fare* (p. 379). These mountains form an isolated chain to the N. of the valley of the Romanche. The name *Rousses* is given to them on account of their ochreous colour. On both sides of this ridge are glaciers more than 6 M. long. The principal peaks, named from S. to N., are the *Herpie* (9825 ft.), the *Pic du Lac Blanc* (10,930 ft.), the *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), and the *E'tendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.). Comp. the Map, p. 378.









From BOURG-D'OISANS the road is practicable for carriages as far as (4 M.) Huez. We follow the Briançon road, turn to the left, then, beyond the first bridge, pass the splendid cascade of the *Sarennes* (about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), and proceed via (35 min.) *La Garde* (2960 ft.), (40 min.) *Huez* (4910 ft.; inns), the (35 min.) *Chalets de l'Alpe*, and (25 min.) the plateau of *Brandedes* (5900 ft.), where there are some old silver-mines and anthracite quarries. Farther on we pass the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Lac Blanc* (8360 ft.), fed by the glaciers of the Grandes-Rousses, which overlook it on the E. To the W. a magnificent view is obtained of the groups of Taillefer, Belledonne, etc. — The *Herpie* (9825 ft.; wide panorama), one of the nearest summits of the Grandes-Rousses, is easily ascended from the lake in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (guide 8 fr.). — To the N. of the lake are the *Petites-Rousses* (9230 ft.). The *Lac de la Fare* (refuge, see below) is less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. off in a straight line. To make the ascent of the Etendard, it is advisable to sleep at the *Refuge de la Fare* or at Oz.

From Oz to the *Lac Blanc* a footpath (about 4 hrs.) ascends to the S.E., passing the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Chalets de Poutran* (6230 ft.), and winding finally round some hills where there are two more lakes. — To reach the refuge, on the other hand, we proceed from the village towards the N.E., passing (35 min.) *Le Bessey* (3600 ft.), the (40 min.) *Plan du Seye* (4725 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpette* (6315 ft.). The *Refuge de la Fare* (7270 ft.) is about 4 hrs. from Oz, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. on this side of the *Lac de la Fare* (8730 ft.), at the foot of the Grandes-Rousses glacier. — The ascent of the *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), the nearest to the lake, presents no difficulty, and may be accomplished in  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 hrs. from the refuge (guide 16 fr.). We ascend to the E. to the *Col de la Pyramide* (11,090 ft.), to the S. of the arête, which we thence follow to the N. to the top. For the view, see below.

The \*Etendard or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.) is ascended in about 4 hrs. and presents no greater difficulty than the *Pic Sud*. The ascent is made by the W. arête or (better) via the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Cochette* (ca. 10,170 ft.) and the N. face. The panorama from the summit is as fine as from the other, the chain of the Grandes-Rousses being isolated: to the E. and N.E., the Aiguilles d'Arves and the great peaks of Savoy as far as Mont Blanc; to the S., the Pelvoux range; to the W., the Belledonne, etc. — The descent may be made by the E. arête and the *Col des Quirlies* (ca. 9880 ft.), and thence to the S.E., by the *Glacier des Quirlies*, to *Le Freney* (6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; p. 369), passing *Clavans* (Aubert's Inn), 3 hrs. from the glacier and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Le Freney*; or to the N.E. to *St. Jean-d'Arves* (7 hrs.; p. 314), by the *Glacier de St. Sorlin*, the *Refuge César Durand* (7218 ft.), and *St. Sorlin*.

To the three *Pics de Belledonne*, from Allemond and also from Oz and Bourg-d'Oisans, sleeping at the *Refuge de Belledonne* (see below). These peaks can be climbed also from Revel (p. 364) and Uriage (p. 357).

The \**Croix de Belledonne* (9525 ft.) is a comparatively easy ascent, which takes 5- $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Allemond (guide 8 fr.). We proceed to the N.E., via (1 hr.) *Mollard* and (2 hrs.) the *Refuge de Belledonne* (7100 ft.), near the *Lac de Belledonne* (fine view). Thence we ascend over loose stones and a fairly easy snow-couloir to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) the *Col de Belledonne*, where we join the route from Revel and Uriage (p. 357),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the summit. Magnificent \*View, extending as far as Mont Blanc, but partly interrupted to the N.E. by the *Grand Pic*. — The *Grand Pic de Belledonne* (9780 ft.) is much more difficult. The ascent takes 6 hrs. from Allemond (guide, 1 day or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 16 or 19 fr.) and is possible only with the help of wire ropes which have been fixed for the purpose. As far as the (3 hrs.) *Refuge de Belledonne*, see above; we then leave the route to the little peak on the left in order to make the circuit of the large one to the N.E. No difficulty occurs for about 1 hr.; thereafter we mount a steep slope of hard snow, some slippery rocks, and a very fatiguing couloir, to the foot of the final peak (1 hr.). We skirt this peak to the S. to reach the (1/4 hr.) first rope, made fast to a very steep rock-slope, where we skirt the top of a precipice for 5 minutes. In  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more we reach the second rope, which is longer and fixed in a chimney, where the passage is still more difficult. Hence it is but

a short climb to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the top. The \*Panorama is splendid, especially to the S.E. over the Pelvoux range and to the E. and N.E. over the peaks of Savoy and part of the Swiss mountains. — The *Pic Central de Belledonne* (9605 ft.), the ascent of which is equally difficult, is scaled in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Croix de Belledonne (p. 379).

The *Grande Lance d'Allemont* (9330 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 16 fr.), to the W. of this village, presents no serious difficulty. The descent may be made on the N.W. to the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Chalet de la Pra* (p. 357) or on the S. to *Livet* (p. 369) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. An ascent of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. over ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) some pastures and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a small glacier brings us to the *Col de la Portette*, from which the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more, by couloirs on the W. and N. sides. The panorama is glorious and to the S. is better than from the Belledonne. — The descent to *Livet* is made by the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col de la Portette* and then at first direct to the old silver-mines of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Chalanches* and afterwards to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Cascade du Bâton*. *Allemont* may also be reached from the old mines.

To the *Taillefer*, see p. 368.

To St. CHRISTOPHE AND LA BÉRARDE,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. on foot from Bourg-d'Oisans by the valley of the *Vénéon*, which falls into the Romanche  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up, on the left side. There is a carriage-road on the right bank, diverging from the *La Grave* road at (3 M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (p. 369) and ending at St. Christophe.

A diligence plies every morning in summer from Bourg-d'Oisans to *St. Christophe* in 4 hrs. (fare 5 fr.), in connection with the tramway and diligences from Briançon. — Mule from St. Christophe to *La Bérarde*, 10 fr.

On the left bank is bridle-path, not always practicable, which saves about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. It rejoins the road at *Les Ougiers* (see below).

The \*Valley of the *Vénéon*, one of the most beautiful among the Alps of Dauphiny, attains a considerable height among the Pelvoux mountains and affords very fine view-points, while from its entrance we have a beautiful retrospect of the Belledonne (p. 379).

Opposite us, beyond the bridge, rises the *Rochail* (10,073 ft.), with the glacier of *Villard-Notre-Dame* (5090 ft.; Paquet's Inn), a village on the left bank,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from Bourg-d'Oisans. The ascent may be made thence in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), by the (2 hr.) *Loson Hut*, the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) W. tongue of the glacier, and the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col du Rochail* (10,005 ft.).

6 M. *Les Ougiers*, a hamlet with a bridge over the *Vénéon*.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. hence is *Les Gauchois* (2775 ft.), a hamlet on the right bank, on a brook which descends from the *Lac de Lauvitel* or *Lovitel* (5900 ft.), a lovely lake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S., 1 M. long and 500 yds. wide. Its waters escape by three underground streams, which rise to the surface about 125 yds. lower down. A path skirts its E. bank, and on the N.E. side is a *Refuge-Chalet*. There is a raft which may be used for crossing ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) when it is within reach. On the other side is the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Breche de Lauvitel* or *de Valsenestre* (8642 ft.), between the *Clapier du Peyron* (10,407 ft.) and the *Signal de Lauvitel* (9535 ft.). This pass, which leads to (3 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (p. 363), is comparatively easy.

Farther on, to the right, appear the *Brèche du Vallon* or *Aiguille de Vénosc* (9230 ft.), between the valley of the *Lac de Lauvitel* (see above) and that of the *Pisse*. *Vénosc* (3445 ft.; *Martin's Inn*; guide, *L. J. Rochette*), a charmingly situated village, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the left, owes a certain prosperity to the plants gathered in the neighbouring mountains. Opposite rises the *Roche de la Muzeille* ((pp. 381, 383)).

FROM VÉNOSC TO LE FRENEY.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., an easy expedition, which may be made on mules. Guide unnecessary. The path leads over the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.)

*Chalets de l'Alpe* (4307 ft.) and the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Alpe* (5146 ft.) to (3/4 hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (p. 369). — *Le Freney*, 1/2 hr. farther on, see p. 369.

8 M. *Bourg-d'Arud* (2920 ft.; Giraud's Inn), a hamlet belonging to Vénosc.

The *Vallon de la Pisso*, containing (3 hrs.) the little *Lac de la Muzelle*, ascends to the S. towards the (13/4 hr.) *Col de la Muzelle* (8203 ft.), below which is a small glacier. The col lies between the *Clapier du Peyron* (p. 380) and the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 383). Fine view to the N. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (4230 ft.; p. 363).

The carriage-road crosses the Vénéon at Bourg-d'Arud and ascends rapidly to the *Clapier de St. Christophe*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the *Soreiller* (7650 ft.), to the S. In about 1/2 hr. the *Plan du Lac* is reached, an ancient lake-bed, the barren right bank of which is skirted by the road. Facing us is the fine *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 383). Near the (30–35 min.) end of the Plan is the beautiful *Fall of the Enchâtra*, descending on the right, between the *Soreiller* and the *Aiguille de l'Enchâtra* (8445 ft.). — The road now ascends a steep slope, with a view, to the right, of the *Tête de Lauranoure* (p. 383), the *Bec du Canard* (p. 383), and the *Aiguille des Arias* (p. 383). At the (1/2 hr.) top, St. Christophe comes in sight. — About 1/2 M. farther on the \**Pont du Diable* crosses the stream of that name, 1/2 M. from —

13 M. **St. Christophe** (4820 ft.; *Antoine Ture's Inn*; post-office), a village at the foot of the *Aiguille du Plat* (p. 383). It is of no importance except as a starting-point for excursions (see p. 382).

As we proceed towards La Bérarde we still have in front the *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 383), round which the Vénéon winds from the left. Beyond (1/2 hr.) *Le Clot* appear, on the right, the beautiful *Waterfall* and *Glacier de la Mariande*. On the left is *Champ-Ebran*. Fine retrospective view. About 1/2 hr. from *Le Clot* a guide-post indicates the route (to the right) to *La Lavey* (see p. 381); pleasing view of its valley, with a fine waterfall, several glaciers, and the *Aiguille d'Olan* (p. 384). About 3/4 hr. beyond (1/4 hr.) *Champhorent* we are again on the level of the stream, with a fine retrospective view of the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 383). Towards the head of the valley is the grand chain of the *Écrins* (p. 386), of which the only peak visible is *Pic Lory*, the highest but one. To the right of it is the *Pic Coolidge* (p. 387). In 10 min. more we reach *Les Étages* (5230 ft.), beyond which we keep to the left, and in 3/4 hr. (3 hrs. from St. Christophe) arrive at —

**La Bérarde** (5700 ft.), the last hamlet. The principal house is the \**Hôtel de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné*, which is well equipped and managed (50 beds; R. 3, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, déj. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.). Lodging may also be obtained at the *Chalet Rodier*. La Bérarde is an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux mountains and the Meije chain (see p. 384).

### b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde.

*St. Christophe* and *La Bérarde*, being fairly close together (see p. 381), have a certain number of excursions in common, especially those via the *Refuge de la Larey* (5840 ft.), 3 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. distant, in the valley of that name, which is on the right as we go from St. Christophe to La Bérarde.

**Guides and Porters.** \**Pierre Gaspard* and his son \**Maximin, Casimir Gaspard*, \**Christophe* and *Pierre Roderon*; \**Christophe Turc*; \**Jos. Turc*, nicknamed 'Zouave', and *Alex. Turc*, at St. Christophe; \**Jean-Bapt., Hippolyte*, and *Pierre Rodier*, at La Bérarde; *Claude* and *Jos. Etienne Turc* at Les Etages.

**Tariff.** Class I (see p. 378),  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, guide 4 fr.; 1 day, 8, 10, 12, and (porter) 8 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 23 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. — III. 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. — IV.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. — For the Écrins, descending on the same side, 60 and 35 fr.; descending on the other side, 80 and 45 fr. — For the Meije (Pic Central) 40 and 25 fr.; for the Pic Occidental by the S. face 80 and 45 fr., by the arêtes and the Pic Central 130 and 70 fr. — For the Écrins via the ice-wall of the Glacier Noir, 150 and 100 fr. Less if the tourist does not go as far as the summit. — Return-fees (p. 378) 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

### I. FROM ST. CHRISTOPHE.

In addition to that of *La Larey* (see above) there are two other club-huts in the vicinity of St. Christophe for walks and ascents, viz. the \**Refuge du Lac Noir* (9252 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. to the N., and the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. to the N.E. (see below).

\***TO THE GLACIER DE MONT-DE-LANS AND THE COL DE LA LAUZE VIA THE LAC NOIR**, returning by the valley of the Selle, about 12 hrs.; tariff II. The expedition may be divided between two days by sleeping at one of the refuges, that of the Lac Noir being preferable. The path, halfway up the hill-slopes, to the N.W. of St. Christophe, leads past *Le Puys*, and then turns to the N. and N. E., passing to the N.E. of the *Tête du Toura* (9573 ft.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the club-hut; easy). Hence it descends to the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) little *Lac Noir* (9185 ft.), 10 min. above which is the *Refuge* of the same name (9252 ft.). Passing below the *Jandri* (10,800 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; easy), we soon reach the vast \**Glacier de Mont-de-Lans*, the largest in Dauphiné, measuring about 5 M. in length and 2 M. in width. We cross it without difficulty, and in 3 hrs. reach the \**Col de la Lauze* (11,625 ft.), a slight depression to the W. of the *Pic de la Grare* (12,050 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from the col; difficult). This pass, one of the most beautiful in the Pelvoux Mts., commands an extensive panorama, extending as far as Mont Blanc and Mte. Rosa. The descent, through a steep and fatiguing couloir to the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.), takes 2 hrs. (ascent 4 hrs.). This refuge is situated on the margin of the *Glacier de la Selle*, beyond which rises the *Plaret* (p. 385). Another hour of rapid descent leads to the bottom of the *Vallon de la Selle*. A mule-track skirts the *Ruisseau du Diable*, between the *Jandri* and the *Tête du Toura*, on the right, and the *Aiguille du Plat*, on the left (see p. 383), to (2 hrs.) St. Christophe.

To the \**Aiguille du Plat* (11,818 ft.), 5½-7 hrs., not difficult for experts; tariff III. We ascend to the N.E. over steep slopes to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Glacier du Plat*, cross the glacier, and reach the (1½-2 hrs.) *Col du Plat*, to the left of the *Tête du Graou* (p. 384). Following the S.W. arête, we attain the summit in 1½ hr. more. The panorama is one of the most interesting and complete of the Dauphiny Alps.

**Roche de la Muzelle** (11,350 ft.), about 8½ hrs., a difficult ascent, and even dangerous when the rocks are covered with hoar-frost; tariff III. We pass through the hamlet of (2½ hrs.) *L'Enchâtra* or *Lanchâtra* (4655 ft.; p. 381), which is a better starting-point, as it shortens the walk, and ascend the ravine of the *Pisse*, as far as the (3¼ hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon* (7060 ft.). Thence we mount over rocks and the glacier, to the W., to the (1½ hr.) foot of the Roche, ascend through couloirs to the N.E. arête, and follow the latter to the (1 hr.) summit. The Roche, itself a remarkable mountain, commands one of the most beautiful \*Panoramas of the Oisans on account of its sentinel-like position to the W. of the Ecrins and Meije.

**Tête de Lauranoure** (10,962 ft.), 4½ hrs., laborious; tariff III. Crossing the Vénéon to the S., we pass on the other side to the (1 hr.) chalets of the *Alpe du Pin* (5945 ft.), and ascend direct across pastures to the W. branch of the (1¾ hr.) *Glacier du Pierroux* (9430 ft.), which is crossed without difficulty. Thence the ascent of the peak takes about 2 hrs. There is a wide and magnificent panorama.

**Bec du Canard** (10,730 ft.), 7½-8 hrs. from St. Christophe, or 4½ hrs. from La Lavey, rather difficult; tariff III. This peak is to the W. of the refuge. There is a narrow ridge to be crossed between two precipices, then a couloir near the top. The main chain is seen in detail.

**Aiguille des Arias** (11,159 ft.; 7½-8 hrs.; tariff IV), difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Alpe du Pin* (see above) we turn to the S.E. into the (1 hr.) *Combe de la Mariande* and follow the right bank of the stream to the *Glacier de la Mariande*, to the (2 hrs.) upper snow-fields of which we ascend. Thence we proceed by a snow-couloir to the S.E. to the (1¼ hr.) *Col des Arias* (ca. 10,170 ft.), to the W. of the Aiguille. We now descend a little to the *Glacier du Grand-Vallon*, and turn to the N.E. to scale the other slope of the peak. We cross (½ hr.) a bergschrund, climb some steep rocks, and attain the (¾ hr.) arête on the S.W., nearly 1 hr. below the summit. The view is better than that from the *Bec du Canard*, which is interrupted on the S.W. by the *Aiguille des Arias*. — From the top of the *Glacier de la Mariande* we may proceed to the S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Mariande* (ca. 10,170 ft.), whence we descend in 4-4½ hrs. to *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (p. 363), in the valley of the Bonne.

**Tête de l'Ours** (9990 ft.), about 5½ hrs., easy and safe; tariff II. We ascend the *Valley of the Lavey* for some distance, turn to the left at a ravine, and mount over rocks and the *Ours Glacier* to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de l'Ours* (9843 ft.), about ½ hr. below the summit, from which there is a good view. — The *Pointe Lemercier* (10,585 ft.), to the S. of the *Col de l'Ours*, may be ascended from the col in 20 minutes. — The *Pointe Jeanne* (10,647 ft.) is ascended in ½ hr. from the *Col du Crouzet* (10,171 ft.), situated to the S., and reached by the Lavey valley and the *Fétoules Glacier* (about 5 hrs. from St. Christophe). We may descend to the E. by the (2 hrs.) *Vallon des Étages*, and thence gain (1-1½ hr.) *Les Étages* (p. 381; to the N.) and *La Bérarde* (p. 381).

The \**Tête des Fétoules* (11,369 ft.; 5-5½ hrs. from the Refuge of La Lavey) is easy, except at one point on the arête; tariff III. We ascend to the E. to the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier des Fétoules*, which has crevasses in its lower part; then to the left, by the rocks and the moraines of the right bank, and up hard snow, to the (1½ hr.) *Col des Fétoules* (10,545 ft.), to the N. of the (1 hr.) summit, which is reached by the arête above the *Vallon Glacier*. Fine \*Panorama.

The *Tête de l'Etret* (11,690 ft.), a little farther to the S. (difficult; tariff III), is ascended from La Lavey in 5-5½ hrs., by the (2¼ hrs.) *Glacier* and the (1½ hr.) *Col de la Lavey* (10,926 ft.). — The *Aiguille d'Olan* (11,100 ft.), to the right at the end of the valley, is difficult, especially from this

side; tariff IV. It is ascended in 5 hrs. from La Lavey, by the (3 hrs.) *Glacier des Sellettes*, some steep rocks, and a couloir. Restricted view. — The *Pic d'Olan* (N. summit, 11,735 ft.), more to the S., is very difficult (guide from St. Christophe 65 fr., porter 35 fr.). The ascent requires about 7½ hrs. from La Lavey, over the (4 hrs.) *Col d'Olan* (9718 ft.), and about the same time (a preferable route if there is snow) from La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar (p. 364). — To the S.W. is the *Pic de Turbat* (9940 ft.), easily ascended in 5½ hrs. from La Chapelle. Between these two peaks is the *Col de Turbat* (8825 ft.), 3 hrs. from *Le Désert-en-Valjoufrey* (p. 363).

To LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALGAUDEMAR OVER THE COL DES SELLETTES, 12½ hrs., difficult, especially when the crevasses of the glaciers are not bridged by snow; tariff III. We ascend via *La Lavey* and the *Glacier des Sellettes* (see above) to the (8½ hrs.) *Col des Sellettes* (10,500 ft.), between the *Pic d'Olan* and the *Cime du Vallon* (11,214 ft.). There is another small glacier on the other side. — *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar*, see p. 364.

To LE CLOT-EN-VALGAUDEMAR OVER THE COL DE LA MUANDE, 10-10½ hrs., fairly easy, when there is snow; tariff II. In 7½ hrs., via *La Lavey* and the *Glacier de la Muande*, we reach the *Col de la Muande* (10,035 ft.), to the S.E. of the head of the glacier. Descent to the S.E. to (3 hrs.) *Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 364).

For other expeditions from St. Christophe (Meije, etc.), see those from La Bérarde and La Grave, p. 393.

## II. FROM LA BÉRARDE.

There are two available refuges in the neighbourhood of La Bérarde, viz. the *Refuge du Carrelet* (6790 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S.E., in the valley of the Vénéon, and the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (7380 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N., in the lonely Étançons valley. The *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8430 ft.), 2½ hrs. to the E., to the N. of the glacier of that name, has been abandoned on account of the damp. — *Guides and Tariffs*, see p. 382. — Excursions common to La Bérarde and St. Christophe, see p. 382.

\***Tête de la Maye** (8275 ft.), about 2½ hrs., an easy expedition for which a guide is unnecessary; tariff I. We cross the Étançons stream below the hamlet, and turning to the right, at a guide-post, ascend the valley to (20 min.) a point where the path forks. We ascend the E. slope of the mountain, to the left, by a zigzag path, keeping towards the S.W., then to the N. Splendid \*View of the Meije, with its jagged crest; then, from left to right, the Grande-Ruine, the Tête de Charrière, and the Roche d'Alvau; the Écrins, farther back; and the Ailefroide, still farther. — From the Maye to the *Rouget*, see below.

Besides the Tête de la Maye travellers who do not care to make great ascents should at least visit the \**Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 389; tariff I) as far as the higher branches (3/4-2 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet*). The torrents are often difficult to cross in the evening. — The *Glacier du Chardon* also repays a visit. It lies 1½-2 hrs. from La Bérarde, at the end of the little valley branching to the right at the foot of the Tête de Chéret (p. 388).

**Tête du Graou** (10,407 ft.), about 5 hrs., comparatively easy; tariff III. We follow the road to St. Christophe to beyond (1 hr.) *Les Étages*, ascend to the N. by the valley of the *Ruisseau d'En haut* ('Damou'), and thence to the W. over the (3 hrs.) *Col du Graou* (ca. 9840 ft.), to the S. of which rises the *Tête de Marsare* (10,230 ft.; ascended in 1½ hr. from the col). The view from the high ground to the N. of the col is also attractive. We may descend from the col in 2 hrs. to St. Christophe (p. 382).

**Tête du Rouget** (11,224 ft.), 7 hrs., fatiguing and not easy; tariff IV. The ascent is made via the (2 hrs.) *Tête de la Maye* (see above), the (1 hr.)

*Tête de l'Aire* (8875 ft.), and the *Roche Blanche* (9310 ft.), which are, as it were, buttresses of the mountain. — Farther along this same crest rises the *Pic Gény* (11,274 ft.; fine \*View).

\**Plaret* (11,713 ft.), 5½ hrs., not very difficult; tariff III. The ascent is made via the right bank of the *Vallon des Étangs* and the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Plaret*, bearing to the left. Another route (1½ hr. longer) leads via *Les Etages* (p. 381), the *Combe d'Amont*, a small glacier, and a couloir on the N.W. Splendid \*View.

**Tête de la Gandolière** (11,644 ft.), to the N.E. of the *Plaret*. 8-9 hrs. This excursion also presents no serious difficulty, except at the rocks near the top; tariff III. The route is the same as that just described as far as the *Glacier du Plaret*, from which we proceed to the N. Another ascent leads in 4 hrs. from *Le Châtelleret*, via the (1½ hr.) *Glacier de la Gandolière* and the arête bounding it on the S. — This little chain is traversed farther to the N. by the *Cols de la Gandolière* (10,245 ft.), *de la Selle* (10,170 ft.), and *du Replat* (11,105 ft.), all leading in less than 4 hrs. to the *Refuge de la Selle*. The *Têtes du Replat* (11,260 and 11,330 ft.) are each ascended in 1½ hr. from the *Col du Replat*.

**Râteau** (12,317 ft.), 7-7½ hrs., difficult; tariff IV. We proceed past (2 hrs.) *Le Châtelleret* to the (3¾ hr.) foot of the mountain, whence, turning to the left, we make for the (2¾ hrs.) S. arête. In 1½ hr. more we join the E. arête and attain the summit 1½ hr. later. The last snow-cornice is rather dangerous. The view is very extensive. The descent by the E. arête is very difficult and hazardous. By this side *La Grave* is reached in about 6 hrs., but it is better to ascend from there (about 8 hrs.).

**Grande-Ruine** (12,317 ft.), via the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* in 8-9 hrs. (tariff III), see pp. 388, 394.

To the GRAND PIC DE LA MEIJE, 8-10 hrs. from *Le Châtelleret* (p. 384), a very difficult and dangerous ascent. Special tariff (see p. 382). In about 1 hr. from the refuge we reach the *Glacier des Étangs*, the ascent of which is easy; ½ hr. thence is the *Promontoire*, a projecting rock (ca. 10,170 ft.; shelter-hut, two beds), and ¾ hr. farther on is the *Carrefour*, at the foot of the *Grand Couloir*, where the real ascent begins. A difficult climb of 1½-2 hrs. brings us to the *Pyramide Duhamel* (11,745 ft.), ¾ hr. more to a small terrace known as *Castelnau's Camp*, and 2 hrs. more, up the very difficult *Muraille Castelnau*, to the *Glacier Carré* (12,295 ft.), 6½ hrs. from the refuge. The glacier is crossed, usually without difficulty, to the (1 hr.) *Brèche du Glacier Carré*. The final climb of 2½ hrs. over rocks presents no serious difficulty, except the last 10 min. to the *Chapeau du Capucin* or *Chéral Rouge*, especially if there is snow. The \**Meije* (13,080 ft.), or *Meidje*, the third summit of the Pelvoux group, ranking after the *Écrins* and the *Pic Lory*, has three peaks: the *Pic Oriental* (12,830 ft.), black on the Bérarde side but of a dazzling whiteness towards *La Grave*; the *Pic Central* (13,025 ft.), slender and graceful, 'so fragile in appearance compared with the other peaks that it looks as though the first gust of wind would carry it away, and leaning towards the *Glacier des Étangs* in a way that makes one both wonder and shudder' (Coddidge); and the *Pic Occidental*, or *Grand Pic* (13,080 ft.), joined to the preceding by a very difficult and dangerous serrated ridge (see p. 386). The *Meije* has been compared to the famous Matterhorn, and it remained unconquered 12 years longer. M. Boileau de Castel-

nau was the first who reached the top, in 1877, by the S. side, with Pierre and Maximin Gaspard as guides. — The extensive and splendid panorama is similar to that from the Écrins (see below). — The descent on the same side (7 hrs.) is as difficult as the ascent, and requires, as in most excursions of this kind, even more care, if possible. The descent to La Grave (8 hrs.), on the E. side, is a little easier. It leads via a difficult couloir, the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Brèche Zsigmondy*, the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pic Central*, and the (1 hr.) *Rocher de l'Aigle* (p. 395).

**Pavé** (12,570 ft.), to the E. of the Pic Oriental of the Meije, about 5 hrs. from *Le Châtelleret*, difficult; tariff III. As far as the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Col du Pavé*, see p. 387. Thence we ascend by a snow slope towards the W. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), a chimney on the right, and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) S. arête. The view is limited on the E. by the Pic Gaspard (p. 394) and on the N. by the Meije, but the Pavé is the nearest height on the S. side of the latter mountain and therefore the best view-point for it.

**Tête de Charrière** (11,293 ft.),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The only part of the ascent which is difficult is from the Brèche to the top; tariff III. From La Bérarde we skirt the left bank of the Étançons brook to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Vallon de la Bonne-Pierre*, climb for some time over the moraine to the N.E. and N. to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) glacier, and over the latter ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to (1 hr.) the *Brèche de Charrière* (10,700 ft.). Thence it takes nearly 1 hr. to climb the peak, which rises to the left. The descent may be made from the Brèche to the lower *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (about 4 hrs.; p. 391). — The *Roche d'Alvau* (11,205 ft.) and the *Roche Faurio* (12,190 ft.), to the N. and N.E. of the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre*, are two difficult and more or less dangerous peaks, ascended from *Le Châtelleret* in 3 and 5 hrs.

\*To the ÉCRINS, 8-9 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet* (p. 384), an excursion of the first rank, without serious difficulties for those who are sure-footed and do not suffer from giddiness. Special tariff (see p. 382). We ascend at first to the E. to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glacier du Vallon de la Pilatte*, and thence to the (2 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (11,520 ft.), from which there is a grand view of the Écrins. After that the climb begins, by couloirs and the *Rocher-Blanc*, before coming to which there is a difficult passage, more than 300 ft. above the *Glacier Noir*, now made safer by a wire cable (1 hr.). The arête is next reached and crossed, and we enter on the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) small *Glacier des Écrins*, where we pass above a formidable abyss and across a difficult barrier of rocks. We regain the arête between the Pic Lory (see below) and the summit of the Écrins, about 2 hrs. from the foot of the glacier. \*Les Écrins or the *Pointe des Écrins* (13,462 ft.) is the highest summit of the Pelvoux group and of all Dauphiny, as well as its finest point of view. Around it are grouped 42 glaciers, 12 valleys, and more than 130 peaks of which the average height exceeds 10,000 ft. The intervals between these peaks permit a distant view which extends as far as the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and those of Savoy, the Gran Paradiso, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, the Cévennes, the mountains of Auvergne, and the Jura. — In descending by the N. side (see p. 393), we pass to the E. of the *Pic Lory* (13,396 ft.), the central summit, and to the E. of the *Dôme de Neige des Écrins* or *Pic de la Bérarde* (13,058 ft.), the W. summit, to reach the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Col des Écrins*.

(p. 392), from which the descent may be made on the W. to the (2 hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (abandoned, see p. 384) or to *Vallouise* (p. 390).

**Fifre** (11,910 ft.), the nearest summit to the S. of the Écrins, called also the *Pointe de Balme-Rousse*, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a toilsome ascent, from *Le Carrelet*; tariff III. We proceed to the (3 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (p. 386), then over loose rocks to the S. slope of the W. arête ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), which descends towards the *Vallon glacier*; then by this ridge direct to the (2 hrs.) summit, from which there is a magnificent view, especially of the S. side of the Écrins and the incomparable cirque of the *Glacier Noir*.

**Pic Coolidge** (12,323 ft.), 5 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, difficult; tariff III. We climb a spur of the peak between the basin of the *Vallon*, on the N., and the basin of *La Temple*, on the S., skirting the former for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., and then proceed to the right in the direction of the *Col de la Temple*, as far as the point where the glacier divides ('*Replat de la Temple*';  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). We then bear to the left to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the arête which joins the Écrins to the *Ailefroide*, and gain the summit in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. The detailed view of the Écrins across the intervening abyss is very fine, and that of the whole range is one of the best obtainable. There are precipices on all sides except the S.E.

**To Villard-d'Arène or to La Grave.** — The cols that are most practicable from the *La Bérarde* side are here described; for the others, see pp. 394, 395. Expeditions by the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 384) and the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* take  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. less if the start is made from the former or the finish at the latter. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more is required to reach *La Grave* from the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* instead of stopping at *Villard-d'Arène*. — Over the **Brèche de la Meije** (10,827 ft.), 8-9 hrs. from the *Refuge du Châtelleret*, a difficult but grand expedition, shorter and easier from this side than from *La Grave* (p. 395), which lies much lower than the refuge. Tariff II. The pass is gained via the *Glacier des Étangs* (p. 385) and finally over steep rocks in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; descent to *La Grave* (comp. p. 395) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. — **OVER THE COL DU PAVÉ**, 10-11 hrs.; tariff II. This is one of the most interesting but not now one of the easiest passes in the *Pelvoux* group. From *Le Châtelleret* we climb to the N., over the *Glacier des Étangs*, to the foot of the formidable wall of the *Meije*; then to the right, over a rather steep and crevassed glacier, to the ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from the refuge) **Col du Pavé** or *de Castelnau* (11,467 ft.), a gap to the S. of the *Pavé* (p. 386). Descent by a snow-couloir to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and to the (1 hr.) *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, 2 hrs. from *Villard-d'Arène* and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *La Grave* (p. 394). — Similar passes are the **Col des Aigles** (ca. 10,500 ft.) and the **Col des Chamois** (10,335 ft.), to the S. of the *Col du Pavé* (each 10-11 hrs.; tariff II); descent as above to the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 394).

**OVER THE COL DU CLOT-DES-CAVALES**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., easy; tariff II. From *Le Châtelleret* we ascend due E., by a path among débris, rocks, and moraines, and up a snow-couloir to the (3 hrs.) **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,263 ft.), and descend by the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, on the E., to the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe*.

OVER THE COL DE LA GRANDE-RUINE, 10- $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., not difficult; tariff II. We follow the *Vallon des Étangons* as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) torrent which descends from the Grande-Ruine (p. 394), ascend to the N.E. to the (2 hrs.) moraine on the right of the glacier to the N.W. of the Grande-Ruine, and thence over rocks to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Grande-Ruine** (10,300 ft.). Descent to the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and to the (1 hr.) *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe*. — A more difficult passage leads over the **Brèche Giraud-Lézin** (11,805 ft.), immediately to the N.E. of the Grande-Ruine; descent by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe*.

OVER THE COL DE LA CASSE-DÉSERTE,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs., fairly easy; tariff II. The route is the same as for the two preceding passes as far as the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) top of the moraine, and then by the glacier (crevasses), bearing more to the right, and by a snow-couloir. From the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) **Col de la Casse-Déserte** (11,515 ft.), between the *Grande-Ruine* (ascent, see p. 394) and the *Pic Bourcet* (12,130 ft.; from the col  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; difficult), we descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe*, etc.

**Grande-Aiguille** (11,228 ft.), to the S.W. of La Bérarde, beyond the Vénéon, 5 hrs., toilsome; tariff III. This is a monotonous ascent by the N.W. face of the mountain, but the summit commands a magnificent view.

**Rocher de l'Encoula** (11,608 ft.), about 7 hrs.; tariff III. The ascent, which is monotonous, but not difficult, leads via the *Vallon des Étages* to the (6 hrs.) *Col de l'Encoula* (11,170 ft.), to the S. of the peak, whence the summit is reached by a short chimney. The \*View is magnificent. The descent may be made on the E. into the valley of the Vénéon.

**Cime de Clochatel** (11,730 ft.), about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fatiguing; tariff III. We prolong the preceding route to the (2 hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon*, turn to the left towards ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a projecting rock, and reach ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the rocks at the base of the crest, and the top in 2 hrs. more. The \*View is very fine. We may descend on the E. side to the *Refuge du Carrelet* (p. 384).

TO LE CLOT-EN-VALGAUDEMAR (p. 364). — I. BY THE COL DES ROUIES, WITH ASCENT OF THE ROUIES, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing and even dangerous when there is much snow; tariff III. The ascent is made over the *Glacier du Chardon* and the *Glacier des Rouies*. The ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Col des Rouies* (about 10,825 ft.) is to the E. of the head of the valley of La Lavey (p. 383), between the *Vaxivier* (see below) and the *Rouies*. The view from this pass resembles<sup>1</sup> that from the *Col de la Lauze* (p. 382). The ascent of the *Rouies* (11,923 ft.), which takes about 1 hr. from the col, by the N. or the N.E. arête, is highly recommended (fine view) and presents no difficulty. Descent to the *Col de la Muande* (p. 316) and via the *Glacier de la Lavey* to ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *St. Christophe* (p. 381). — II. BY THE COL DU CHARDON,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; tariff II. This ascent is also made over the *Glacier du Chardon*, towards the middle of which we bear to the left in the direction of (about 5 hrs.) the *Col du Chardon* (10,145 ft.), between the E. peak of the *Vaxivier* (p. 389), on the right, and the *Pics du Says* (p. 389), on the left. — III. BY THE COL DU SAYS, 9 hrs., laborious; tariff II. From the first plateau of the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 389) we proceed to the right via the *Glacier du Says* to the ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col du Says* (10,290 ft.) to the S. of the *Pics du Says* (p. 389), and descend thence, at first over fatiguing rocks.

**Tête de Chéret** (10,365 ft.), about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., difficult; tariff II. From the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Refuge de Carrelet* we proceed to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 389), which we skirt for some time on the right, after which we climb the rocks on the right and beyond them grassy slopes and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.)

a small glacier. We still keep to the right above this glacier and at length by a (1/2 hr.) snow-couloir reach the summit, whence there is a grand \*View of the Pelvoux range. The descent (3 hrs.) is by the S.W. arête to the *Col de Chéret*, and down a somewhat difficult cheminée to the *Glacier du Chardon*, from which there is an easy footpath.

**Pics du Says** (11,064 ft. and 11,185 ft.), about 6 hrs., difficult. We follow the preceding route to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Glacier de la Pilatte*, ascend the glacier to the S.W. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), and then turn to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) base of the peaks. Then we climb either by a snow-couloir to the (3/4 hr.) N. arête, 1 hr. below the summit, or by rocks to the S. arête. The \*View is even finer than that from the *Tête de Chéret*. — *Col du Says*, etc., see p. 388.

**Vaxivier** (10,863 ft.), about 5 hrs., difficult. We reach the N. base in about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ the *Glacier du Chardon* (see p. 388), ascend a precipitous snow-couloir for 1 hr., and then follow the very difficult W. arête. Descent from the col to *Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar*, see p. 364.

**Les Bans** (11,979 ft.), 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. of ascent from *Carrelet* and about the same time in descending; very difficult; tariff IV. We proceed across the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (see below) to (2 hrs.) its upper plateau or *Grand Cirque*, beyond which there are large crevasses to cross. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Col des Bans* (11,155 ft.), and in 2 hrs. more gain the top by the rocks on the N.E. slope, a snow ridge, ice slopes, and the difficult E. arête.

**To Ailefroide (Vallouise).** — **OVER THE COL DE LA TEMPLE**, 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ascent), the easiest route from this side; tariff II. From (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Carrelet* we ascend the *Combe du Vallon*, on the left bank, then (1/2 hr.) turn to the right in the direction of the *Glacier de la Temple*, which we strike near its upper part (2 hrs.), and cross it to the E. (crevasses) to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), between the *Pic Coolidge* (p. 387), to the left, and the *Pic de la Temple* (10,873 ft.), to the right (ascent in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the col). From the col we enjoy a beautiful retrospect, while in front of us, beyond the *Glacier Noir*, rises the Pelvoux. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier Noir* by débris and an easy rock couloir, and cross it to the left, at the foot of the crags of the Écrins. We quit the moraine in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the col, reach the stony desert known as the *Pré de Madame Carle* (6080 ft.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. later, and in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more arrive at the *Refuge Cézanne*. *Ailefroide* is 1 hr. farther on, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 390). — **OVER THE COL DE LA COSTE-ROUGE**, about 6 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, fatiguing (falling stones dangerous); tariff II. From (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Carrelet* we proceed to the N.E. to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de la Coste-Rouge*, which we cross to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Coste-Rouge** (10,342 ft.), to the S. of the *Pic de la Temple*. Thence we descend by a snow-couloir to the (1/2 hr.) *Glacier Noir*, rejoining the preceding route 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Pré de Madame Carle*.

**OVER THE COL DE L'AILEFROIDE**, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, laborious; tariff II. We ascend to the (3/4 hr.) magnificent \**Glacier de la Pilatte* and mount to (1/2 hr.) its lower plateau; then to the E. by the *Glacier du Coin* to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) foot of a steep rocky wall, up which we climb to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Ailefroide** (10,847 ft.), to the N. of the *Pointe du Séle* (p. 390). We descend by the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier du Séle*, where there is a large bergschrund; then by the lonely valley of the *Céze-Nière* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ailefroide* (p. 391).

OVER THE COL DU SÉLÉ, about 8 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, not difficult; tariff II. We ascend to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de la Pilatte*, and skirt it for a good while on the E., to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Col du Séle* (10,834 ft.), between the *Pointe du Séle* (11,428 ft.; ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the col) and the *Crête des Bœufs-Rouges* (see below). We descend also by the *Glacier du Séle* (see p. 389) to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ailefroide*.

### c. Excursions from Vallouise and Ailefroide.

#### I. FROM VALLOUISE.

Vallouise or *Ville-Vallouise* (about 3900 ft.; *Hôtel des Écrins*; *du Pelvoux*; *Hôt. d'Ailefroide*, at *Le Poët*, 1 M. farther on, on the Ailefroide road) is a considerable village, not far from the station of *L'Argentière-la-Bessée* (diligence), on the line from Gap to Briançon (p. 375). It has become an important centre for excursions, although it is not very near the chief summits of the Pelvoux group, and commands but a limited view. The church is interesting.

**Guides.** \**Pierre Reymond*, \**Jos.* and \**Eug. Estienne*, *P. A. Barnoud*, of *Les Claux*; \**Pierre Semion*, of *Le Sarret*; \**J. A. Gauthier*, of *Pelvoux*; *Jos. Garnier*, of *Le Puy-Aillaud*; *D. Longis*, of *Les Claux*.

**Tariff.** I. (comp. p. 382),  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — III. 1 day and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 25 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 24 fr. — Ascent of the *Écrins*, 50 and 30 fr. — Return-fees (p. 382), 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

**Pointe de l'Aiglière** or *Eglière* (10,910 ft.), to the S.W.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., fairly easy; tariff II. We pass ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Puy-St-Vincent* and ascend a picturesque valley viâ the *Granges de Narreyrous* to the (4 hrs.) *Col de l'Aiglière* (10,525 ft.), to the S.W. of the Pointe, which may be climbed in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. and affords a splendid \*View. Another route leads viâ the (5 hrs.) *Col d'Entraigues* (9600 ft.), on the N.E. of the Pointe, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. The descent is made to the N.W. of the latter col, by the valley of the *Selle*, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Entraigues* or *Entre-les-Aigues* (5280 ft.; Chauvard's Inn), about 2 hrs. from Vallouise, viâ *Béassac*, *Les Gresorières*, and *Le Villard*.

**Crête des Bœufs-Rouges** (W. summit, 11,333 ft.), 7 hrs., a long but not very difficult ascent; tariff II. The route leads past *Béassac* (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., see above), and quits the Entraigues route  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond that. View very beautiful, but inferior to that from the Aiglière. — We may ascend also from the *Col du Séle*, see above. — The *Pic de Montbrison* (9268 ft.;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), to the E., is difficult near the top. — The *Cime de la Condamine* (9632 ft.; 6 hrs.), to the N., viâ *Le Poët* (p. 391) and the S. arête, is fairly easy (with guide).

FROM VALLOUISE TO THE VALGAUDEMAR. — The *Col du Sellar* or *Clard* (10,063 ft.), which is reached by the *Vallon des Bans*, connects Vallouise with the Valgaudemar; to *Le Clot* (p. 364), about 9 hrs. from *Ville-Vallouise*. The route is fatiguing but is not difficult until late in summer. The col (magnificent \*View) is situated between the *Pic Bonvoisin* (11,680 ft.), on the S., and the *Pic des Aupillous* (11,503 ft.), on the N., the ascents of which are difficult (tariff III). The former is ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Col du Loup* (see below), the latter in about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Col du Sellar*. — The *Col du Loup-du-Valgaudemar* (10,210 ft.; 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Le Clot*), not difficult from this side, is more to the S., on the W. of the

Selle valley, and still more to the S. is the *Col du Sirac* (ca. 10,170 ft.; also 10-10½ hrs.), dominated on the S. by the *Pic de Verdonne* (10,910 ft.).

Other excursions, see below. About 2 hrs. should be allowed for the walk from Vallouise to Ailefroide, or 4 hrs. there and back.

To *Le Monêtier* (ca. 6½ hrs.) viâ the (4½-4¾ hrs.) *Col de l'Eychauda*, and to the *Lac de l'Eychauda*, see p. 398;

## II. FROM AILEFROIDE.

**Ailefroide** (4940 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel Rolland*), a hamlet about 2 hrs. above Vallouise, is situated at the junction of the valleys of *Celce-Nière* and *St. Pierre*. It is a convenient centre for excursions, but is otherwise uninteresting. Road from Vallouise viâ (1 M.) *Le Poët* (hôtel, p. 390) to (2½ M.) *Les Claux*; bridle-bath thence to (1 hr.) Ailefroide.

The following useful refuges are situated on this side of the mountains: the *Refuge Abel Lemercier* (8935 ft.; see below), 3½ hrs. from Ailefroide, on the S.E. side of the Pelvoux; the *Refuge Cézanne* (6070 ft.; p. 389), 1½ hr. from Ailefroide, in the valley of St. Pierre; and the *Refuge Tuckett* (8200 ft.; p. 392), 2¼ hrs. farther up, on the moraine of the Glacier Blanc.

*Guides and Tariff*, see under Vallouise.

Tourists who shun difficult expeditions should at least visit (5 hrs.) the easily accessible and splendid \**Glacier Blanc* (p. 398), as far as the upper plateau. The *Col des Ecrins* (p. 392) can be readily reached from there (8-9 hrs.), the other side alone being difficult. From the col one of the most marvellous glacier-cirques among the Alps may be seen, and the Barre des Ecrins is in sight from base to summit. — The *Col Emile Pic* (p. 395) may also be climbed without serious difficulty, being dangerous only on the opposite side. The view thence is still finer.

The **Tête de la Draye**, an excellent view-point on a spur of the *Paillon* (9166 ft.), to the E., is easily reached from the chalet-hôtel in 2 hrs. by a mule-track.

To **MONT PELVOUX**. There are two principal routes from the *Refuge Lemercier* (see above; 3½ hrs. from Ailefroide), neither very difficult for experienced climbers; tariff III. We ascend the dreary valley of *Celce-Nière* (see above), in which the bridle-path comes to an end 1 hr. farther on. We then ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Refuge Puisenx* (7280 ft.), a precarious and now uninhabitable shelter in the *Grotto of Soureillan*. The ascent is continued in the direction of the Pelvoux to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Abel Lemercier* (8935 ft.), which can accommodate 15 people. Splendid \*View, comprising Monte Viso (p. 402). The sunset viewed from this point is very grand. — Two routes lead from this refuge. The older (about 4½ hrs. in all) makes for the (½ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*, a small glacier in a couloir, full of crevasses, which must be crossed (½ hr.). A stiff climb follows up the *Rochers-Rouges*, where we have to beware of falling stones, and in 2½-3 hrs. we reach a plateau of ice and hard snow between the peaks of the Pelvoux, which we cross in order to gain the highest of them (½ hr.). — The second route, about 1-1½ hr. shorter, avoids the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*. It ascends to the E. of that glacier to the *Couloir Tuckett*, by which, or still better by the

rocks on the right bank, we reach the foot of the *Petit-Pelvoux*. — The **Pelvoux** (12,970 ft.), which ranks fifth only in the chain of mountains to which it has given its name, has three summits, *viz.* the *Pointe Puiseux* (12,970 ft.), the *Pyramide* (12,920 ft.), and the *Petit-Pelvoux* (12,340 ft.). The \*View is magnificent, including the *Écrins*, the *Meije*, the *Grandes-Rousses*, the beautiful *Aiguilles d'Arves*, *Mont Blanc*, *Mont Pourri*, and the *Matterhorn*.

The **Pic Sans Nom** (*Mont Salvador-Guillemain*; 12,845 ft.), to the W. of the *Pelvoux*, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Refuge Lemercier*, is difficult; tariff III. The same route is taken as for the *Pelvoux* to beyond the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme* (1 hr.). We then proceed to the W. to the *Glacier Sans Nom*, to the S.E. of the peak (1/2 hr.). Near the end of this (1/2 hr.) we ascend a couloir and some rocks (the dangerous part of the ascent) towards the arête or a gap to the S.W. of the *Pointe Puiseux*, whence the summit is soon attained. Magnificent \*Panorama.

To the **Sommet de l'Ailefroide**. To the W. SUMMIT (12,878 ft.), 9 hrs. from Ailefroide, rather difficult; tariff III. We proceed to the W. to the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Sélé*, thence to the N.W. to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, and by that glacier to the (2 hrs.) arête, crossing which viâ (1 hr.) a snowy shoulder, and over rocks and up couloirs, we reach the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) chief summit. — To the CENTRAL SUMMIT (12,730 ft.), 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Ailefroide. We ascend as above to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, then follow it to the N. to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the rocky buttress of the peak, thence to the N.W. over rocks, and to the W. by (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the snow-couloir. — To the E. SUMMIT (12,645 ft.), 8 hrs. from Ailefroide by the *Glacier du Sélé*, the S. slope, the S. arête, and a snow-couloir. The view is specially fine to the S., in the direction of Monte Viso.

**To La Bérarde.** — OVER THE **COL DE LA TEMPLE** (see also p. 389), 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. from the *Refuge Cézanne*, one of the most beautiful passes in Dauphiny, without serious difficulty. From Ailefroide, we ascend to the N.W. through the *Vallon de St. Pierre* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (6070 ft.), at the end of the *Pré de Madame Carle* (p. 389). We next proceed by a disagreeable moraine to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Glacier Noir*, at the foot of the threatening cliffs of the *Écrins*, which rise to a height of more than 3900 ft. above us. Crossing the glacier (easy) and ascending over difficult rocks and through a chimney, we reach the (3 hrs.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.: fine view). The descent lies partly over the crevassed *Glacier de la Temple*, the lower end of which is reached in 1 hr. The *Refuge du Carrélet* is reached in 2 hrs. more, and thence we follow the *Valley of the Vénéon* to (1 hr.) *La Bérarde* (p. 381).

OVER THE **COL DES ÉCRINS**, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Refuge Tuckett*), difficult; tariff III. From the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pré de Madame Carle* (see above) we climb over difficult rocks to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett* (8200 ft.), a stone hut on the moraine of the *Glacier Blanc* (p. 393). Thence we ascend by this glacier to the (3 hrs.) **Col des Écrins** (11,205 ft.), a gap in the rocky arête between the *Dôme de Neige des Écrins* (p. 386) and the *Roche Faurio* (12,195 ft.: ascent in 1 hr. from the col). A steep snow-couloir leads down to the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre*, after crossing which we follow the moraine on the right bank to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8432 ft.: abandoned), 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *La Bérarde* (p. 381).

Over the *Col de la Coste-Rouge*, see p. 389; over the *Col du Sélé* (longer from this side than in the opposite direction), see p. 390; over the *Col de l'Ailefroide*, see p. 389.

To the \**Écrins* (13,462 ft.; N. side), about 8 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett (p. 392), an expedition of the first rank, still more difficult than from La Bérarde (p. 386); special tariff (p. 390). We follow the same route as above over the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) N. foot of the *Écrins*. In 2 hrs. more a wide bergschrund is reached, which is crossed by a snow-bridge. Beyond this we scale a very steep ice-wall, entailing much step-cutting, to some small black rocks, round which the way lies. Near the summit we strike the dangerous N.E. arête (above the *Glacier Noir*), by which the E. summit of the *Écrins* is climbed (p. 386; 3 hrs. from the bergschrund).

*Pic de Neige Cordier* (11,830 ft.), 5 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, not very difficult; tariff III. In 1 hr. we reach the magnificent \**Glacier Blanc*, by which we ascend steeply for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Two bergschrunds are crossed and a couloir climbed to the *Col Emile Pic* (11,490 ft.; to the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe, p. 394), from which there is a splendid view. Hence it takes  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to reach the summit, which lies to the N.E. Near the top there are some rocks which require great caution in descending.

To VILLARD-D'ARÈNE (La Grave) over the *Col du Glacier-Blanc* ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett) or over the *Col Emile Pic* (11 hrs.), two difficult routes, preferable in the reverse direction (see p. 395).

#### d. Excursions from La Grave and Villard-d'Arène.

*La Grave* (p. 370) is admirably situated for tourists, on a main route, near the most beautiful parts of the lofty Alps of Dauphiny, and in full view of the imposing Meije. — *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 370), though less finely situated than La Grave, has the advantage of being 400 ft. higher and about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. nearer to the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe.

There are on this side the following refuges at the base of the Pelvoux group: the *Refuge-Hôtel Evariste-Chancel* (7875 ft.), 3 hrs. from La Grave; the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (6955 ft.), 3 hrs. from La Grave,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Villard-d'Arène, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Le Lautaret (these two accessible for mules). In addition to these is the *Refuge Lyon-Républicain* (7870 ft.), near the Aiguilles d'Arves,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from La Grave.

GUIDES: \**Emile Pic*, \**Louis Faure*, \**Jules Mathon*, *François Edouard*, and *Theoph. Piw*, *Jules Mathonnet*, *Jos. Savoye*, and *Cl. Séonnet*, of La Grave.

TARIFFS. Class I. (comp. p. 382),  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, guide 4 fr., 1 day, 8 and 6 fr.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 12 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. — IIa. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — IIb. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 23 and 15 fr. — IIIa. 1 day, 18 and 12 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 23 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. — IIIb. 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. — IVa. 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 30 and 20 fr.; 2 days, 38 and 26 fr.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days, 45 and 30 fr. — IVb. 1 day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. — For the Meije Centrale, the S. Aig. d'Arves, and the Pic Bourcet, 50 and 30 fr.; for the Meije Occidentale or the Écrins, 80 and 45 fr.; for the Écrins 'en col' 90 and 50 fr.; for the Meije Occidentale by the central peak and the arêtes 130 and 70 fr. If the summit is not reached, a reduction is made. — Return-fees (p. 382), 3-8 fr. The tariff should be asked for.

Tourists who merely wish a walk should ascend from La Grave to the (3 hrs.) \**Plateau de Paris* or *d'Emparis* (8070 ft.; chalet-hôtel), to the N.W., which may also be reached on mule-back (6 and 12 fr.). A splendid view is obtained from this point, which may be called the Flégère of the district. A good view is also obtained from the projection between *Les*

*Terrasses* and *Le Chazelet* (p. 396),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from La Grave. From Le Chazelet a path, leading to the W., crosses the *Gua* and mounts in zigzags by the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Chalets of Clot-Raffin* to within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. of the top. — The *Glacier de la Meije* (p. 395) is also accessible for mules (2 hrs.; mule and guide 5 fr.).

\*To St. Christophe over the *Col de la Lauze* (*Glacier de Mont-de-Lans*),  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. from La Grave if the descent is made by the Lac Noir,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. if made by the Selle valley. This is a glacier expedition almost without difficulty to the col, and even to St. Christophe viâ the Lac Noir. Tariff II b. — We cross the Romanche and ascend to the S.W., past the chalets and lake of *Puy-Vacher*, to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge-Hôtel Evariste-Chancel* (7875 ft.), on the E. of the *Peyrou d'aval* (7920 ft.), and opposite the *Peyrou d'Amont* (9390 ft.). Thence we ascend towards the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) little *Glacier du Lac* and skirt the left side of it (crevasses) to (1 hr.) the *Col du Lac*, beyond which we cross the snow-fields of the *Girose Glacier* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Col de la Lauze* (11,625 ft.); see p. 382.

*Bec de l'Homme* (11,256 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from La Grave or Villard-d'Arène, rather difficult; tariff IIIa. We ascend the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Pic de l'Homme* (9525 ft.), and thence follow the N. arête to the *Bec*. Fine view of the Meije.

The *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (6955 ft.; bed  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr., incl. wine) is situated in a charming spot at the junction of the Romanche with the torrent descending from the Arsine glacier (p. 395), and near *Lac Pair*. It is reached in 3 hrs. by a mule-track (guide-posts) beginning at ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 370), and is the starting-point for many important excursions.

The *Source of the Romanche* is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on, at the *Lac de l'Etoile*, situated at the end of the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, in a circus of magnificent mountains.

*Pic de Neige du Lautaret* (*Cime Orientale*, 11,005 ft.),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe, difficult; tariff IIIa.

*Pic Gaspard* (12,730 ft.),  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe, difficult; tariff IVb. We ascend the valley of the *Clot-des-Cavales*, then by the *Glacier Claire*, the *Col Claire* (10,990 ft.), and a couloir to the top. Or (more difficult) we ascend to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Upper Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, then over abrupt rocks, which are rather loose towards the end, to (3 hrs.) a couloir. This brings us in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to a first peak, to the S. of the *Pic Gaspard*, and the latter peak itself is gained in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. Splendid view, extending on the N.E. as far as Mont Blanc and the Gran Paradiso, but limited on the S. — To the *Paré*, see p. 386; to La Bérarde by the *Brèche de la Meije*, etc., see p. 395.

\**Grande-Ruine* (12,317 ft.), 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe; fairly easy, especially if there is plenty of snow; tariff III b. We ascend the valley of the Romanche and quit it above the convergence of the valley of the *Clot-des-Cavales*, turning to the left between a huge moraine and the *Roche Méane* (see below). We skirt this peak, to the left of the *Glacier de la Casse-Déserte*, and climb towards the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Col de la Casse-Déserte*, short of which, viâ the *Upper Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (crevasses), we gain the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) foot of the S.E. arête, and by the latter (difficult in places) reach the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) central summit (*Pointe Brevoort*; 12,317 ft.). The \*View is superb. We may descend to La Bérarde by the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (3 hrs.; p. 388).

The *Roche Méane* (12,140 ft.), very difficult, is ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Upper Glacier de la Plate des Agneaux* by the main arête and the N.W. slope.

The **Meije** (*Grand Pic* or *Pic Occidental*, 13,080 ft.) is ascended from La Grave in 10-12 hrs., with the same difficulty as from Le Châtelleret (p. 385). We first ascend on the E. side of the *Glacier du Tabuchet* in about 4 hrs. to the *Rocher de l'Aigle*, where a refuge-hut is to be erected. Thence in 3-4 hrs. to the *Pic Central* (13,075 ft.), by the depression on its E. side and the N.E. face, and in 3-4 hrs. more to the *Grand Pic*, across the jagged W. arête and the deep gap of the *Brèche Zsigmondy* (very difficult). Comp. p. 386.

To **LA BÉRARDE OVER THE BRÈCHE DE LA MEIJE**, to the W. of the Grand Pic (see above), 10-10½ hrs. from *La Grare*, rather difficult from this side and preferable from *La Bérarde*, the night being spent at the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (pp. 384, 387). Tariff III b. Crossing the Romanche, we ascend directly to the S. towards the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Chalvachère* and beyond the (3 hrs.) *Gîte Bouillet* reach a (3 hrs.) bergschrund, which we cross to the (½ hr.) *Brèche*. By another route we ascend due S. towards the *Glacier de la Meije*, to the N.W. of the Grand Pic, and in 2 hrs. reach the *Enfatchores* (7550 ft.), a rocky ridge in this glacier. Then we climb this arête (3 hrs.) and cross the bergschrund to the (¾ hr.) *Brèche de la Meije* (10,827 ft.), to the W. of the enormous rocky walls of the Grand Pic de la Meije. The descent is fairly easy, across the *Glacier des Étangons* (p. 385), to the (¼ hr.) *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 384), and thence in ½ hr. to *La Bérarde* (p. 381). — Over the **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,260 ft.), about 9 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe (to the col, 4-5 hrs.), fairly easy and less fatiguing than in the reverse way, but rather longer; tariff II b. (see p. 387). We descend viâ *Le Châtelleret*.

To **Ailefroide (Vallouise)**. — I. BY THE COL EMILE PIC, 10-11 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe (p. 394), not difficult for adepts; tariff III a. In ½ hr. (from the chalet) we reach the point where the valleys ascending towards the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (p. 387) and the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* diverge from each other. In 1 hr. more we reach the foot of the real ascent and ½ hr. later the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, where there are numerous crevasses, and in ¾ hrs. from there the *Col Emile Pic* or *de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (11,490 ft.), to the E. of the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 393). The view is rather limited, but beyond the col we get sight of the immense basin of the *Glacier Blanc* and opposite of the *Écrins*. We descend viâ the (½ hr.) *Glacier Blanc*, the (1-1¼ hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 392), the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Pré de Madame Carle* (p. 389), and the (¾ hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 389), to (½ hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 391) and (¾ hr.) *Vallouise* (p. 390). — II. Over the **Col du Glacier Blanc** (10,854 ft.), 11-12 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe, a difficult ascent by the (6¾ hrs.) *Glacier d'Arsine*; tariff III. Descent by the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett*, etc., see p. 392. We may ascend to the E. of the *Col du Glacier Blanc* to (20 min.) the *Pic du Glacier Cordier* (11,008 ft.), which commands a fine view.

To **THE AIGUILLE DU GOLÉON**, on the N., 6½ or 6¾ hrs. from La Grave, fairly easy; tariff II a. The most convenient route, by the S. slope, leads towards the *Col Lombard* (p. 396) and thence viâ the *Chalets de Puy-Garnier*. Another route on the W. slope, leads viâ the *Col de Martignare* (p. 396), whence is there is a somewhat fatiguing scramble over débris, difficult near the top. The **\*Aiguille du Goléon** (11,250 ft.) is one of the principal summits

to the N. of La Grave and beyond question the peak that commands the finest \*View of the Pelvoux group, and of the Meije especially, owing to its isolation on this side and its height; there is also a fine view of the bold Aiguilles d'Arves. To the N. stretches the *Glacier Lombard*, beyond which are the *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,880 ft.) and the Col Lombard (see below).

To THE AIGUILLES D'ARVES, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (10 hrs. from La Grave). The least difficult ascents lead via the *Col Lombard* (see below). The *Aiguilles d'Arves* are three in number: the *Aiguille Méridionale* (11,496 ft.; special tariff), which is difficult and even dangerous; the *Aiguille Centrale* (11,512 ft.; tariff IV a), not very difficult; and the *Aiguille Septentrionale* (11,195 ft.; tariff IV b), which is said to be as difficult as the Grand Pic de la Meije (p. 383). — The *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,840 and 10,895 ft.), on the other side (S.) of the *Col Lombard*, are ascended thence in 3 hrs.

To ST. JEAN-D'ARVES. I. OVER THE COL DE L'INFERNET, ca. 8 hrs. from La Grave, road and mule-tracks; a guide is useful as far as the col; tariff I. We first ascend to the N. via the (1/4 hr.) *Terrasses* to (1/2 hr.) *Le Chazelet* (to the *Col de Martignare*, see below) and thence proceed to the N.W. via *Les Rets*, the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Baraque des Salmons*, and (1/2 hr.) the *Baraque de la Buve*. The *Col de l'Infernnet* (8825 ft.) is a slight depression, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from La Grave, to the E. of the *Pic du Mas de la Grise* (9920 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; easy). The \*View is fine to the N. and S. The path descends on the N., via (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Entraigues-en-Arves*, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) St. Jean-d'Arves (5085 ft.; p. 314). — II. OVER THE COL DE MARTIGNARE, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., mule-tracks except on the col; tariff I. From (3/4 hr.) *Le Chazelet* (see above) we proceed to the N. via the hamlet of *La Chal* and the right side of a valley at the head of which is the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col de Martignare* (ca. 8630 ft.; fine retrospect), to the W. of the *Aiguilles du Goléon* and de la *Saussaz* (see above). We descend to the right (view), and below the (1 hr.) *Granges de la Saussaz* join the preceding route. — III. OVER THE COL LOMBARD, 10 hrs., paths except on the col; tariff I. The footpath leading via the *Col Lombard* (refuge) runs at first towards the N.E., after passing the first tunnel on the Le Lautaret road. Farther on it passes *Ventelon* (about 3/4 hr.), *Les Hières* (1/4 hr.; 5810 ft.), and *Prametier* (1/2 hr.; 6070 ft.). It then enters a wild valley to the left. In front the *Aiguilles d'Arves* are already seen. Farther on we cross the lower *Glacier Lombard* (easy), and pass the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Lyon-Républicain* (ca. 7870 ft.) to the *Col Lombard* (10,365 ft.), 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from La Grave, between the *Aiguilles de Saussaz*, on the S., and the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, on the N. (see above). Descent via the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets du Rieu Blanc* (ca. 7350 ft.) to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) valley of the *Arvette*, where we join the two preceding routes.

#### e. Excursions from Le Lautaret.

*Le Lautaret* (p. 370) is more a summer-resort than an excursion-centre, but it may be used as the starting-point for several of the expeditions given under La Grave (p. 393) and Le Monêtier (p. 397).

GUIDES are obtained from one or other of these centres (same tariffs). — The *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 394), reached by a bridle-path in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., is the only refuge in the neighbourhood of Le Lautaret. Among the excursions made thence (starting either from Le Lautaret or La Grave) are those to the *Pic de Neige du Lautaret* (p. 394), the *Pic Gaspard* (p. 394), and the *Grand-Ruine* (p. 394).

To the *Pyramide du Laurichard* (9101 ft.), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., easy; guide necessary. We ascend the valley of the Le Lautaret stream to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Laurichard* (8727 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. via the S. arête. Fine view. — The *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (p. 394) is reached from the col in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

To the *Pic de Combeynot* (10,315 ft.), between the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., without difficulty: tariff II a. We

enter, on this side of the col, the valley from which the *Guisane* descends, then another valley on the right, leading to a terrace, beyond which the ascent is steeper. The W. summit, reached hence in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., is about 30 ft. higher than that on the E. Fine \*Panorama, extending to Mont Blanc. The amphitheatre formed on the N.E. by the Pelvoux range is in front of us, with the great glaciers of Arsine, Plate-des-Agneaux, and Clot-des-Cavales.

To the **Roche du Grand-Galibier** (10,638 ft.), to the E. of the route to the col of that name (see below),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., easy; tariff II a. We ascend to the N., by a path which cuts off the zigzags of the road, to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *La Mandette* (see below), then to the right to the S.E. arête, which we climb to the left to the summit. Beautiful \*View. — The *Roche du Petit-Galibier* (9285 ft.), to the W. of the route, from which it can be ascended in 50 min., also affords a fine view.

To **La Part** or the *Pic des Trois-Evêchés* (10,235 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., without difficulty; tariff II a. The route leads by the valley of the *Torrent de Roche-Noire*, to the N.E., at the head of which we ascend the crest of the mountain first to one peak (10,155 ft.) and then to the other. The \*View is beautiful. The second name of this mountain refers to the fact that it stands on the spot where the bishoprics of Grenoble, Gap, and St. Jean-de-Maurienne meet.

To **St. MICHEL-DE-MAURIENNE** via THE **COL DU GALIBIER**,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence in summer (June 15th-Sept. 15th) in 6 hrs. ( $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. back); fare 12 fr. This magnificent road (short-cuts for pedestrians) is the most direct route between the Dauphiny and Savoy Alps and it is the highest road in Europe next to the Stelvio Pass (9055 ft.) in Tyrol. It ascends steeply via ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Mandette* to (5 M.) a *Tunnel* (1240 ft.), passing below the **Col du Galibier** (8720 ft.), between the Petit and Grand Galibier (see above). The descent leads via (10 M.) *Pont de l'Achate* (7034 ft.; Refuge), on the *Valloirette*, and ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Valloire** (4690 ft.; *Hôt. du Grand-Galibier*, pens. 7-9 fr.), a large and finely situated village, whence a mail-car (4 fr.) plies to St. Michel. The road again ascends and beyond a short tunnel descends in wide zigzags. —  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Michel-de-Maurienne*, see p. 314.

#### f. Excursions from Le Monêtier.

*Le Monêtier-les-Bains* (p. 371) owes its importance as a tourist centre to its nearness to Briançon as well as to that part of the Pelvoux range which consists of the minor range of *Séguret-Foran*.

**Guides.** *Jacques Bois* and *Xavier Gallice*.

**Tariffs.** Class I. (see p. 393),  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, guide 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — Return-fees (p. 393) 3-7 fr. The tariff should be demanded.

To the *Pic de Combeynot* and the *Grand-Galibier*, see above.

To THE CHALET-HÔTEL DE L'ALPE OVER THE **COL D'ARSINE**, about 5 hrs., a toilsome mule-track, but the shortest way to the Meije and Écrins; guide unnecessary; tariff I. We first proceed by the Lautaret road as far as ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Casset*, and then turn to the left up the valley of the *Petit-Tabuc*, having on the right the *Montagne du Vallon* (10,115 ft.) and on the left the *Montagne de Ste. Marguerite* (8495 ft.). In  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. we reach the *Lac de la Douche*, and beyond it we

have a very steep ascent, followed by a kind of circus containing three lakelets and the *Chalets d'Arsine* (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). At this point the path turns to the S. W., in the direction of the large *Arsine Glacier*, above which rise the *Pic des Agneaux* (see below; to the left) and the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 393; to the right). In about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more we reach the *Col d'Arsine* (7874 ft.), whence we descend to the N.W. by a very steep slope to the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (about 1 hr.; p. 394).

**Pic des Prés-les-Fonds** (11,034 ft.), the highest summit visible from Le Monêtier, to the S.W., about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., comparatively easy; tariff III. We ascend to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) *Grangettes* huts in the beautiful *Valley of the Tabuc*, and then to the right over pastures and débris to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Glacier de Prés-les-Fonds*, which we cross to the N.E. arête, a short distance below the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col des Prés-les-Fonds* (10,170 ft.). Thence in about 1 hr. to the summit. We may descend by the W. arête to the *Col du Casset* (10,762 ft.) and thence across the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Monêtier* to the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Tabuc Valley*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Le Monêtier.

To the *Lac de l'Eychauda*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., not difficult; tariff I. We first ascend, to the S.W., in the valley of the *Tabuc*; we then (2 hrs.) proceed either over the *Col des Grangettes* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; 8720 ft.), or over the *Col de Montagnolle* (2 hrs.; 9120 ft.), to the left of the *Rocher de l'Iret* (9360 ft.), whence we descend in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the lake. The *Lac de l'Eychauda* or *Echauda* (9025 ft.), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long by  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad, is situated in a wild and striking region, at the foot of the *Glacier de l'Eychauda*. Several little icebergs float upon its surface. A route leads over the last-named glacier and the difficult *Col de Séguet-Foran* (10,945 ft.) to the *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 389). If, however, we skirt the left bank of the stream issuing from the lake, through a gorge flanked on the N.E. by the *Rocher de l'Iret*, we join in 1 hr. the path from Le Monêtier to Vallouise (see below).

**Pic des Agneaux** (12,008 ft.).  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., difficult; tariff IV. In about 6 hrs. we reach the *Col Tuckett* (11,484 ft.), to the E. of the peak, and above the *Glacier du Monêtier*. Thence we climb to the N.W. to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit, which commands a very fine \*View. — The *Col Tuckett* and the *Col Jean Gauthier* (10,660 ft.), farther to the S.W., two difficult passes, lead to Vallouise via the *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 392).

To **VALLOUSE OVER THE COL DE L'EYCHAUDA or de Vallouise**, about 6 hrs., mule-track; tariff I. This route ascends the valley of the *Torrent de Corvaria*, which is to the E. of and parallel to the Tabuc valley. On the left is the *Croix de la Cucumelle* (8869 ft.), a fine view-point. In 3 hrs. we reach the *Col de l'Eychauda*, or *Col de Vallouise* (7970 ft.), between the Cucumelle and the *Rochers des Neyzets* (9030 ft.), whence we descend into the *Vallon de l'Eychauda*, passing *Rieou-la-Selle*, *Fourchier*, *Chambran*, *Les Choutières*, and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Les Claux*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 390).

To **VALLOIRE OVER THE COL DE LA PONSONNIÈRE**, 7 hrs. We follow the Lautaret route as far as ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Lautet* (p. 371), and thence skirt the left bank of the *Rif* to the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Ponsonnière* (8586 ft.), between the *Pic de la Ponsonnière* (9925 ft.) and the *Crête de Colombe* (10,435 ft.), on the W., and the *Pic de la Moulinière* (9330 ft.) and *Pic des Béraudes*, on the E. A descent of 1 hr. from the col, by the *Chalets des Motte*, brings us to the *Pont de l'Achate* (p. 397),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Valloire* (p. 397).

To **NÉVACHE, ETC., OVER THE COL DE BUFFÈRE**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., uninteresting, by a mule-track which makes a guide unnecessary. We follow the Briançon route at first, and turn to the left at (1/2 hr.) *Le Freyssinet*, a little beyond *Les Guibertes*. Thence we ascend to a house above us, on the left. In  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach *Puy-Freyssinet* (to the left), and in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

more the *Col de Buffère* (8320 ft.), between precipitous cliffs. During the ascent we enjoy a fine retrospective view of the Pelvoux range, but during the descent we see nothing but bare summits without glaciers. In  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hr. we reach the *Châlets de Buffère*, and in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more, by a difficult path, enter the valley of the *Clairée*, beyond which stream is *Lacou*, a hamlet belonging to *Névache*, the main parts of which are 10 or 20 min. lower down the valley (p. 377).

## 60. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso.

### a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès.

23 M. Diligence daily and excursion-cars in the season in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 fr.); to *Château-Queyras*, about 4 hrs. (fares 4,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — This valley is comparatively little frequented and is still somewhat primitive. The roads are dusty.

*Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre* and *Mont-Dauphin*, see p. 375. —  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Guillestre* (3117 ft.; Hôtel Imbert), a small town with 1360 inhab., is of ancient origin despite its wretched appearance. The church has a porch like that at *Embrun* (p. 375).

On the banks of the *Guil*, about 1 M. from the town, is the *Charrière* or *Rue des Masques*, clefts with fantastic rocks, which tradition connects with Druid worship.

FROM *GUILLESTRE* TO *ST. PAUL-SUR-UBAYE*, 17 M., about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. walk ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. of ascent). The road, partly practicable for carriages, enters the valley of the *Chagne* to the S.E., passing *Vars* (about 2 hrs.; 5445 ft.; Rostellan's Inn). Thence we proceed by the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Refuge du Col de Vars* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de Vars* (6940 ft.) into the valley of the *Ubaye*. — *St. Paul-sur-Ubaye*, see p. 374.

FROM *GUILLESTRE* TO *MALJASSET* OVER THE *COL DES HOURETS* (*Font-Sancte*), ca. 10 hrs., road and footpath, guide necessary from (2 hrs.) the deserted hamlet of *Escreins* (559 ft.). From the valley of the *Chagne*, which we first enter, we turn to the left into that of the *Rioubel*. The *Col des Hourets* (ca. 9020 ft.) is 3 hrs. farther on in the same direction (E.); thence we descend in about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the N.E. to *Maljasset* (p. 185). — The ascent of the *Pointe de la Font-Sancte* (11,055 ft.; view), the chief summit of the *Queyras*, may also be made via *Escreins*, in 7-8 hrs.

About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Guillestre* the *Vallée du Guil* becomes very interesting, and the road attains a great height. Here begins the *\*Combe du Queyras*, a wild defile about 6 M. long, between lofty walls of rock where road and river dispute the way. The name *Queyras* applies to the whole district traversed by our present route. On the opposite side is the *Crête de Catinat* (*Roc Saphie*; 8050 ft.).

$5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Mais-n-du-Roi* (inn), a hamlet so called because Louis XIII. stopped here in 1629, is situated at the mouth of the *Combe de Ceillac*, watered by the *Cristillan*.

FROM *LA MAISON-DU-ROI* TO *MALJASSET*, over the *Col de Girardin* (5 hrs.) or over the *Col de Tronchet* ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; guide useful). Both routes lead past (5 M.) *Ceillac* (5348 ft.; inn), a village at which diverges the road to *Château-Queyras* over the *Col Fromage* (p. 400). They separate at ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. farther) *St. Claude* (5900 ft.), in the valley of the *Melezet*. The path to the right leads past the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Lac Ste. Anne* (7930 ft.), then to the N. of the *Font-Sancte* (see above), to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Col Girardin* (8855 ft.), 1 hr. above *Maljasset* (p. 374). — The path by the other valley (inferior) leads via two more hamlets and a beautiful waterfall to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *Col Tronchet* (8745 ft.), less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Maljasset* (p. 374).

The road crosses the stream several times as it descends the gorge.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Veyer*; 11 M. *La Chapelue*. At the head of the Combe d'Arvieux, in which the road to Briançon over the Col d'Izoard descends (see p. 376), we come in sight of Château-Queyras.

15 M. Château-Queyras (4400 ft.; *Hôtel Puy-Cot*; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a most picturesque old fortress, on a rocky hill in the midst of the valley.

To the S. E. rises the *Sommet-Bucher* (7410 ft.; ascent in 3 hrs.<sup>t</sup> by a military road; view). — To the right is the fine *Valley of Bramouisse*, by which Ceillac (p. 399) may be reached on mule-back in 6 hrs. The path crosses the *Col du Petit Fromage* (7445 ft.), which is also reached from Molines (see below), in 1 hr. The \*View is admirable; to the N. appear the bold limestone pinnacles known as the *Mamelles* (8590 ft. and 8930 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); to the S. the *Ceillac Chain*, with the *Pointe de la Saume* (10,510 ft.) and the *Pointe des Henvières* (10,740 ft.), covered with steep glaciers.

From Château-Queyras to Briançon (Rochebrune), see pp. 377, 376.

The road again approaches the Guil. —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ville-Vieille* (4520 ft.; Éléphant), at the mouth of the *Combe de Molines*, watered by the *Aigue-Agnelle* or *Aigue-Blanche*.

A carriage-road, afterwards degenerating into a bridle-path, leads by the 'Combe' towards several cols on the frontier. On the left bank, lower down, is a 'colonne coiffée', i. e. needle-rock partly preserved from erosion by a block of hard stone resting on its top. To the S.W. of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Molines* (5445 ft.; Bellon; Mathieu) are the *Col du Petit Fromage* and the *Mamelles*, hidden by an intervening chain of hills. The road forks. The branch to the right leads to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Véran* (6590 ft.; *Hôtel Fine*, fair), one of the highest villages in France, and over either the *Col St. Véran* (9331 ft.) or the *Col Blanchet* (9508 ft.) to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Castel Delfino* (see below). To the N.E. of the latter col rises the *Tête des Toillies* (10,430 ft.;  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; rather difficult), on the S.E. side of which is the *Col de la Noire* (ca. 8855 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. above *Maljasset* (p. 374).

The branch to the left at Molines ascends past *Peyregrosse* and (1 hr.) *Fongiarde* to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the *Col Agnel* (9003 ft.; refuge), and thence down the valley of the *Varaïta* to ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Castel Delfino* or *Château Dauphin* (*Hôt. de France*), a little town which belonged to Dauphiny until 1713, when it was exchanged with Piedmont for Barcelonnette (p. 374). The ascent of Monte Viso may be made hence (see p. 402). — About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.E. of the *Col Agnel* is the *Col Vieux* (8983 ft.), whence the *Pain de Suore* (10,505 ft.) may be ascended in 1 hr. The view is very fine. — Farther off is the *Pic Asti* (10,295 ft.), the ascent of which is very difficult on account of the precipitous and crumbling rocks. — The *Grande-Aiguilette* (10,817 ft.; splendid view) is easily ascended from the *Col Vieux* via the *Brèche de Ruines* (9350 ft.) in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — From the *Col Vieux* we may descend into the *Guil* valley by the *Vallon de Foréant* (ascent of the *Roche-Taillante*, see p. 401).

$19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aiguilles* (4755 ft.; Cherin, Avas, both modest) is a flourishing industrial village, the inhabitants of which often make their fortunes by crossing to America.

23 M. *Abriès* (5090 ft.; *Gr. Hôt. d'Abriès*, pens. 8 fr.; *de la Poste*; *du Mont-Viso*; *du Chamois*), the principal place in the upper part of the *Guil* valley, has a fine Romanesque church. *Abriès* is well situated for excursions and ascents among the mountains of the frontier. — Guides, *Ant. Vératier* and *Claude Reynaud*.

The *Vallon du Bouchet*, which runs first to the N. and then to the E., here forms the pretty *Combe de Valpreveyre*. At the *Valpreveyre Chalets*

the smiling *Vallon d'Urine* diverges to the S.E., leading to the *Col d'Urine* (8323 ft.). From this side the fatiguing but fairly easy ascent of the conical *Tête du Pelvaz* (9605 ft.) is made ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Abriès; guide 8-10 fr.), affording a magnificent and almost unlimited \*View. The ascent may also be made (5 hrs.) from Abriès over the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Collette de Jilly*, to the S.E. of the *Jilly* (8110 ft.). — Towards the end of the valley, at the E. angle of the frontier, is the *Bric-Bouchet* (9835 ft.), ascended in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Abriès (guide 12 fr.). It is toilsome during the latter half and dangerous towards the end. — In continuing to the N., towards the elbow formed by the Bouchet, near (1 hr.) *Le Roux* (5795 ft.), we pass, at *La Montette*, the end of another valley running E. to the *Col St. Martin* or *d'Abriès* (8530 ft.). The ascent of the *Bric-Froid* (10,833 ft.), rising over another defined angle of the frontier, takes about 6 hrs. from Abriès (guide 8-10 fr.). — A path leads from *La Montette* to the N.W. over the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Col des Turres* (9190 ft.) to *Turres, Bousson*, and (5 hrs.) *Césanne* (p. 377).

### b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso.

The road runs to the S.E. through the Vallée du Guil for about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. more and leads to comparatively frequented cols, where, however, there are nothing but footpaths.

In about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. we reach the village of *Ristolas* (5355 ft.);  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is the hamlet of *La Monta* (5445 ft.; inn), and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on that of *La Chalp* (5560 ft.). Guides are to be found in all three.

Between *La Monta* and *La Chalp* a path to the N.E. leads to the *Col de la Croix* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Abriès; 7675 ft.), near which there is a hospice refuge (7545 ft.). Grand view from the col of Monte Viso and the Val Pellice. Thence the descent is made in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the little town of *Bobbio* (2438 ft.; *Hôtel del Camoscio*) on the Pellice, in the most important of the *Vaudois Valleys*, which have been occupied for 600 years by Vaudois immigrants from France.

Another path, to the S. beyond *La Chalp*, ascends the *Vallon de Foréant* to the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Col Vieux* (p. 400), passing ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *Lacs Egourgeou* and (1 hr.) the *Lac Foréant*. From the first lake adepts may ascend the *Roche-Taillante* (10,500 ft.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide), a curious mountain, the arête of which, 6 M. long, is shaped like a scimitar. We must climb to a depression in the crest  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the W. of the summit, and then follow some small couloirs, among the huge slabs of rock on the back of the crest, which are steep and slippery.

On the right opens the *Vallon de Foréant* (see above). The path to *La Traversette* diverges to the left farther on, about 4 hrs. from Abriès.

About 1 hr. from the fork is the *Bergerie du Grand-Vallon* (7780 ft.), with the new *Refuge Touring Club* of the F. A. C., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther on is the *Col de la Traversette* (9680 ft.), on the N. side of which is a *Tunnel*, 80 yds. long, cut in 1478-80 but now impassable. To the N.W. is the *Pic de la Traverse* (9760 ft.), the ascent of which, free from danger, takes 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the fork. — To the N.E. is the *Granero* (10,400 ft.), which may be easily ascended from the col in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. The ascent of the *Meidassa* (10,185 ft.), to the right of the col, is still easier, and in the early morning, when there is no mist, affords nearly the same view of the Monte Viso and the plains of Piedmont. — From the col we descend on the Italian side, passing near the *Sources of the Po*, to the (2 hrs.) *Piano del Re* (6695 ft.; inn; ascent of Monte Viso, see p. 402) and the beautiful *Grotte du Rio Martino* (8300 ft.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *Crissolo*; guide 3 fr.), to the village of *Crissolo* or *Crusso* (4580 ft.; *Hôtel de la Couronne*; guides). The nearest railway-station is *Barge* (Lion d'Or),  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E., on the line to ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pinerolo* and (26 M.) *Turin* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

The path ascending to the head of the Guil valley ultimately crosses the *Col de Vallante* (9270 ft.), 4 hrs. from the last fork, and

descends to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Castel Delfino* (p. 400). To the left of the col is the *Punta Gastaldi* (10,725 ft.; ascent in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., difficult), and to the right is the *Cima di Losetto* (see below). Farther off are the fine rock-peak of the *Visolotto* (11,000 ft.), and then *Monte Viso* itself.

\***Monte Viso** (12,608 ft.), on Italian territory, is the highest summit of the Cottian Alps (for experts only; guide 20, from Queyras 25 fr.). From Crissolo we follow the bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Piano del Re* (p. 401), whence we proceed to the E., viâ the *Passo delle Sagnette* (9760 ft.) to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* of the Club Alpino Italiano (9680 ft.), in the *Val delle Forcicoline*. Thence we reach the summit by a stiff climb of 4 hrs. up the S. face. The superb \*Panorama embraces Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa on the N.

A grand view of the Viso is obtained from the *Cima di Losetto* or *Pointe Joanne* (10,620 ft.), to the W. of the Col de Vallante. The ascent, difficult on this side, is easily made from the Guiu valley, by proceeding towards the *Col de la Lauzette* or *de Soustra* (9364 ft.), on the slope farthest from the Col de Vallante, and then bearing to the left, toward the snow on the N. side.

## 61. From Grenoble to Digne and to Fuget-Théniers.

### I. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes.

123 M. RAILWAY in 7-7 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 22 fr. 25, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

To (68 M.) *Veynes*, where carriages are changed, see pp. 371-373. -- The train runs back for about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to reach the Buëch valley, which it descends. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pont-de-Chabestan*. To the left, farther on, is the village of *La Bâtie-Montsaléon*, the *Mons Seleuci* of the Romans, near which the usurper Magnentius was overthrown by Constantius in 353.

78 M. **Serres** (*Hôtel Moulin*) is a small town, picturesquely situated beside a steep rocky promontory on the right bank of the Buëch. The character of the scenery now changes; the mountains are arid and rugged, but the almond-trees indicate that we are nearing Provence. -- 92 M. *Mison*. The Buëch is crossed by a lofty curved viaduct, near the *Durance* (to the left), beyond which we pass through a tunnel, nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, beneath the citadel of Sisteron.

98 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sisteron** (1580 ft.; *Hôtel des Acacias*; *Lachaud*), the ancient *Seguster*, with 3900 inhab. and a large trade in almonds, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Buëch and Durance. The old *Citadel*, overlooking the town, presents an imposing appearance. The other chief features are the *Towers* of the old ramparts and the *Church of Notre-Dame*, formerly a cathedral, mainly of the 11-12th centuries. The portal, with its tasteful small columns, is noteworthy.

An extensive view is obtained from the *Mollard*, to the E., ascended in 3/4 hr. by a shady path. — The *Mont de la Baume* (3770 ft.) is scaled by a steep but well-kept path in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. About 50 yds. below the summit, to the N., is the small *Grotte d'Argent*. — The *Signal de Lure* (5994 ft.), the culminating point of a long isolated ridge to the S.W. of Sisteron, commands a most extensive view, especially towards the S.; the ascent (7 hrs.; guide) is fatiguing. We follow a road to the right of that to Marseilles, leading to the valley of the *Jabron*, cross the river 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

from the town, and ascend the ridge by the (1 hr.) *Pas de la Combe*, the (1 hr.) *Pas des Portes*, the (1/2 hr.) *Pas de Madame* (farm, with shelter), and the (1½ hr.) *Pas de Frère Jean*, 1 hr. from the summit.

The railway now descends the right bank of the Durance, the floods of which are often destructive. Olive-trees, frequently mistaken for willows by northern travellers, begin to appear. — 102 M. *Peipin*; 105½ M. *Château-Arnoux*. On the opposite bank (suspension bridges) is *Volonne*, above which is a ruined castle of the 11th century.

At (108½ M.) *St. Auban* (1385 ft.), at the confluence of the Durance and the *Bléone*, we quit the line to Marseilles (p. 443) and change carriages. — The branch-line to Digne crosses the Durance and ascends the right bank of the *Bléone*. — 112 M. *Malijai*. In the distance, to the right, is the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (p. 404). — 117½ M. *Mallemoisson*; 120½ M. *Champtercier*.

123 M. **Digne** (1955 ft.; \**Hôt. Boyer-Mistre*; \**Hôt. Remusat*), the *Dinia* of the Romans, a town of 7276 inhab. and the capital of the department of the *Basses-Alpes*, is picturesquely situated on the *Bléone*. Like Gap, it was formerly more important than at present, but it suffered much in the wars of religion and from the plague of 1629.

The stations of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean and of the Sud Railways adjoin each other, outside the town, on the right bank of the *Bléone*. On the opposite bank rises the large and handsome new *Lycée*. We cross the fine modern bridge near the confluence of the *Bléone* with the *Eaux-Chaudes* (see below). In a square, halfway down the *Cours* or *Boulevard Gassendi* with its splendid plane-trees, is a bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Gassendi* (1592-1655), the philosopher and mathematician, who was born at Champtercier (see above). — The *Cathedral*, mainly of the 15th cent., with a modern Gothic portal, contains a good organ-case, a statue of St. Vincent de Paul, by Daumas (1869), and a 17th cent. statue of a bishop. — Farther on the *Cours* passes the *Musée*, containing objects of natural history and pictures (open on Sun., to strangers on other days also). — Outside the town is the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame* (12-13th cent.), with a fine nave, retaining traces of frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. It now serves as the chapel of the adjoining cemetery, the keeper of which has the keys.

About 1¾ M. to the E. of the town, in the valley watered by the *Torrent des Eaux-Chaudes*, is a simple *Etablissement Thermal* (omn. 50 c.).

The *Basses Alpes* are as a whole much less interesting to the tourist than the Alps of Savoy or Dauphiny, and their exploration is still more difficult owing to the heat of the summer, the deficiency in the means of communication, and the general scantiness of resources. Compared with the basin of the Isère or with Provence, much of the scenery of the *Basses Alpes* appears desolate and forbidding, while the mountains almost everywhere are bare and rugged. The new railway and the diligences mentioned below enable the traveller to obtain at least an idea of the character of these mountains, without an unreasonable amount of trouble.

**FROM DIGNE TO BARCELONNETTE**, 52½ M., diligence (at night) in 11 hrs. (fare 8 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the *Bléone*, passing (10 M.) *La Javie*; it then crosses the *Col de Labouret* (3990 ft.) and runs via (26½ M.) the prettily situated little town of *Seyne-les-Alpes* (1786 inhab.; *Hôt. des Trois Rois*) to (40 M.) *Le Lauzet*, where it joins the road mentioned at p. 374.

## II. From Digne to Puget-Théniers (Nice).

$5\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY (Sud-France; narrow-gauge) to ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. André-de-Méouilles in 2 hrs. 10 min. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 70 c.). DILIGENCE thence every morning to (30 M.) Puget-Théniers in about 7 hrs. (fares  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 fr.; inside places to be avoided). Private carriage for 1-3 pers. 20 fr. — Railway thence to Nice, see pp. 487, 486. From Digne to Nice, 12 hrs. Station at Digne, see p. 403.

The railway crosses the Bléone and turns to the S. Beyond ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gaubert-le-Chaffaut* the train traverses a tunnel and ascends across the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (4970 ft.). Beyond (8 M.) *Mézel* we skirt the *Asse*, in the curious *Cluses de l'Asse*. Tunnel (500 yds.). — 12 M. *Chabrières*; 15 M. *Chaudon-Norante*. — 20 M. *Barrême* (2250 ft.; Hôtel Abbès).

A diligence plies hence past ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Senez*, the *Sanitium* of the Romans, now a village with an ancient Romanesque cathedral, to ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Castellane* (2634 ft.; Hôtel du Lerant), a town of 1780 inhab., on the *Verdon*, interesting only for its beautiful situation and some remains of fortifications. A little lower down are the fine *Gorges du Verdon*, the rocky walls of which are at places 1650 ft. high.

Beyond Barrême we ascend the valley of an arm of the *Asse*, which is crossed several times. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Moriez*. The line now rapidly ascends and then as rapidly descends to the valley of the *Verdon*. —  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. St. André-de-Méouilles (2980 ft.; Hôtel Trotabas) is the present terminus of the railway, which is to be continued to Puget-Théniers, by means of a tunnel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, through the *Colle de St. Michel* (5940 ft.), between the valleys of the *Verdon* and the *Var*.

A diligence plies hence to (20 M.) *Colmars* and (25 M.) *Allos*, at the head of the valley of the *Verdon*. The road runs to the N., crossing the stream twice to avoid the *Montagne de Cordoet* (6945 ft.).  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Thorame-Haute* (Hôtel Roux). — 20 M. *Colmars* (4130 ft.; Hôtel Maurel), on the left bank of the *Verdon*, is now a mere village with 700 inhab., though in ancient times fortified with two forts. It owes its name to a temple of Mars on a neighbouring hill. Of late it has been frequented as a summer-resort. — 25 M. *Allos*, see p. 374.

The ROAD TO PUGET-THÉNIERS is at first identical with one leading to (10 M.) *Castellane* (see above; diligence 1 fr.). It follows the right bank of the *Verdon* to the S., crosses the stream after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., and farther on turns to the E. — Beyond (5 M.) *St. Julien* it threads a wild defile. From (8 M.) *Vergons* (3380 ft.), to the S. of the *Chamatte* (6165 ft.), we ascend to the *Col de Vergons* or *de Toutes-Aures* (3685 ft.). —  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. *L'Isle*. Beyond (14 M.) *Rouaine* is the \**Cluse de Rouaine*, one of the most beautiful gorges in this district.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Les Scaffarels*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of the town of *Annot* (Hôt. Grac). We then enter the valley of the *Var*, and cross the river by the curious *Bridge of Gueydan*. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Entrevaux* (1550 ft.; Hôtel Chauvin) is a town with 1390 inhab., on the left bank of the *Var*. It was in ancient times a fortress, and one of the hills between which it lies is still fortified. The town is entered by one gate only, which no carriages are allowed to pass. The environs are pleasant.

30 M. ( $57\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Digne) *Puget-Théniers*, see p. 487.

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## 62. From Lyons to Nîmes.

### a. Via Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhône.

174 M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (fares 31 fr. 45, 21 fr. 25, 13 fr. 90 c.). — The direct line from Paris to Nîmes (though not the quickest) runs via Clermont-Ferrand (see pp. 210, 267).

*Lyons*, see p. 227. Thence to (156 M.) *Tarascon*, see R. 64. We pass below the town and cross the Rhône by a viaduct nearly 650 yds. long. To the right is the suspension-bridge.

156 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Beaucaire** (*Hôtel du Grand-Jardin*), a commercial town of 9020 inhab., owes its name (Bellum Quadrum) to its castle, of which the large square donjon is visible from Tarascon. The celebrated *Fair* (July 22-28th) has lost much of its importance. The *Beaucaire Canal*, more than 30 M. long, connects the Rhône with the Mediterranean near Aigues Mortes (p. 418). Branch-line to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Remoulins* (p. 410). — We cross the canal and traverse a broken country, with viaducts, tunnels, and cuttings. —

170 M. *Grézan* is the junction for the line on the right bank (see p. 410). — 174 M. *Nîmes* (p. 413).

**b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhône.**

174 M. RAILWAY in 6-8 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares as above). Best views to the left. The trains start from the Gare de Perrache.

*Lyons*, see p. 227. — Thence to (13 M.) *Givors-Canal*, see p. 243. — We traverse a tunnel upwards of 1000 yds. long. — Beyond (16 M.) *Loire*, Vienne (p. 420) becomes visible. — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ste. Colombe-la-Vienne*, a market-town connected with Vienne by a suspension-bridge. — 24 M. *Ampuis*; 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Condrieu* (Hôt. du Commerce), a little town to the right, on a hill, with a ruined castle. — 31 M. *Chavanay*, whence the ascent of *Mont Pilat* (4705 ft.; p. 245) may be made in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., viâ (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pélussin* (omnibus; Hôt. Flachier; Fabry). — 33 M. *St. Pierre-de-Boeuf*. On the left are seen the Dauphiné Alps. — At (38 M.) *Serrières* the Rhône is spanned by a suspension-bridge. — 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Peyraud* (buffet), also a station on the St. Rambert and Firminy line (p. 246).

58 M. **Tournon** (\**Hôt. de l'Assurance*; *Grand-Hôtel*), a picturesque town of 5344 inhabitants. The Rue Thiers leads to the *Lycée*, founded in 1542 by Cardinal de Tournon (1489-1562), a native of the town. Tournon is connected with Tain (p. 422) on the opposite bank by two bridges. To the left of the bridge is the old Gothic *Castle*, now used for the town-hall and the prison. Beyond the castle is the *Church*, in a florid Gothic style.

A branch-line runs hence to (20 M.) the little town (3763 inhab.) of *Lamastre* (Hôt. du Midi), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of which is *Désaignes* (3683 inhab.), with a mineral spring and some mediæval remains.

65 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Péray*, noted for its white and sparkling wines. Valence (p. 423) is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant on the opposite bank (suspension-bridge; omnibus, 50 c.). To the right are the ruins of the *Château de Crussol* (p. 424). — 75 M. *Beauchastel*. We cross the *Erieux*. — 78 M. **Lavoulte-sur-Rhône**, a town with 2600 inhab., commanded by an ancient fortress.

A branch-line runs hence, viâ the picturesque valley of the *Erieux*, to (30 M.) *Le Cheylard* (Hôt. Courtial; 5200 inhab.), with manufactures of silk. — Line from Livron to Privas, see p. 424.

81 M. **Le Pouzin** (*Hôtel-Café des Voyageurs*), a small manufacturing town of ancient origin, on the *Ouvèze*.

FROM **LE POUZIN** TO **PRIVAS** (*Coiron*), 13 M., railway in 30-35 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5 c.). — **Privas** (1055 ft.; *Hôtel du Louvre*; *Croix d'Or*), with 7850 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Ardeche*. It has important manufactures and iron-mines, but no interesting monuments, having been burnt and rased to the ground in 1629 by Louis XIII., for revolting and heading the Calvinist party in the *Vivarais*.

To the S.W. of Privas is the *Coiron*, a ramification of the Cévennes, which is bounded on the S. by the valley of the *Ardeche*. It is a curious mass of granite and limestone, covered with a volcanic layer of lava and *puzzolana*, 300-400 ft. thick and deeply seamed by ravines. It is intersected by two main roads, one to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Aubenas* (p. 410: two diligences),

and one to (56 M.) *Le Puy* (p. 251). The latter leads via (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Privas) the *Roc de Gourdon* (3480 ft.), the (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Signal du Champ-de-Mars* (4110 ft.), two good view-points, and (43 M.) *Le Monastier* (p. 254). About 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Signal (17 M. from Privas) is *Mézilhac* (Laffont's Inn), a straggling village, whence a road leads to the S., via the picturesque valley of the *Volane*, to *Antraigues* (9 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.; p. 411) and *Vals* (13 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.; p. 410). — A third road crosses the *Coiron* to the S. of Privas, via *Berzème* (8 M.; 2500 ft.) and *Montbrul* (11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.), a hamlet with grottoes and an extinct crater, about 2 M. from the station of *St. Jean-le-Centenier* (p. 410).

Beyond (84 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Baix*, the line threads three tunnels. Near (89 M.) *Cruas* are the picturesque ruins of an ancient fortified abbey, whose church has two stories. Mulberry-trees abound. — 94 M. *Rochemaure* (Cavard), with the imposing ruins of a castle on a basaltic rock. About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. is the extinct volcano of *Chenavari*, with a basaltic causeway, known as the *Pavé des Géants*.

97 M. **Le Teil** (*Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce*), a town of 4940 inhab., with a ruined castle and important manufactures of hydraulic lime and cement. The road to (3 M.) *Montélimar* (p. 424; diligence in connection with all trains, via Viviers, see below) here crosses a suspension-bridge. Line to Alais, see p. 410. Between two tunnels we cross the *Frayol*.

102 M. **Viviers-sur-Rhône** (*Allignol*, near the station, mediocre), a picturesque old town of 3414 inhab., the former capital of the *Vivarais*, is the seat of a bishop. The Romanesque and Gothic *Cathedral* is situated on a steep rock above the Rhone, within an ancient fortified enclosure. Viviers contains several quaint old houses. Lime, cement, and mosaic tiles are manufactured here. Suspension-bridge to *Châteauneuf-du-Rhône* (p. 425).

110 M. **Bourg-St-Andéol** (*Hotels*), with 4265 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 12th century and remains of mediæval fortifications. Suspension-bridge to (3 M.) *Pierrelatte* (p. 425). — Beyond (116 M.) *St-Just-St-Marcel* we cross the *Ardèche* (p. 412).

120 M. **Pont-St-Esprit** (*Béchard*, plain), a town of 4290 inhab., with a stone bridge, 920 yds. long, over the Rhone, built in 1265-1309 by the 'Frères Pontifes' (p. 432). The *Citadel* (1595-1627) and the churches of *St. Saturnin* and *St. Esprit* are interesting. The bridge leads to the station of *Bollène* (3 M.; p. 425).

127 M. **Bagnols-sur-Cèze** (*Hôt. Daudel*), a town of 4500 inhabitants. — 133 M. *L'Ardoise*. Line to Alais, see p. 413.

135 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Geniès-Montfaucon*. Montfaucon, near the Rhone, has a fine old château. Beyond (139 M.) the little town of *Roquemaure*, with its château in ruins and its suspension-bridge, the ruined castles of *Lhers* and *Châteauneuf-Calcernier* are seen on the left bank. — 144 M. *Villeneuve-Pujaut*.

The train passes through a short tunnel to (145 M.) *Pont-d'Avignon*. Tramway to Avignon (p. 430). — Beyond (153 M.) *Aramon* (suspension-bridge to Barbentane, p. 427) the line enters the valley of the *Gardon*.

161 M. **Remoulins** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Nord*). The Pont du Gard lies about 2 M. to the W. (see below), and is reached by crossing the suspension-bridge, and then turning to the right, by the road to Lafoux (p. 410). Carriage for 1-3 pers., 4 fr. there and back.

The \*\*Pont du Gard, spanning the *Gard* or *Gardon* at a bend of the valley (café-restaurant), is one of the most imposing monuments of the Romans which remain to us. It forms part of an aqueduct,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, built to convey to Nîmes the water of two springs in the neighbourhood of Uzès, and ascribed to Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus (B. C. 19). The bridge is about 880 ft. long and 160 ft. high, and is composed of three tiers of arches, each less wide than the one below. The first two tiers consist respectively of 6 and 11 arches of equal span, the third of 35 smaller arches. The whole is admirably constructed of large stones, and no cement has been used except for the canal on the top. The projecting stones doubtless supported platforms similar to those at the aqueduct of Roquefavour (p. 429). Visitors may ascend to the top by the hillside on the left bank, or by a flight of steps within one of the arches at the other end; and traverse the structure in order to realize its dimensions. The bridge which is carried along the first tier of arches on the E. side dates from 1745. On the other side, about 1 M. to the right, is the station of Pont-du-Gard (see below), on this side of which there is a good café-restaurant (déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.).

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FROM REMOULINS TO UZÈS,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). The line at first ascends the valley of the Gard. To the left is the Pont du Gard. — 3 M. *Pont-du-Gard*, about 1 M. to the N.E. of the bridge (omn. there and back 2 fr.).

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Uzès** (*Hôtel Béchard*), an ancient town ('Ucetia') of 4800 inhab., picturesquely situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station (omn. 20 c.). The former *Cathedral* (17-18th cent.) retains its *Campanile* or *Tour Fénelon* (12th cent.) a magnificent Romanesque relic of an earlier church, destroyed in 1611, when the bishop and his chapter were converted to Protestantism. The tower rises in seven stages, each pierced by arched openings. Adjacent is the old *Episcopal Palace* (17th cent.), now the court-house and seat of the Sub-Prefect. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the 18th cent., has a fine court, on the other side of which stands the *Duché*, or ducal palace, dating from the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 16th cent., but largely restored in the 19th. The most interesting features are the keep (12th cent.), the Gothic chapel, and the remains of a tower of the 14th century. Permission may be obtained to visit the interior, which is, however, comparatively uninteresting. Behind the palace is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, dating from the same period. The Place aux Herbes and the Place du Puits-des-Cercles are surrounded with old arcades.

From Uzès to *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas*, *Nozières*, and *Alais*, see pp. 412, 413.

Beyond Remoulins we cross the Gardon. 161 M. *Lafoux-les-Bains* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Pont du Gard.

FROM REMOULINS TO TARASCON, 21 M., railway diverging at *Lafoux* (see above) and reaching the left bank of the Rhône by a tunnel beyond (18 M.) *Comps*. It then joins the Nîmes line, passes *Beaucaire* (p. 406), and crosses the river. — 24 M. *Tarascon*, see p. 427.

At (164 M.) *Grézan* we join the Tarascon line (p. 407).

174 M. *Nîmes* (p. 413).

### c. *Via Le Teil and Alais. Vals-les-Bains.*

188 M. RAILWAY in 9-10 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). — To *Vals*, 123 M., in 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15 c., 15 fr., 9 fr. 80 c.).

To (97 M.) *Le Teil*, see pp. 406-8. — We turn to the N.W. towards the volcanic mountains of the *Vivarais*. The line rapidly ascends and beyond a tunnel more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long reaches (102 M.) *Aubignas-Aps*. *Aps* (*Poste*), 1 M. to the S., is the ancient *Alba Helviorum*. To the left are the ruins of its massive mediæval castle. — 106 M. *St. Jean-le-Centenier*. To *Privas* viâ *Montbrul*, see p. 408. — 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Villeneuve-de-Berg*, a little town  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. W., the birthplace of Olivier de Serres (1539-1619), who introduced into France the cultivation of the mulberry (statue). We traverse a viaduct over the *Auzon*. — 113 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vogué-Vals*, about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Vogué*, on the right bank of the *Ardèche*, with a ruined castle which belonged to the *Vogué* family.

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FROM *VOGÜÉ* TO *VALS-LES-BAINS* AND *NIEIGLES-PRADES*, 12 M., in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). From (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Sernin* a branch-line runs to *Largentière* (p. 411).

6 M. **Aubenas** (*Hôt. Vigier; du Nord; St. Laurent*), a town of 8224 inhab., situated on a hill, carries on a large silk-trade. The *Church* (partly of the 15th cent.) contains the tomb of the Maréchal d'Ornano (1581-1626), favourite of Gaston d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIII. In the *Château* (13th and 16th cent.), now occupied by the local authorities, is a statue of Olivier de Serres (see above), by Bailly. The chapel of the *Collège* (17th cent.) is handsomely decorated. — Electric tramway (25, 15 c.) to *Vals* (see below); diligence to *Priva*, (p. 407).

9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vals-les-Bains-la-Bégude*, about 1 M. to the S. of *Vals*.

**Vals-les-Bains.** — HOTELS. GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAISNS, CONTINENTAL ET DE RUSSIE (déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.), FAVORITE, DE LYON, DE PARIS, DES DÉLICIEUSES, on the left bank, near the Bath Establishment; GR. HÔT. ROBERT, DURAND, TERMINUS, POSTE, DU LOUVRE, DE L'EUROPE, DES COLONIES, DE LA JULIETTE, in the town. — Numerous Furnished Rooms. — CAFÉS: du Casino; des Etrangers; Européen. — Baths 2-3 fr.; Douches  $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 fr. — Casino, adm. 1 fr., per week 6, per month 12 fr. — Electric Tramway to the station and thence to *Aubenas* (45, 25 c.).

*Vals-les-Bains* is a town of 3817 inhab., prettily situated on the *Volane*, in the midst of volcanic mountains affording fine excursions. It is chiefly celebrated for its cold mineral springs, similar

to those of Vichy and efficacious in cases of affections of the digestive organs and liver, gravel, and gout. The springs, though not copious, are numerous, and new ones are frequently tapped. The *Madeleine* spring is among the most richly impregnated with bicarbonate of soda. The \**Source Firmin* is intermittent, sending up a jet once in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. for 5 min. at a time (see the notices) to the height of 20-25 ft. Vals has a fine Park, on both banks of the Volane.

An interesting excursion may be made a little farther up the Volane valley, where the torrent flows between magnificent basaltic columns, to (4½ M.) *Antraigues* (inn), whence an ascent may be made to the S.W., to the (1 hr.) *Coupe d'Aizac* (2670 ft.), the crater of one of the volcanoes which formed the basaltic causeways of the Vivarais. The valley is also very interesting beyond Antraigues (to Mézilhac, see p. 408).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Ardèche. — 12 M. *Nieigles-Prades*, two villages in an interesting geological district, with coal-mines.

About 6 M. to the W., in the valley (omnibus), are the baths of *Neyrac* (*Hôtel des Bains*, etc.), with warm mineral springs. — About 11/4 M. farther on is *Thueyts* (inn), built upon columnar basalt and near the \**Pavé des Géants*, the finest basaltic causeway in the Vivarais. The latter skirts a stream flowing to the E., below a bridge of two stories, called the *Pont du Diable* or *La Gueule d'Enfer*, where there is a waterfall more than 300 ft. high, usually almost dry in summer. The Pavé is 250 ft. in height at the *Escalier du Roi*, the extremity on the left bank of the Ardèche, by which we return to the town. A footpath leads to the N., to the left of the *Gravenne* (2770 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a fine view, to (1½ hr.) *Montpezat* (hotel).

FROM VOGUÉ TO LARGENTIÈRE, 11 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). — *Largentière* (*Hôtel Mazarin*), a picturesquely situated town with 2472 inhab., takes its name from its old silver-mines. It contains a pretty church and a well-preserved old castle. — From Largentière a diligence runs to the W. viâ (5 M.) *Rocles* (inn) to (11 M.) *Valgorge* (inn), a straggling village in the valley of the Baume. To the N. rises the *Tarnargue* (4980 ft.), a ramification of the Cévennes terminating in a plateau, the E. extremity of which, the *Grand-Tanargue* (4725 ft.), commands a fine view, extending as far as Mont Blanc. An interesting excursion of 4 hrs. may be made to the *Signal de Coucouloude* (4750 ft.), to the W., returning viâ the Grand-Tanargue. — A road connects Valgorge with the *La Bastide* station (p. 268; 24 M.).

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Beyond Vogué the line to Alais descends the valley of the Ardèche. — 117 M. *Balazuc*. — 124 M. *Ruoms* (*Hôt. Théodore*), a town consisting of two portions, the more ancient retaining relics of its old fortifications, with the towers converted into houses.

A diligence plies from Ruoms to *Vallon* (*Hôt. du Louvre*), a little town to the S.E. (5½ M.; 75 c.), about 1½ M. from the left bank of the Ardèche. M. Ollier de Marichard possesses an interesting collection of prehistoric objects found in the caves of the neighbourhood. — The \**Gorge of the Ardèche* is very interesting downstream, where it is bordered by picturesque rocks, 300-900 ft. high, with numerous grottoes. The finest part, below the *Pont d'Arc*, can be explored by boat only, but there is a picturesque road as far as (1 hr.) the bridge, where boats may be hired for the descent to St. Martin-d'Ardèche (ca. 6 hrs.; about 25 fr. for 1-5 pers.; bargain necessary). The \**Pont d'Arc*, an arch 215 ft. high and 190 ft. wide, said to be the largest natural bridge known (inn), should be viewed from both sides. — The river follows a meandering course, with exciting rapids, etc., but with experienced boatmen there is no danger. Nearly 6 hrs.

from Vallon is the remarkable *Grotte de St. Marcel-d'Ardèche*, the former bed of a subterranean river, accessible for a distance of over 2000 yds. — Near St. Martin is the picturesque spot known as *Aiguèze*, with an old manor-house. — *St. Martin-d'Ardèche* (*Hôtel Castanier*), on the right bank, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from St. Just-St. Marcel (p. 408), the nearest station, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Pont St. Esprit.

Above Ruoms the valley of the Ardèche forms the curious *Defile of Ruoms*; and a little farther up, in the direction of Largentière (p. 411), is the picturesque *Valley of the Ligne*.

Beyond Ruoms we cross the Ardèche, and then, quitting this river, we ascend for a time the valley of the *Chassezac*, one of its affluents. — 125 M. *Grospières*. —  $129\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Beaulieu-Berrias*.

A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) *Les Vans* (*Hôtel Dardaillon*, good), an old and small town, to the N., with remains of ramparts. From Les Vans or from St. Paul (see below) a visit (with guide; *Benj. Miguel*, who lives near the road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. on this side of Le Vans) may be made to the \**Bois de Païolive*. This contains rocks of exceedingly picturesque and wild appearance, but is now quite eclipsed by Montpellier-le-Vieux (p. 266). The visit requires fully half-a-day.

135 M. *St. Paul-le-Jeune*. Beyond a tunnel, more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, we reach (138 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gagnières*. We cross the *Gagnières* and, beyond a tunnel, the *Cèze*. To the left is the ruined *Château de Castillon*. — 140 M. *Robiac* (3290 inhab.), with a ruined castle.

A branch-line runs hence to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bessèges* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 7962 inhab., on the *Cèze*, the centre of an important coal-field.

The line now turns to the S.E. into the *Cèze* valley, which is in parts highly picturesque. On a hill to the right is the *Château de Montalet*. 142 M. *Molières-sur-Cèze*, with 2666 inhabitants.

146 M. *St. Ambroix* (*Hôtel Périn*; *Hôtel du Luxembourg*), a picturesque manufacturing town (3300 inhab.), with a ruined castle (view), an ancient tower, and some handsome modern buildings. — 149 M. *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas*, on two railways.

About 3 M. to the S.E. of St. Julien is *Les Fumades* (*Hotels*), with bituminous and other cold mineral waters, used for skin and chest diseases. Roman antiquities have been found near the springs. Among the attractive walks in the neighbourhood is that to the E. to the *Defile of the Argensole*, a little river descending from the well-wooded and rocky amphitheatre of the *Serre du Bouquet* (2070 ft.). We may descend on the S.E. to the station of (1 hr.) *Brouzet*, on the Alais and L'Ardoise line (p. 413), and thence reach Alais by rail.

FROM ST. JULIEN-DE-CASSAGNAS TO LE MARTINET, 7 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Le Martinet* has mines of antimony.

FROM ST. JULIEN-DE-CASSAGNAS TO UZÈS, 24 M., railway in 1 hr. — At ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Célas* this line crosses the Alais and L'Ardoise railway (p. 413). —  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Euzet-les-Bains* (*Hotel*; *Maisons Meublées*) has six sulphurous and ferruginous springs. — 21 M. *Montaren*, with an old castle. — 24 M. *Uzès*, see p. 409.

158 M. *Alais* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Luxembourg*; *Larnoude*), to the right, a town of 24,382 inhab., on the left bank of the *Gardon*, is the centre of an important coal-field, and carries on an extensive trade in silk, glass, bricks, and tiles. In the Place St. Sébastien, to the right of the Avenue de la Gare, is a bronze statue, by G. Pech, of the celebrated chemist *J. B. Dumas* (1800-1884); in the Place de la République, on the bank of the *Gardon*, is a *Monument to Florian*







# NIMES

1 : 12,500

Scale 1 km



(1755-94), the novelist; and in the *Bosquet*, or public garden, is a bust of *La Fare-Alais* (1791-1846), the Cévenole poet. Near the old *Citadel* (now barracks and a prison) is a bronze *Monument to Pasteur* (1822-95), by Tony Noël; the famous chemist first made himself known to fame by the studies he made at Alais of the maladies of the silk-worm.

From Alais a branch-line runs in 2-23/4 hrs. to (361/2 M.) *L'Ardoise* (p. 408), starting from a special station to the E. of the town, 1½ M. from the principal station. — Another line runs from Alais to (191/2 M.) *Quissac* (p. 419), viâ (61/2 M.) *Mas-des-Gardies* (see below) and (101/2 M.) *Lezan*, the junction for *Anduze* (Hôt. Bechard). — From Alais to *Clermont-Ferrand*, see R. 40.

161 M. *St. Hilaire*; 164½ M. *Mas-des-Gardies*. Branch-line to Quissac, see above. — 166½ M. *Vexenobres*; 167 M. *Ners*. To the right is a 12th cent. keep. 170 M. *Boucoiran*. From (171½ M.) *Nozières* a branch-line runs to Uzès (p. 409). 173 M. *St. Génies*; 177 M. *Fons*; 182 M. *Mas-de-Ponge*. Farther on, to the right, is the *Tour Magne* (p. 416), on a hill which we penetrate by a tunnel. Our line joins those viâ Tarascon and viâ Remoulins (RR. 62 a, 62 b); and the train backs into the station. — 188 M. *Nîmes* (buffet).

### 63. Nîmes and its Environs.

The RAILWAY STATION (Pl. E, 5) is on the Boulevards to the S.E. of the town. The local railway to Arles (p. 442) has a special terminus (*Gare de la Camargue*), to the S. of Pl. A, B, 5.

**Hotels.** \**Hôtel du Luxembourg* (Pl. a; E, 4), on the Esplanade, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 11½-12½ fr.; *Hôtel du Midi* (Pl. b; E, 3), Square de la Couronne; *Manivet* (Pl. c; C, 3), Boulevard Victor Hugo, near the *Maison Carrée*; \**Cheval-Blanc* (Pl. d; D, 4), Place des Arènes, R. 2½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *de l'Europe* (Pl. e; E, 3), Square de la Couronne; *des Colonies* (Pl. f; D, 4), Avenue Feuchères 4, R. from 2, B. 1½-1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *de l'Univers*, Boul. des Arènes; *Menard*, Boul. Courbet.

**Cafés.** *Peloux*, on the Esplanade, with restaurant, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Tortoni*, *Français*, Boul. Amiral Courbet; *Grand Café de la Bourse*, Boul. Victor Hugo, near the Arena; *C. de l'Univers*, *C. de Paris*, near the *Maison Carrée*; *C. des Fleurs*, near the station, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

**Cabs** for four persons: by day, per drive ¾ (1 fr. if first brought from the stand to a house), per hr. 13/4 fr.; by night, 11/4-11½, and 3 fr.; to the *Tour Magne*, 1½ fr. and rate per hr. for the return if the cab be kept; drive in the environs, according to bargain.

**Electric Tramways** (comp. Plan). From the station to the Esplanade and round the inner town viâ the boulevards, ‘côté gauche’ and ‘côté droit’; from the Square de la Couronne (Pl. D, E, 3, 4) to the Octroi de Montpellier (beyond Pl. B, 5) and to the Artillery Barracks (Pl. G, 1). Fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c. Tram-Omnibuses run in various other directions.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 3), Square de la Couronne.

**Protestant Churches.** *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3), Place du Grand Temple; *Petit Temple* (Pl. C, 2), Rue des Flottes. — *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4), Rue Roussy 40.

**Baths.** *Garcin*, Rue des Saintes Maries 2 and Rue Pavée 3; *Bérard* (Pl. F, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 36, with swimming-bath; *Bains du Louvre*, Square de la Couronne and Rue Monjardin 56.

**Nîmes**, a town of 80,355 inhab. (including about 20,000 Protestants), is the capital of the department of the *Gard* and the seat of a bishopric and of a Calvinistic consistory. It lies at the S. extrem-

ity of a chain of hills joining the Cévennes, and is much exposed to wind and dust. The city has fine boulevards and modern quarters, and it contains more monuments of antiquity than any other town in France. Nîmes is also an important industrial centre, especially for silk-goods, and carries on a large trade in wine and spirits.

*Nemausus*, the capital of the Volcae Arecumici, submitted to the Romans in B. C. 121 and became one of their principal colonies in Gaul. They took a delight in embellishing it, and it had its capitol, temples to Augustus and Apollo, basilica, theatre, circus, amphitheatre, thermæ, an aqueduct, of which the famous Pont du Gard (p. 409) is a relic, an extensive line of ramparts, a forum, a Campus Martius, etc. It was pillaged by the Vandals in 407, and for some time it belonged to the Visigoths, then to the Saracens, and afterwards to the Counts of Toulouse. Three-fourths of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism, it suffered much during the Wars of Religion, until 1704, or the end of the Cévennes (Camisard) insurrection, provoked by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the rigours which followed. The political passions of its people were not less earnest than their religious convictions, and the reaction of 1815 was carried farther at Nîmes than at Toulouse, Avignon, or Marseilles; and for four months the town was at the mercy of banditti who committed every kind of excess and atrocity against the Protestants. — Nîmes is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1564, of Guizot (1787-1874), of the poet Reboul (1796-1864), and of Alphonse Daudet, the author (1840-97).

The *Station* (Pl. E, 5) stands on a viaduct, in front of which is a *Bust of P. Talabot*, commemorating the construction of the first railway in this district (1837). We enter the town by the magnificent *Avenue Feuchères*, which leads to the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 4), a fine square, to the left of which is the Amphitheatre (see below). In the middle of this square is a monumental *Fountain*, embellished with five statues by Pradier. To the N.W. of the square is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), a modern building with a fine Corinthian colonnade. — To the S.W. of the Esplanade is a bronze bust, by Amy, of *P. Sotillet* (1842-86), the African traveller.

The ancient \***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes*; Pl. C, D, 4) forms an ellipse 145 yds. long by 111 yds. wide, and 69 ft. in height. It is therefore smaller than those of Rome, Capua, Verona, and even Arles (p. 438), but its exterior is in better preservation than that of any of these.

It is constructed of stones 6-10 ft. cube, perfectly adjusted without mortar, like all Roman buildings of a large size. The exterior presents two stories, each of 60 arches, the lower having huge square buttresses, the upper Doric columns, while above is an attic story with 120 projecting stones pierced with holes, in which the masts of the awning which covered the amphitheatre were inserted. — There were four external gateways, at the extremities of the axes; visitors enter by the one opposite the *Palais de Justice* (gratuity). The solid mass of the building is 105 ft. in thickness. There were 35 rows of seats, divided into four tiers, the first intended for persons of rank, the second for knights, the third for the plebeians, and the fourth for slaves. While 24,000 spectators could be accommodated, 124 vomitories afforded rapid egress to this multitude. The tiers and passages were so constructed as to let the rain flow off into an aqueduct at the bottom, so as to be ready for use when the arena was required to be inundated for sea-fights or naumachiae. Combats with wild beasts cannot have been held in this amphitheatre, as the wall bounding the arena is too low. Bull-fights in the Spanish style ('corrida de muerte') are now frequently held here in summer (seats 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9 fr.). The construction

of the amphitheatre of Nîmes dates from the 1st-2nd cent. of our era, and it was also, like that of Arles, transformed into a fortress in the middle ages, and afterwards occupied by hovels, of which it was not freed till 1809. A restoration was begun in 1858 and another in 1899.

The Boulevard Victor Hugo leads hence to the N.W., passing, to the left, the Lycée (Pl. C, 3-4), a large block of buildings formerly used as a hospital and provided with a handsome turret.

Farther on on the same side is St. PAUL (Pl. C, 3), a Romanesque church, built by Questel in 1838-49. It contains some fine frescoes by *Hippolyte* and *Paul Flandrin*.

The \*\*Maison Carrée (Pl. C, 2, 3), one of the finest and best preserved Roman temples anywhere extant, forms a parallelogram, 76 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high, with 30 Corinthian columns, 20 of which are attached to the walls of the cella. It is thus a pseudo-peripteral temple, prostyle and hexastyle, *i. e.* it has a portico on the front only, consisting of six columns. It is approached by 15 steps. The columns are fluted and are surmounted by capitals of admirable workmanship. The entablature is very rich, and of exquisite taste, like the rest. It has not been positively determined to whom this temple was dedicated or at what period it was built. It was at first held to date from the time of Augustus, but its style seems rather to belong to the time of the Antonines, *i. e.* to the 2nd century. It was probably situated in the forum, with other buildings, the foundations of which are visible on both sides. Successively used as a church, a municipal hall, a warehouse, and a stable, this magnificent building has been well restored, since 1824. Around it lie fragments of the huge pediment of a basilica and other ancient remains.

The interior at present contains the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities* (open to the public daily, 8-11.30 and 12.30 to 4, 5, or 6). In the vestibule are two large antique amphoræ. — In the hall, opposite the entrance, is the \*Bronze Head of a youth (idealized portrait-head of the Hellenistic period, originally crowned with a diadem), between two Greek bronze vases. Behind are an antique mosaic pavement, a statue of Venus ('Venus of Nîmes'), of no great merit, several statuettes, a bearded head of a god upon a modern bust, and, to the left, a good Venus torso. The glass-cases in the middle and by the walls contain a collection of coins. In the cabinets are vases, glass vessels, small bronzes and sculptures, terracottas, etc. In the second large cabinet to the left are a bronze statuette of the Gallic Jupiter, bearded, in a sleeved coat and breeches, and an early Greek vase handle.

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), on the other side of the boulevard, is a poor modern building, serving as a foil to the beauty of the Maison Carrée. In the Place d'Assas, farther on, to the left, is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, erected in 1902. At the end of the Boulevard Alphonse Daudet is a square embellished with a marble *Statue of Antoninus Pius* (Pl. C, 2), by Bosc (1874). The father of the emperor was a native of Nîmes. — To the right is the Boulevard Gambetta, bounding the old town on this side.

We turn to the left, on this side of a canal, and in 5 min. reach the *Jardin de la Fontaine* (Pl. B, 2), situated at the end of the wide Boulevard de la République. The garden (small café) is a fine promenade, which owes its name to the *Fontaine de Nîmes*, a little

farther on. The garden is decorated in the 18th cent. taste, but is in part laid out on ancient foundations. It contains, to the right, a *Statue of Reboul* (p. 414), by Bosc.

The so-called **Temple of Diana** (Pl. A, 2), to the left of the Fontaine, was more probably a Nymphæum connected with the Thermæ, of which there are some remains close by. The façade still shows three arches, and the interior consists of a large hall and two passages, the hall having a stone vault, partly fallen in, and niches for statues. It contains architectural fragments of no great interest (gratuity). The remains of buildings behind are supposed to belong to the reservoir of the aqueduct, and may be seen from the path which ascends the hill on the left.

Behind the Fontaine is the *Mont Cavalier* (375 ft.), with alleys affording pleasant promenades. The **Tour Magne** (Pl. B, 1), which occupies the summit, is an imposing octagonal Roman ruin, being still 90 ft. high. It was probably a mausoleum, but it has passed for a public treasury, a beacon, a signal tower, etc. A staircase affords access to the top, which commands an admirable \*View. The keeper lives in the red house, a little below the tower.

In the neighbouring *Protestant Cemetery* is a statue of Immortality, by Pradier (against the wall to the right).

We now return to St. Paul's Church (p. 415) and follow the Rue de la Madeleine to the **Cathedral** (*St. Castor*; Pl. D, 3). This is supposed to have been built on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Augustus, but it has been rebuilt and restored several times. The façade has a very curious frieze of the 11-12th cent., with scenes from the Book of Genesis (beginning to the left). The interior, recently restored, consists of a wide Romanesque nave, having at the sides, between the pillars, small chapels without windows and, above, fine galleries, which extend even round the choir. In the 1st chapel to the left is a *Baptism of Christ* by *Sigalon*. The 3rd chapel on the right has a mutilated Christian sarcophagus for its altar; the modern paintings are by *Doze*.

A little farther on in the same direction are the *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3) and the Boulevard Amiral Courbet. — Beyond the Temple, to the N., is the *Porte d'Auguste* (Pl. E, 2), a remnant of the Roman fortifications, built, according to the inscription in B. C. 16, in the reign of Augustus. It consists of two large and two small archways. — The richly decorated Gothic church of *St. Baudile* (Pl. E, 2), opposite the Porte d'Auguste, was built in 1870-75.

On the right of the boulevard, as we return towards the Esplanade, is the **Ecole des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. D, E, 3), with a handsome façade (1894) adorned with statues of Painting and Music. It was formerly a Jesuit college, and the chapel still stands on the other side. This building contains several **COLLECTIONS**, open daily from 1 to 4 or 5 (entr. at the back, in the Grande Rue).

In the court is the *Musée Lapidaire* (catalogue lent by the custodian), containing inscriptions of Nemausus, architectural fragments, and a few

sculptures. — On the first floor, to the left, are a *Collection of Casts*, from churches in Provence, models and sketches of ancient buildings, etc. — To the right and in the two upper stories is a rich and well-arranged *Natural History Collection*.

The *Public Library* (70,000 vols. and 250 MSS.) is also installed in the old college. It is open daily, 9-12 and 2-5; in winter also 8-10 p. m.

The Square de la Couronne (Pl. E, 3), to the left, near the end of the boulevard, is embellished with a statue of *Alphonse Daudet* (p. 414), by Falguière. — The Church of *Ste. Perpétue* (Pl. E, 4), on the E. side of the Esplanade, is an interesting modern structure by *Feuchères* (1852-64), in a Gothic style, characterized by stilted arches.

The Picture Gallery (*Musée de Peinture*; Pl. D, 5), to the S. of the Amphitheatre, is open to the public daily, 9-12 and 1 to 4 or 5.

**VESTIBULE.** No. 1. *Briant*, Bust of *Sigalon*, the painter; 12. *L. Morice*, *Rosa Mystica*.

**CENTRAL ROOM.** Sculptures: 8. *Lepire*, *Lyssia*; 10. *Leroux*, Mother and Child; 38. *Injalbert*, *Hippomenes*; \*13. *Pradier*, Light Poetry; 6. *Franceschi*, The Awakening. — Paintings: 226. *Lehoux*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 228. *Schommer*, Edith finding the body of Harold after the Battle of Hastings; 296. *Leenhardt*, Murder in the village.

**FIRST ROOM TO THE LEFT.** To the right, 125. *Van Dyck*, Dancing children; 243. *Rubens*, Holy Family; 224. *Franck*, The Brazen Serpent; 245. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 44. *Franck*, Josabeth saving Joash; 95, 83. *Sigalon*, *Rigaud*, Portraits; 148. *Rogman*, Landscape; \*37. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell opening the coffin of Charles I.; 182. *Garofalo* (?), Virgin; 213. *Berchem*, Landscape; 136. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait of a French marshal; 93. *Sigalon*, Portrait; 14. *Fr. Boucher*, Landscape; 139. *Van Dyck* (?), Prince Rupert; 171. *Guercino*, Death and Dido; 100. *De Troy*, Sleeping reaper; 227. After *Jan Steen*, Oyster-feast; 170. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 34. *J. B. Corneille*, *Ste. Geneviève* of Paris. — 146. *Mierevelli*, Portrait of a magistrate; *Largillièvre*, 63. Portrait of a magistrate, 62. Duke of Berwick; 75. *Parrocet*, Immaculate Conception; 61. *Largillièvre*, Marshal de Villars; 54. *Jalabert* (of Nîmes), Horace, Virgil, and Varus at the house of Mæcenas; 74. *Natoire*, Banquet of Cleopatra and Antony; 71. *P. Mignard*, Portrait of a magistrate; 82. *Rigaud*, Marshal Turenne; 67. *C. Lefèvre*, Fall of Lucifer; 45. *Gendron*, Druidic sacrifice; 177. *Tintoretto*, Martyrdom of St. Agnes; 186. *Viani*, Vision of St. Francis; 218. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child; 219. *N. Poussin*, Christ and the Samaritan Woman; 175. *Guido*, Mary Magdalene; 178. *Salv. Rosa*, 169. *G. Poussin*, Landscapes; \*183. *Titian*, Madonna and Child with saints; 294. *J. Salles*, J. Cavalier, leader of the Camisards (p. 414), and Marshal Villars; 125. *Neefs*, Interior of a cathedral; 68. *C. Vanloo*, The artist's mother; 176. *Guido*, Judith; 90. *Sigalon*, Locusta testing a poison; \*69. *C. Vanloo*, Portrait of the artist; 82. *Rigaud*, 212. *Rubens* (?), Portraits; 159. *Weenix*, Poultry; 96. *Smith*, Dream of Athaliah; 152. *Rubens*, Young girl; 137. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 15. *Boucher*, Training of a dog; 185. *Titian*, Portrait of the artist (?); 174. *Il Calabrese*, Jesus among the doctors; 104. *Verdier*, Man between two ages; 105. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-piece; *Bras-cassat*, 252. Roman Campagna, 253. Cow; 244. *Rubens*, Holy Family; *Schut*, 157. Banks of the Rhine, 158. Landscape; 155. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Landscape. — In the middle of the room: 29. *Delaplanche*, Sleeping woman (plaster).

The **SECOND ROOM TO THE LEFT** contains over 400 uncatalogued paintings (many copies), chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, bequeathed to the town by an Englishman named Gower. Among these may be mentioned (from right to left): 133. *Teniers*, Woman spinning; 22. *Unknown Master*, Lucretia Borgia; 8. *Berchem*, Horseman, herdsman, and hunter; 58, 13. *P. Potter* (?), Cattle; 119. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait; 150. *J. Steen*, Woman with a glass of wine; 67. *De Koninck*, Tavern-scene; 30. *Claude Lorrain*, Sea-piece; some good Madonnas of the Italian school.

THIRD ROOM TO THE LEFT. Engravings, busts, and small bronzes.

FIRST ROOM TO THE RIGHT (on the other side of the Central Room). In the middle is a large \**Ancient Mosaic*, the chief subject of which is the marriage of Admetus and Alcestis. — Paintings. To the right: 88. *Idélaide Salles-Wagner*, Legend of the Aliscamps; 172. *Giordano*, Rape of Dejaneira; 33. *Cordonau*, Sea-piece; 78-80. *Reinaud Levieux*, Scenes from the life of John the Baptist; 64. *J. Laurens*, Storm; 275. *Brillouin*, The host's portrait; 42. *Forier*, David and Goliath; 208. *Besnard*, Episode in an invasion in the Middle Ages; 281. *Le Camus*, Banks of the Seine at Aude. — 202. *Carabain*, Street at Verona; 22. *Cabat*, Hunt; 2'6. *Colin* (Nîmes). Mare de Guéville; 107. *Blanc*, Perseus on Pegasus; 292. *Moutte*, In the sun; 217. *Sain*, Winter in Provence (environs of Avignon); 286. *Olive*, The Rochers du Plan; 27. *Hierle*, Copy of Titian's Entombment.

The SALLE DE CHAZELLES-CHUSCLAN (second to the right) contains a valuable collection of *Engravings*, three handsome Sévres vases, five autographs of Voltaire, a mosaic table, and 28 volumes remarkable for their importance, rarity, or binding.

The SALLE DE SALLES-WAGNER contains the mediocre works of M. Salles (Nos. 55-103) and his wife (1-54), and also their portraits (22, 39).

The Rue Bourdaloue, on the N. of the Musée, leads to the W. to a small square, in which is the *Porte de France* (Pl. C, 4), a relic of the Roman enceinte. It is a single arch. The Rue de Montpellier, before the Porte, to the right, leads back to the Amphitheatre.

The excursion to the *Pont du Gard* (p. 409) is more conveniently made by railway than by carriage (13½ M.). — From Nîmes to Arles, see p. 412; to Marseilles, see RR. 62 a, 64; to Montpellier and to Clette, see R. 41; to Clermont-Ferrand, see R. 40.

FROM NÎMES TO AIGUES-MORTES, 25 M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). — 2½ M. St. Césaire (p. 269). — 13½ M. Vauvert, a town of 4375 inhab.; 15½ M. Le Caillar (p. 442); 16½ M. Aimargues (Cheval Blanc, plain): 20 M. St. Laurent-d'Aigouze, beyond which, on the left, appears the 13th cent. *Tour Carbonnière*.

25 M. Aigues-Mortes (*Hôtel St. Louis*, well spoken of, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *de la Macreuse*; *Fayn*), a town of 3900 inhab., situated near a number of ponds and marshes and on four navigable canals, connecting it with the sea (3½ M.), the Rhône (Beaucaire), and the salt lagoons. The chief of these ponds, to which the town owes its ominous name, is the *Elang de la Ville et du Roi*. Aigues-Mortes was founded in 1246 by St. Louis, who embarked here for his two crusades in 1248 and 1270. His son, Philip the Bold, began in 1272 to surround it with \*\*FORTIFICATIONS, which are now among the chief curiosities of France. These are, perhaps, superior even to the fortifications of Carcassonne and of Avignon (p. 431), inasmuch as they are uniform in style and date from one single epoch; but they are inferior in being placed on level ground instead of on a conspicuous hill, while much of their picturesqueness has been ruined by restoration. The works form a rectangle, 600 yds. long by 150 yds. broad, with embattled walls, 25-33 ft. high, 20 towers, some square and others round, and 10 gates. The only alterations have been the adaptation of the embrasures to fire-arms and the filling up of the moat. At the N.W. angle is a sort of citadel,

with the *Tour de Constance*, begun by St. Louis. Together with the watch-turret surmounting it, this tower is 90-95 ft. high by 65-70 ft. in diameter, and its walls are 17-18 ft. thick. It served as a prison for many Protestants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The *Tour des Bourguignons*, to the S.W., served as a tomb for the Burgundians who seized the town in 1421, but were afterwards massacred by the royal troops and thrown into this tower, their bodies being covered with heaps of salt. Permission to ascend the towers and make the interesting circuit of the ramparts may be obtained from the custodian, to the left of the entrance from the town. — The town itself is almost devoid of interest. In the public square is a *Statue of St. Louis*, in bronze, by Pradier. The neighbourhood is interesting, and is planted with vineyards, which can be placed under water by means of fire-pumps. On the coast is *Grau du Roi* (hotels), a much-frequented watering-place.

FROM NÎMES TO LE VIGAN (*Aigoual; Tournemire*), 58 M., railway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). Beyond (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Césaire* (p. 418) we traverse the fertile plain of the *Vaunage*. — 18 M. *Sommières* (*Buffet; Hotels*), an ancient town on the *Vidourle*, with 3740 inhab., the remains of a Roman bridge (beneath the modern structure), and a ruined castle. Branch-lines to Lunel and Montpellier, see pp. 269, 274. — 31 M. *Quissac* (buffet). Branch-line to Alais, see p. 413. — 40 M. *St. Hippolyte-du-Fort* (*Cheval Blanc*), with 4446 inhab., has remains of ancient fortifications. — 48 M. *Ganges* (*Croix - Blanche*), with 4300 inhab., about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., is an important centre of the silk and cotton industries.

About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. to the S.E. is the large and beautiful *Grotte des Doumi-selles* or *des Fées*, with magnificent stalactites and a chamber 150 ft. high. The visit to the grotto is difficult, especially for ladies, and expensive, as 5 fr. is paid for admission and at least 40 fr. is said to be necessary for torches, Bengal lights, etc. — Excursions may be made from *Ganges*, to the S.W., to the gorges of the *Vis* and the plateau of the *Larzac* (p. 259), and to the N., to the *Valleys of Sumène* (see below) and the *Hérault*.

51 M. *Sumène* (*Rose*) is another small manufacturing town. At (54 M.) *Pont-d'Hérault* we cross the *Hérault*.

58 M. *Le Vigan* (735 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs, Hôt. du Midi*, both unpretending), a town of 5200 inhab., on the *Arre*, in a picturesque district, has hosiery and silk factories, and coal-mines. The town has few features of interest, but is a good centre for excursions, especially since the opening of the railway to *Tournemire* (see below). The old *Gothic Bridge*, a bronze *Statue of the Chevalier d'Assas* (d. 1760), and the bronze *Statue of Sergeant Triarie* (d. 1799), who blew up the fort of El-Arish (Egypt), are noteworthy. — About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.W. (omn. in the season) are the *Bains de Cauvalut*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Le Vigan to the N. to the *Aigoual*, whence we may proceed to the *Causse* (p. 260). The new

direct road (25 M.) via (2½ M.) *Aulas*, (5 M.) *Arphy*, the (13 M.) *Baraque de Ribot*, to the S.W. of the *Montagne d'Aulas* (4665 ft.), and *La Séreyrède* (see below) is usually chosen for the descent on account of the view. The ascent is made from (17½ M.) *Valleraugue*, reached by public conveyance either direct from *Le Vigan* (9½ M.) or from the station of *Pont-d'Hérault* (see p. 419). — *Valleraugue* (1195 ft.; Hôtel *Bourbon*), a little town on the Hérault, was the birthplace of *J. L. A. de Quatrefages* (1810-92), the naturalist, and of *General Perrier* (1838-88), both of whom are commemorated by monuments here. — The road winds uphill (short-cuts for walkers) to (13½ M.) *La Séreyrède*, a pass whence the ascent may be made in about 1½ hr. to the E.N.E., then to the E. to the top. The *Aigoual* or *Signal de la Hott-Dieu* (5140 ft.) is the principal summit of the Cévennes on this side of Mont Lozère and affords a very fine panorama, comprising the S. part of this chain, the Rhône valley, Mont Ventoux, and the Maritime Alps to the E., and the Mediterranean, E. Pyrenees, and plains of Languedoc to the W. An observatory and a refuge-hut have been built on the summit. We may descend to *Meyrueis* (p. 267) in 2½-3 hrs.

*From Le Vigan to Tournemire*, see p. 259.

#### 64. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhône.

218½ M. RAILWAY in 51½-11½ hrs. (fares 39 fr. 50, 26 fr. 70, 17 fr. 45 c.). From *Lyons* to *Avignon*, 143 M., in 3½-7½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 95, 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 50 c.). — The route from *Lyons* to *Marseilles* via *Grenoble*, 265 M., in 11 14¾ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 80, 32 fr. 30, 21 fr. 10 c.), is preferable in summer.

*Avignon* may also be reached from *Lyons* via the right bank of the Rhône, in which case the traveller books to *Pont d'Avignon* (p. 408), 145 M., in 5½-7¾ hrs. (26 fr. 40, 17 fr. 85, 11 fr. 70 c.). See R. 62 b.

The descent of the Rhône may also be made by steamer (p. 229), leaving *Lyons* on Wed. and Sat. (in winter on Frid.) at 6 a. m., reaching *Avignon* about 6 p. m., starting next day at 6 a. m. and reaching *Marseilles* about midday. As far as *Avignon* the scenery of the Rhône is not uninteresting. The hills on the right bank, with their ruined castles, recall the scenery of the Rhine.

*Lyons*, see p. 227. — The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*. We cross the Rhône and skirt its left bank, more or less closely, all the way to *Avignon*. — 3 M. *St. Fons*; 6¼ M. *Feyzin*; 9¼ M. *Sérizin*. From (13 M.) *Chasse* (*Café des Voyageurs*) a junction-line crosses the Rhône to (2 M.) *Givors* (p. 243).

The town of *Vienne* appears in the distance, to the right, before we reach (18 M.) *Estressin*. Beyond a short tunnel we cross the *Gère* and traverse a second tunnel, ½ M. long, under the town itself.

19½ M. **Vienne**. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DU NORD, Place de Miremont déj. 3 fr.; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, Cours Romestang 15, déj. 2½ fr. — **Cafés.** *De la Terrasse*, Cours Romestang; *Joubert*, near the station; others in the Place de Miremont. — *Post Office*, Rue de la Halle.

*Vienne*, a busy industrial town with 25,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhône and the *Gère*, on the side of a hill surrounded by mountains.

*Vienne* is the *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Romans, under whom it was a flourishing colony, and at the end of the empire it was the capital of the *Viennoise*. It became the capital of Burgundy, but afterwards fell to the rank of chief town of a countship, which was eventually ceded to

France in 1349. Vienne was the seat of the General Council of 1311-12, at which the Order of Templars was abolished. The Archbishop of Vienne bore the title of Primate of Gaul down to the Revolution. — The town now contains numerous cloth-factories, tanneries, iron and copper works, paper-mills, glass-works, etc. Large quantities of cherries, apricots, and other fruits and vegetables are raised in the environs.

On leaving the station, we turn to the right and follow the *Cours Romestang* to the Place de Miremont, in which is the MUSEUM AND LIBRARY. The collections of the Musée (entr. to the right; open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5; to strangers on other days also) include some modern paintings and a few antiquities.

The *Cathedral* (St. Maurice), to the left, is a fine Gothic church dating from the 12-16th centuries. The façade, towards the Rhone, produces when viewed from a distance a fine effect, with its three portals, large window, and two towers in the Flamboyant style, but it has suffered severely during the religious wars and the Revolution and from the effects of the weather.

**INTERIOR.** This cathedral consists of nave and aisles without either transepts or ambulatory. The aisles terminate in straight walls, that to the right containing a fine stained-glass window of the 16th century. Above the arches of the nave and the choir is a triforium-gallery. To the right and left of the main portal are the stone coffins of two abbots (d. 486 and 1245). The choir contains an altar of green marble, and the tomb of an archbishop of the 18th cent., both by *Michel Angelo Stodz*. Above the N. side-door are some curious mutilated sculptures of the 12-13th centuries.

On the left of the cathedral nave is a cloister-portal of the 15th century. The street to the left, opposite the choir of the cathedral, leads to the Rue Poète-Martial, where we turn to the right.

The \*TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA, in the Place du Palais, built perhaps about 41 A. D., under the Emp. Claudius, is inferior in beauty to the celebrated Maison Carrée at Nîmes (p. 415), and less well preserved. The form is pseudo-peripteral-hexastyle, and the dimensions 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 49 $\frac{1}{4}$  ft. and 57 ft. high. It was converted into a church during the middle ages, when the spaces between the columns were walled up and doors and windows inserted. — All round are ancient fragments of columns and entablatures.

At the end of the square, on the right, and higher up to the left of the Rue Poète-Mistral, are streets leading to the Hôtel de Ville. The Rue Poète-Mistral afterwards crosses the Rue Ponsard, which leads to the right to the Place de Miremont; it then passes by the side of the *Hospital*, and terminates at some very large *Roman Arches*, now regarded as the remains of the forum. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome modern building in the Neo-Etruscan style, facing a square embellished with a bronze *Statue of Ponsard*, the dramatic poet, of Vienne (1814-67), by Dechaume.

A street, beginning a little lower to the right, at the Place du Palais, leads to the *Church of St. André-le-Bas*, in the Transition style, with an interesting tower.

A little farther down is the confluence of the Gère and the Rhone. Numerous manufactories extend up the banks of the latter

river. A good view is obtained from the quay of the ruined *Château de la Bâtie* (13th cent.), on the top of the right bank of the Gère, and of a colossal modern statue of the *Virgin*, on the left bank. The ascent (fine view) takes 15-20 minutes.

We now return along the quay. At the end of the street descending from the cathedral is a *Suspension Bridge*, connecting the town of *Ste. Colombe* (p. 407) with Vienne. The square tower seen from the bridge to the right was built in the 14th cent. at the end of a stone bridge which was destroyed in 1641.

Farther on, along the quay, the little tower of the *Church of St. Pierre* appears on the left. The church, a Romanesque building of the 9th cent. (well restored), now contains the *Musée Lapidaire*, open at the same hours as the *Musée* (p. 421).

Farther on, between the Rhône and the Place de la Caserne, near the station, is the *Champ-de-Mars*. Following the Rue d'Avignon on the other side, to the left of the barracks, we reach, in about 12 min. from the station, to the right, the *Plan d'Aiguille*, an antique pyramid 52 ft. high, which was probably one of the goals of a large circus, though popularly known as 'Pilate's Tomb'. The interior is hollow and the base forms a square pierced by a double arch with Corinthian columns, of which the carving is unfinished.

FROM VIENNE TO LE GRAND-LEMPS (*Charavines*), 33 M., steam-tramway through an industrial district, viâ (15 M.) *St. Jean-de-Bournay* (Hôt. du Nord; 3300 inhab.). — *Le Grand-Lemps* and thence to *Charavines*, see p. 349.

On quitting Vienne, the train passes to the right of the *Plan de l'Aiguille*. On both banks of the Rhône are hills with orchards and vineyards, the picturesque Pilat range forming the background to the right. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Vaugris*. Opposite is the famous *Côte-Rôtie* vineyard. — 38 M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon* (buffet).

From *St. Rambert* to *Annonay*, *Firminy*, and *St. Just-sous-Loire*, see p. 246.

FROM ST. RAMBERT TO RIVES (Grenoble), 35 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — 13 M. *Beaurepaire* (Lion d'Or), a small town to the left. An omnibus runs hence to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Le Grand Serre* (see below). — 23 M. *La Côte-St.-André*, the station for the ancient and decayed little town of the same name (3826 inhab.), 3 M. to the N. This was the birthplace of *Berlioz*, the composer (1803-69), to whom a bronze statue, by *Lenoir*, has been erected. — 35 M. *Rives* (p. 349).

45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Vallier* (Hôt. des Voyageurs: de la Poste), a small town, with 4140 inhab., a Gothic château, and manufactures of porcelain and pottery.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Grand Serre* (hotel), through the valley of the *Galaure*.

55 M. *Tain* (Hôt. de la Poste), a town with 2928 inhab., opposite *Tournon* (p. 407) and at the foot of the hill called the *Ermitage*, on which grow the celebrated 'Hermitage' wines. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is an ancient sacrificial altar, found in the neighbourhood.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (11 M.) *Romans* (p. 355) viâ (5 M.) *Cléries*, where a branch-line diverges for *St. Donat*.

Farther on (left) the Alps are seen, sometimes even *Mont Blanc*.

60 M. *La Roche-de-Glun*. We cross the *Isère*. Near Valence, on the right bank, are the ruins of the Château de Crussol (p. 424).

66 M. **Valence**. — **Hotels**. GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA CROIX D'OR, Place de la République, R. 3-6, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔTEL DU LOUVRE ET DE LA POSTE, Avenue Victor Hugo, R. 2-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; DE FRANCE, Place de la République; DE L'EUROPE, TÊTE D'OR, Avenue de Lyon; \*DE PARIS, at the station; \*DES VOYAGEURS, to the left of the station, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. or D. 2 fr.

**Cafés**. *Grand-Café de la Bourse*, Esplanade, with restaurant; *Grand-Café de Valence*, Place de la République; *Grand Café Glacier*, farther on, at the corner of the boulevards. — *Buffet*, at the rail. station.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Rue Jonchère 21, near the boulevards.

*Valence*, the *Valentia* of the Romans, a town of 26,212 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Rhône, is the capital of the department of the *Drôme*.

The street opposite the station and the Avenue Victor Hugo, to the right, lead to the beginning of the boulevards in the handsome *Place de la République*. Here stands the imposing bronze *Monument to Emile Augier* (1820-80), by the Duchesse d'Uzès, including a statue of the dramatist and figures representing Valence, Ancient Poetry, Modern Comedy, the Rhône, and the Drôme.

In the Esplanade, to the left of the *Place de la République*, is a bronze statue, by Sappey, of *General Championnet* (1762-1800), commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, who seized the kingdom of Naples in 1798. From this point a fine view is enjoyed of the heights on the opposite bank and of the ruins of Crussol (p. 424).

The **CATHEDRAL** (*St. Apollinaire*), a few paces to the right from the square, is a curious church in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style, consecrated in 1095 by Pope Urban II. and frequently restored. The tower and porch were rebuilt in 1861; the exterior of the choir is now being restored. The apse with its colonnade should be noted. In the chancel is a marble monument to Pius VI., who died in exile at Valence, with a bust by *Le Laboureur*.

Facing the left side-portal of the cathedral is *Le Pendentif*, a curious sepulchral edifice dating from 1548. — Beyond, at Rue Pérollerie 7, is the *Maison Dupré Latour*, which contains a fine corridor, staircase, and bas-reliefs in the Renaissance style (ring; free). — In the Grande Rue, which runs parallel to the last-named, a little higher up, is the *Maison des Têtes*, another curious but very dilapidated building of the 16th cent. (1531), with two statues, nine medallions, and four busts, richly decorated windows, and an interesting corridor and court (adm. free).

Keeping straight on, we reach the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, lately rebuilt in the Romanesque style. It contains a fine organ-loft and noteworthy fonts.

A little farther on is the **MUSEUM** (open Sun. and Thurs.. 1-4), containing Roman antiquities, a picture gallery, and collections of sculpture, natural history, coins, etc. — In the same building is also the *Municipal Library*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Valence to the **Ruines de Crussol**, the remains of a 12th cent. castle, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhône opposite the town. An omnibus (every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 25 c.) runs in 40 min. to (21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Péray* (p. 407), to the N.W. We quit the vehicle before St. Péray is reached, at a stream whence the ascent to the ruins is made in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. Fine view.

A steam-tramway leads from Valence to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Romans* (p. 355), whence it is to be extended to Pont-en-Royans (p. 362).

From Valence to *Grenoble*, see p. 355.

75 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Livron* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; Buffet*), a little town on a hill overlooking the *Drôme*, where the Huguenots successfully resisted a siege by Henri III in 1574. It possesses a ruined castle.

FROM LIVRON TO PRIVAS, 20 M., branch-line crossing the Rhône. Beyond (11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Lacoule* (p. 407) it joins the Lyons and Nîmes line. 7 M. *Le Pouzin*. Thence to (20 M.) *Privas*, see p. 407.

FROM LIVRON TO VEYNES (*Briançon; Digne*), 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). This branch-line ascends the Drôme valley. — 11 M. *Crest* (*Hôtel Bonsans; de France*), a manufacturing town with 5580 inhab., on the right bank of the Drôme. A high square keep is the only relic now left of its castle, demolished by Richelieu. Excursions may be made from Crest to the *Vallée de la Vébre* (*Gorge de la Forêt de Saou*; 10 M.) and to the *Gorges d'Omblèze* (19 M.). — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aouste*; 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Saillans* (*Hôt. Frachet*); 25 M. *Vercheny*, at the foot of the *Roc de Barry* (3660 ft.); 29 M. *Pontaix*.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Die* (*Hôt. de St. Domingue; des Alpes*), a town of 3680 inhab., on the right bank of the Drôme, was the *Dea Vocontiorum* of the Romans, consecrated to Cybele, and one of their principal colonies on the road from Milan to Vienne. Almost the only relic of the ancient town is the *Porte de St. Marcel*, a triumphal arch erected in honour of Marius. The former cathedral (11th cent.; partly rebuilt in the 17th) contains some antique columns. A road leads hence to the N. to (21 M.) *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (p. 361).

The railway proceeds farther up the valley of the Drôme. To the left rises the *Mont de Glandasse* (6645 ft. ; hrs. from Die). The line rapidly ascends and beyond (46 M.) *Luc-en-Diois* (*Hôt. Nat*), an ancient place ('locus'), traverses the *Rochers du Claps* ('collapsus'?), the results of a landslip in 1442, which dammed the Drôme and formed two lakes. After (49 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lesches - Beaumont* we quit the Drôme valley. Beyond (54 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Beaureilles* and a tunnel 1120 yds. long the line begins the final ascent to the *Col de Cabre* (3870 ft.), under which it is carried by a tunnel, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long (2913 ft.). — 61 M. *La Beaume*. We descend to the valley of the *Buëch*. At (68 M.) *Aspres-sur-Buëch* or *Aspres-sur-Veynes* (p. 372) we join the line from Grenoble to (72 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Veynes* (p. 373).

Beyond Livron we cross the Drôme, with a fine view of the valley to the left. Numerous mulberry-trees. The scenery indicates our approach to the South: the mountains are bare; the fields, fertile in spring, are parched in summer and autumn; dust and heat afflict the traveller from the North in summer, while at other times the piercing Mistral (p. 427) too often blows. At (86 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lachamp-Condillac* we again approach the Rhône..

93 M. **Montélimar** (*Buffet: Hôtel de la Poste*, on the Boulevards; *des Princes*, Grande Rue; *de France*, Boul. de la Gare; *du Parc*, near the station, déj. or D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), an ancient and prosperous town with 13,740 inhab., lies on a hill topped by an old *Castle*, now a prison. There is a fine view of the mountains of the Vivarais from the terrace. Montélimar is noted for its *nougat*, a kind of almond sweetmeat.

Roads lead from Montélimar on the right bank to (3 M.) *Rochemaure* (p. 408) and (3 M.) *Le Teil* (p. 408).

From Montélimar a steam-tramway runs through the valley of the *Jabron* and across a hilly district to (18 M.) *Dieulefit* (1275 ft.; *Hôt. Maury*), an industrial town with 3544 inhab., half of whom are Protestants.

The railway crosses the *Roubion* and *Jabron*. — 98½ M. *Château-neuf-du-Rhône*, connected by a suspension-bridge with Viviers (p. 403). — 102 M. *Donzère* (*Hôtel du Commerce*). — To the left, upon a hill, appears *La Garde-Adhémar*, which has a remarkable Romanesque church with a double apse. — 106 M. *Pierrelatte* (*Hôt. du Palais*), with 3218 inhab., takes its name from a rock said to have been brought thither by a giant ('*petra lata*').

FROM PIERRELATTE TO NYONS, 26 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 5 c.). — 41½ M. *St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux*, a decayed little town, of some importance in the time of the Romans under the name of *Tricastrum*. It has an interesting old Romanesque cathedral. — 12 M. *Grignan-Chamaret*. *Grignan* (*Hôtel des Bons-Enfants*), 2½ M. from Chamaret, is a small town with the remains of the magnificent *Château* belonging to the Counts of Grignan, one of whom married Madame de Sévigné's daughter. Visitors are admitted on Thurs. only, 1-5, except when that day falls on a festival or is a fair-day. The château contains a fairly good gallery of paintings, including portraits of the Marquise de Sévigné and her daughter. Madame de Sévigné died here in 1696 and is buried in the adjoining church. Her *Statue* by the brothers Rochet, stands in the Place de l'*Hôtel-de-Ville*. — 17½ M. *Valréas* (*Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Nord*), a town of 5429 inhab., suffered much in the Religious Wars. — 26 M. *Nyons* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an old industrial town (3610 inhab.), on the *Eygues*. About 5 M. to the N.E. (omn. in the season) are the small baths of *Condorcet*. A diligence runs from Nyons to (27 M.) *Carpentras* (p. 437) via (10 M.) *Vaison* (p. 427).

114 M. *Bollène-la-Croisière*. *Bollène* (*Hôt. de la Croix*), 2½ M. to the E., a town of antique origin, still retains part of its 14th cent. fortifications, and a 15th cent. tower, dating from a priory. A diligence plies from the station to (1½ hr.) *Pont-St-Esprit* (p. 408). — 116½ M. *Mondragon* has a picturesque ruined castle. 121 M. *Piolenc*. We enter the fertile plain of Orange, and cross the *Eygues*; the horizon is bounded on the left by Mont Ventoux (p. 437).

125½ M. **Orange**. — *Hotels*. \**HÔTEL DE LA POSTE ET DES PRINCES*, Avenue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe, déj. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL-CAFÉ D'EUROPE*, small, near the rail. station. — *Cafés* in the Place de l'*Hôtel-de-Ville* and the Cours St. Martin. — *Post Office*, Place des Cordeliers, near the Roman Theatre. — *Tram-Omnibus* from the station to the Cours St. Martin, 10 c.

*Orange*, a town with 9980 inhab., was the *Arausio* of the Romans, and once a prosperous and important place.

In the middle ages Orange was the chief town of a small principality which, on the death of the last reigning prince without issue in 1531, fell to his nephew the Count of Nassau, and until the death of William III. (d. 1702), King of England, continued subject to the house of Nassau-Orange. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) Orange was annexed to France, and the house of Nassau retained nothing but the title of Prince of Orange.

To reach the town from the station, we follow a fine avenue of plane-trees and cross the *Meyne*. Those making for the triumphal arch here turn to the right and afterwards recross the stream; for the theatre we turn to the left. The omnibus passes near the latter.

The \**TRIUMPHAL ARCH* is situated to the N. of the town, on

the Lyons road. This structure, the finest monument of the kind in France, is in a fair state of preservation, and measures 72 ft. in height, 67 ft. in width, and 26 ft. in depth. It consists of three arches (the central one considerably larger than the others), all with fine coffered vaulting. Twelve Corinthian columns adorn the structure. Below the attic story, on both sides, are curious bas-reliefs of contests between Romans and Gauls, with numerous figures, very lifelike, but small and difficult to distinguish. Over the smaller arches are trophies, and on the sides appear captive barbarians. The name of Sacrovir, on one of the shields (to the right, on the side next the town), has led to the supposition that the arch was erected after the defeat of this chieftain of the *Ædui*, in A. D. 21; and this belief has been strengthened by the deciphering of an inscription to *Tiberius*, from the traces left by the letters on the architrave. The arch was restored in 1828.

Retracing our steps and keeping almost straight on, along the Rue Victor Hugo, we pass (left) near the *Church of Notre Dame*, dating partly from the 11-12th centuries. Near this point is the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected in 1671 and restored in 1888. The tower belonged to the original building. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is a marble statue, by Daniel Dulocle (1846), of *Count Reimbaud II.*, who was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099. — The Rue Grande Fusterie leads hence to the ancient theatre, in front of which is a group by *Ingalbert* (1899; Ancient and Modern Art).

The \*ROMAN THEATRE is very striking on account of its size, in spite of its now ruinous condition. The tiers of seats, once almost all destroyed or ruined, have been partly restored; but the stage, which is unique, is almost entirely preserved, and from it we may judge of the arrangement of a Roman theatre. The wall at the back of the building, on the side next the town, is 118 ft. high, 340 ft. long, and 13 ft. thick. Blind arcades are its only ornamentation. At the top corbel-stones may still be seen with holes in which the masts for the velarium were placed. The stage, contrary to the usual practice, was roofed. This theatre, which held about 7000 spectators, was restored in 1894-97 as a 'National Theatre', in which large spectacular performances are to be given yearly. For admission visitors apply to the custodian (gratuity). The left wing now contains a *Museum* of statues, fragments, and inscriptions found at Orange. — To the right of the theatre are remains of a huge *Circus*. — On the hill above the amphitheatre (good view) are a statue of the Madonna and the scanty ruins of the *Castle of the Princes of Orange*, built of Roman materials and destroyed in 1673 by order of Louis XIV.

The Cours Portouls, on the same side of the town, is embellished with a *War Monument*, commemorating the fallen of 1870-71.

FROM ORANGE TO CARPENTRAS AND L'ISLE-SUR-SORGUE, 24 M., railway in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). — From (9 M.) *Sarrians* an omnibus plies to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the baths of *Montmirail*, with mineral

springs and fine rocky scenery (*Dentelles de Montmirail*). — 14 M. *Carpentras*, see p. 437. — 17½ M. *Pernes* (3790 inhab.) has a church (Notre Dame) of the 11th cent., an old castle (now a school), and three gates and other remains of the fortifications. The *Tour Ferrande* contains some frescos of the 13th century. — 24 M. *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 436.

A public vehicle plies from Orange to (16 M.) *Vaison* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 2800 inhab., on the *Ouvèze*. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, the best of which is the *Diadumenos* in the British Museum. It was the seat of a bishop until the 12th cent., and its former *Cathedral* is an interesting monument of various periods of architecture. The cloisters, of the 11th cent., have been converted into an architectural museum. The old *Church of St. Quentin*, dedicated to one of the bishops, is also interesting. *Vaison* also has a Roman bridge, some old fortifications, and a mediæval château. — Omnibuses ply hence to (10 M.) *Nyons* (p. 425) and to (16½ M.) *Carpentras* (p. 437).

The railway beyond Orange crosses the plain, at a considerable distance from the Rhone. The plain is much subject to the *Mistral*, or piercing N.W. wind, which prevails especially in winter and autumn on the shores of the Mediterranean, and is beneficial in purifying the atmosphere. Plantations of cypress-trees have been laid out in this neighbourhood as a protection against this wind. — *Mont Ventoux* is still visible on the left.

130 M. *Courthézon* (3100 inhab.) has some 14th cent. fortifications and a fine modern château. To the right is a hill, rising over the Rhone, on which stands (3½ M. from *Bédarrides*) *Châteauneuf-Calcernier* or *Châteauneuf-du-Pape*, dominated by the ruins of a papal castle. — 133½ M. *Bédarrides*, a small town at the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue*, the latter of which we cross. From (137 M.) *Sorgues*, a small industrial town (4160 inhab.), a branch-line runs to *Carpentras* (p. 437). 139½ M. *Le Pontet*. We now once more approach the Rhone.

143 M. **Avignon** (buffet), see p. 430.

As we leave the station, we have a retrospect of the town to the right. The line crosses the *Durance*, near its confluence with the Rhone. 146½ M. *Barbentane*; the town, on a rock 1¾ M. to the right, has a fine 14th cent. tower (branch-line to *Orgon*, see p. 436).

156½ M. **Tarascon** (*Buffet; \*Hôtel des Empereurs, du Louvre*, both in the *Cours National*), a quiet town of 9000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire (p. 406). Tarascon is said to derive its name from a monster called *Tarasque* who ravaged the country in the 1st cent. of our era and from whom it was delivered by St. Martha. A popular fête is still occasionally held in commemoration of this event. The *Cours National*, leading to the right from the station, and the *Avenue de la République*, which continues it, are the chief streets.

The *Church of St. Martha*, founded in the 12th and rebuilt in the 14–15th cent., has a fine Romanesque S. portal. It contains paintings by Vien, Parrocel, Vanloo, etc. In the crypt is the tomb of St. Martha (restored).

The remarkable Gothic *Castle* of the 14–15th cent. has a highly

interesting interior, but it is now used as a prison, and is shown only by permission of the prefect of Les Bouches-du-Rhône. (A recent restoration contemplates another use for it.) King René of Anjou, Count of Provence (see p. 445), completed this castle and resided here.

From Tarascon to Nîmes, see pp. 403, 407; branch to (17 M.) *Remoulins* (p. 409).

FROM TARASCON TO ST. REMY (*Orgon*), 91½ M., railway in 34-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 15, 85 c.). The trains start from a local station, near the other. — 9½ M. St. Remy (*Hôtel de Provence*, on the boulevards, R. 2, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Ville-Verte*, opposite the church), an unimportant town of 5970 inhab., with tree-shaded boulevards, contains an imposing modern church, with a Gothic belfry of the 14th century. St. Remy lies about 1 M. to the N. of two important Roman monuments, reliés of the town of *Glanum Livii*, destroyed by the Visigoths in 480. One of these is a much-injured *Triumphal Arch*, which, though not large and with but one arch, is well-proportioned and still shows fine remains of ornamentation and sculptures, representing captives. It dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era. The other building, situated close by, is a \**Mausoleum*, called the *Tomb of the Julii*, from the inscription on the architrave. Pyramidal in form, it is nearly 60 ft. in height, and consists of three stories: a sort of square base, with bas-reliefs (to the S., hunting-scene; on the three other sides, battles); a rich arrangement of porticos with fluted half columns; lastly a small round temple with ten fluted Corinthian columns, in which are two draped statues, with modern heads. According to some this graceful structure dates from the time of Cæsar, others assign it a less remote date. — Walkers may proceed hence to *Les Baux* (p. 441) by following the Maussane road (p. 441); but those who wish to drive must return to St. Remy and take a longer route (7½ M.), beginning at the church (carr. 10 fr.; to Arles, halting at *Les Baux*, 20 fr.).

Beyond St. Remy the country is uninteresting. At (18½ M.) *Plan d'Orgon* we join the line from Barbentane (p. 427).

The Arles railway now skirts the bank of the Rhone, with the Alpines on the left (p. 441). 160 M. *Ségonnaux*. To the left are the ruins of Mont-Major (p. 441), to the right is —

165 M. Arles (*Buffet*), see p. 438. — The railway is carried over marshy ground by a viaduct ½ M. long, and turns to the E.

Beyond (170½ M.) *Raphèle* we enter the *Plaine de la Crau* (Celt. 'craigh'), the *Campus Lapideus* or *Crarus* of the ancients. This plain, about 75 sq. M. in area, bounded by the Rhone on the W., by the Alpines on the N., by lagoons on the E., and by the sea on the S., is covered with shingle brought down by the Rhone, no doubt from the glaciers of the Alps. This plain is sterile, except where it is crossed by irrigation-canals, the chief of which is the *Canal de Craponne* (p. 240). The line is sheltered from the Mistral (p. 427) by cypress-trees. — 185½ M. *Miramas* (buffet; hotels). Line to *Ca-vallon*, see p. 443.

FROM MIRAMAS TO PORT-DE-BOUC (*Martigues*), 16½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 65 c., 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). — 6 M. *Istres* ('Ostrea'), a town with 3500 inhab., to the S. of the *Etang de l'Olivier*, near the *Etang de Berre* (see p. 429) and the mouths of two irrigation-canals entering this lagoon. It has large soda-works. — 9½ M. *Levalduc*, on the *Etang de Levalduc*. — 13 M. *Fos*, 2 M. to the W., near the *Etang de l'Estomac* (a corruption of the Greek 'stoma', mouth), owes its name, like the neighbouring gulf, to the 'Fossæ Marianæ', a canal dug in B.C. 104 by the Roman legions under Marius, who had come to Gaul on a campaign against the Germans. It connected the

lagoons to the W. with one another. — 161½ M. **Port-de-Bouc** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a village with a small harbour, near the mouths of the Bouc and Arles Canal and the *Etang de Caronte*, by which the Etang de Berre communicates with the Mediterranean. To the E. are important salt-works. — **Martigues** (see below) is 4½ M. to the E. of Port-de-Bouc (omn. 50 c.).

185½ M. **St. Chamas** (two hotels) lies near the N.W. end of the *Etang de Berre*, to the right, a salt lake, 13½ M. long, 4-8½ M. wide, with an area of 58 sq. M., which it has been proposed to convert into a naval port and harbour of refuge, by enlarging the channel from the *Etang de Caronte* (see above). St. Chamas has a large powder-mill. About ¾ M. to the S.E. the river *Touloubre* is spanned by the fine *Pont Flavien*, an ancient bridge of the time of Augustus, with a small Corinthian triumphal arch at each end. The railway crosses this river by a fine viaduct, from which the Roman bridge is seen to the right. — 197 M. **Berre**; the little town (*Hôt. du Luxembourg*) is 1¾ M. from the station. — 201½ M. **Rognac** (buffet); omn. to **Berre**, ½ fr.

FROM ROGNAC TO AIX, 161½ M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.) — 4½ M. *Velaux*. At (7½ M.) *Roquefavour* is the famous **\*Aqueduct of Roquefavour**, a marvel of modern architecture (1842-47), the dimensions of which (length 430 yds., height 270 ft.) exceed those of the *Pont du Gard* (p. 409). This aqueduct forms part of the *Canal de Marseille*, 57 M. long, designed for the conveyance of water from the Durance to Marseilles and its neighbourhood, and for irrigation. — 161½ M. **Aix** (p. 444). — Rognac and the four following stations are also on the local line, called the *Ligne de l'Estaque* (p. 457).

Beyond (204 M.) *Vitrolles* the railway quits the *Etang de Berre*. — 207 M. **Pas-des-Lanciers** (*Hôt. de la Gare*).

FROM PAS-DES-LANCIERS TO MARTIGUES, 11½ M., railway in 50 min. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 15 c.) — **Martigues** (*Grand Hôtel de Martigues; Hôt. du Cours*), a decayed town ('Maritima') of 5680 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality, lies at the junction of the Berre and Caronte lagoons (see above). Its harbour is connected by the latter with that of Bouc (see above). Dock-yards; large salt-works. Martigues is sometimes called the 'Venice of Provence', and it is a favourite resort of painters.

Beyond Pas-de-Lanciers we pass through the *Tunnel de la Nerte*, nearly 3 M. long (5-6 min.), the longest tunnel in France; then between wild rocks. We presently obtain a fine glimpse of the Mediterranean and the gulf of Marseilles, with the rocky islands of Pomègues, Ratonneau, and If. After (211½ M.) *L'Estaque* we pass another tunnel, ¼ M. long. — 214½ M. **St. Louis-les-Aygades**, on the line from Marseilles to Rognac (see above). Numerous country-houses are seen, and we have before us a southern landscape surrounded by mountains, with the most important harbour of France in the foreground.

218½ M. **Marseilles**, see p. 448.

## 65. Avignon and its Environs.

### a. Avignon.

**Arrival.** The *Grande Gare* (Pl. B, 4), on the line to Marseilles, is connected with the *Gare du Pont d'Avignon*, on the Nîmes railway (p. 408), by a loop-line (2 M.).

**Hôtels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. æ; C, 1), Place Crillon, an old established house, R. 3½-12, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; GRAND HÔTEL D'AVIGNON (Pl. a; C, 3), Rue de la République, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; CRILLON (Pl. d; B, 3), Cours de la République 43, with garden-restaurant, same charges; DU LOUVRE (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue St. Agricol 23, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. (the dining-hall is an old Gothic chapter-house); DU LUXEMBOURG (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue du Chapeau-Rouge 23, a little out of the way, but well spoken of, R. 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DU COURS, opposite the post-office, small, with restaurant, R. 2 fr.; DE FRANCE, Place Pignotte (Pl. D, 3), moderate; ST. YVES (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue Thiers.

**Cafés.** C. de Paris, Althen, Février, etc., Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 2); C. des Négociants, Taverne Alsacienne, Rue de la République; Brasserie du Palmier, Cours de la République.

**Cabs.** From the station into the town or vice versa 50 c. (25 c. extra, if previously summoned to 'pick up' at the house); double fares after midnight; per hour, 1 fr. 60 c.

**Electric Tramways.** From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) viâ the station to St. Ruf (on the S.), to Monclar (S.W.), to St. Véran (N.E.), and to Le Pontet and Sorgues (p. 427). From the Place Carnot (Pl. D, 2) to St. Lazare (Pl. F, 3) and the Rotonde, viâ the Rue Thiers. Fares from 10 c.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 3), Cours de la République.

**Baths.** Grands Bains de la Poste, Rue de la République 20; also at the Grand Hôtel d'Avignon.

**Protestant Churches** (Pl. C, 3), Rue Joseph Vernet and Rue de la République.

Avignon, a town of 46,200 inhab., is the capital of the department of *Vaucluse* and the seat of an archbishopric. It is built on the left bank of the Rhone, above which rises a rock, crowned by the ancient palace of the popes and the cathedral. These buildings overlooking the town, and the old fortifications surrounding it, give it a marked and picturesque appearance, but with few exceptions its streets are narrow, tortuous, and badly paved. A stay here is not very pleasant when the Mistral (p. 427) is blowing; though the saying: 'Avenio ventosa, cum vento fastidiosa, sine vento venenosa', is somewhat exaggerated.

Avignon, the ancient *Avenio*, powerful even before the arrival of the Romans, became under their dominion a flourishing colony, though it has preserved scarcely any relics of its ancient monuments. It owes its main interest to the fact that from 1309 to 1377 it was the residence of the popes, seven of whom, from Clement V. to Gregory XI., reigned here (the latter transferred his seat to Rome in 1377), and it, along with the Comtat Venaissin, continued subject to the pontifical sway until it was annexed to France by the Revolution in 1791. Peaceable till this epoch, Avignon was then divided between two parties, the one favourable and the other opposed to the annexation; and the assassination of one of the former party was followed by the massacre of some adherents of the other, who had been arrested by order of the notorious Jourdan, nicknamed Coupe-Tête. In 1815 the royalist reactionaries committed excesses in their turn, of which Marshal Brune, among others, was a victim. The population sank from 80,000 in the reign of Louis XIV. to 17,000 at the Revolution.



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In 1326 Francesco Petrarch (1304-74) visited Avignon and in a nunnery beheld *Laura de Noves* (p. 436), then in her 18th year, whose praises he has celebrated in so many songs and sonnets.

In the 16-18th cent. Avignon was an artistic centre of some importance, especially for religious works; and its churches and chapels still contain many noticeable paintings by *Simon de Châlons*, *Nicolas Mignard* (known as *Mignard d'Avignon*), *Pierre Mignard*, *Pierre*, *Joseph*, and *Charles Parrocel*, *Reinaud Levieux*, and *Philippe Sauvan*. In our own days the town has become one of the chief headquarters of the 'Félibrige', or culture of Provençal poetry.

The \***City Walls**, skirting the railway, to the S. of the town, were built by the popes in 1349-68. They are very well preserved, particularly at the Boul. St. Michel (to the right as we come from the station), and present an interesting example of the fortifications of that period. The gates are in part destroyed (the Porte l'Imbert, Pl. D 4, in 1896, and the Porte de l'Oulle, Pl. B, C, 1, in 1900), but the encircling wall, enclosing an area not nearly occupied by the present population, still retains its 39 round or square towers and its machicolated battlements.

The handsome Cours and Rue de la République lead straight from the station towards the centre of the town. Near the end of the former, to the right, at the corner of the Rue Joseph Vernet, is the *Post and Telegraph Office*, in an old Benedictine abbey, the Flamboyant chapel of which is now a *Protestant Church*. Behind is a small park (*Jardin Public*), with a group of Wrestlers by Charpentier and busts of *Requier* (1788-1851), a benefactor of Avignon, and *Roumanille* (1818-91), the 'Félibrist'. — Farther on, to the right (entrance in the Rue du Collège), is the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3), an old Jesuit college, the chapel of which (generally closed) contains a Visitation by *N. Mignard*.

The *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. C, 2), at the end of the Rue de la République, is the centre of the town and much frequented on fine evenings. The *Monument du Centenaire*, by Charpentier and Férigoule, erected here in 1891, commemorates the union of the Comtat Venaissin with France. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) has a 14-15th cent. tower, with a set of chimes. Adjacent is the pretty *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1845 by Feuchères.

The former \***Palace of the Popes** (Pl. D, 2), in the Place du Palais, to the right, is at present a barrack; visitors apply for admission to the concierge (fee), to the right in the gateway. The lofty and gloomy Gothic pile, commanding the town and its suburbs, comprises an irregular assemblage of buildings constructed under four different popes from 1335 to 1364. The S. part is the most modern. The N. and oldest part, restored in the 19th cent., contains the archives of the department and the town. The palace had seven towers, one of which has disappeared. Cola Rienzi (d. 1354), the Roman Tribune, is said to have been confined in the Tour de Trouillas, on the N. side. The walls are 17-18 ft. thick. The principal rooms have been divided into several stages for the needs of the barracks. The

*Salle du Consistoire* and the *Chapels* contain frescoes by *Simone Martini* of Siena and *Matteo da Viterbo*, representing prophets and scenes from the lives of St. Martial, St. John, and John the Baptist.

To the left, opposite the palace, is the old *Hôtel des Monnaies* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1610, and now containing the Conservatoire de Musique. The chief ornaments of the curious façade are two huge garlands on the first story, a large shield on the second, and two eagles and two gersfalcons on the attic. The two stories have no windows towards the square. — At the end of the square is the *Petit Séminaire* (Pl. D, 1), formerly the Archbishop's Palace, of the 14th century. In front of it stands a bronze statue, by Véray, of *Crillon* (1541-1615), the 'brave Crillon' of Henri IV.

The **Cathedral** or *Notre-Dame-des-Doms* (*i. e.* Dominorum; Pl. D, 2), on the rock to the N. of the papal palace, is a massive and sombre Romanesque church, said to have been founded in the 4th cent., but dating mainly from the 12th cent., and afterwards often restored and in part rebuilt. The tower is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin (1859). The frescoes with which *Simone Martini* adorned the arch and pediment of the porch are almost obliterated.

The **INTERIOR** is richly decorated. The galleries of the nave have rich Renaissance balustrades of marble. In the large chapel to the left are the Gothic tomb of Benedict XII. (d. 1342), and frescoes by *Eug. Deveria*; and in a chapel to the right is a statue of the Virgin, by Pradier. The lantern, at the entrance to the choir, also shows some traces of paintings, and in the choir itself is placed the ancient papal throne, in marble. The chief object of interest, however, is the *Tomb of Pope John XXII.* (d. 1334), a masterpiece of the Gothic style of the 14th cent., unfortunately mutilated during the Revolution. It formerly stood in the middle of the church, but is now preserved in a closed chapel (fee), to the right of the choir, near the vestry. The pope is represented in a reclining position under a very rich Gothic canopy. — The chief paintings in the church include: *Pierre Parrocel*, St. Bruno, Annunciation; *Pierre Mignard*, Assumption, in the last-mentioned chapel; *P. Parrocel*, Assumption, at the end of the choir, and St. Rufus praying before the Virgin; *N. Mignard*, Annunciation; *L. Levieux*, Presentation, in the nave; *N. Mignard*, Visitation, Purification, in the 4th chapel on the right.

To the N. of the cathedral is the fine **Promenade du Rocher des Doms** ('rupes Dominorum'; Pl. D, 1), extending to the verge of the plateau, which terminates abruptly about 300 ft. above the Rhone. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian, of *Jean Althen*, a Persian who in 1766 introduced the cultivation of madder, which long formed the staple commodity of the district, being used extensively in dyeing the French red military trousers before the introduction of the alizarine dyes in 1871. The bronze Venus in the pond is by Charpentier. The terrace in front of Althen's statue commands a splendid \*View of the Rhone, the Cévennes, and the Alps (finest by evening light).

From the promenade, to the left, are seen the ruins of the celebrated *Pont d'Avignon* or *St. Bénézet* (Pl. D, 1), across the Rhone. This bridge, built under the direction of St. Bénézet by the 'frères pontifes', or 'bridge-making fraternity', has a 15th cent. chapel of St. Bénézet. The bridge ended on the right bank at the *Tour Philippe le Bel* (p. 435). — Farther

down is a wooden bridge leading to an island, which is connected by a *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. B, 1) with Villeneuve.

The church of **St. Agricol** (Pl. C, 2), in the street of the same name, was originally founded in 680, but dates in its present form from the 14-15th centuries. The upper part of the tower is modern. The church contains paintings by *Parrocel*, *N. Mignard*, etc., and other works of art. — The Rue St. Agricol joins the Rue Joseph Vernet, opposite the *Oratoire* (Pl. B, C, 2), a chapel built in 1713-41, with an Adoration of the Shepherds, by *N. Mignard*, as altar-piece (if closed, apply at St. Agricol's).

The \***Musée Calvet** (Pl. B, 2, 3), in a fine 18th cent. mansion, farther to the left, is one of the best in the provinces. It was founded in 1810 by the physician whose name it bears, and is open to the public on Sun., 12-4, and also on other days to strangers (fee).

**Ground Floor.** — **VESTIBULE:** *Roman Antiquities* found at Vaison (p. 427) and other places in this district. To the left, a monster ('l'Ours'); statue of a Gallic chieftain found at Vachères (Basses Alpes); mutilated statue of a Celtic warrior with a large shield; in the centre, marble figure of a nymph; to the right, a cast of the *Diadumenos* of Vaison in the British Museum (see p. 427), a headless figure of Mars, and busts. — **1st GALLERY**, on the right, at the end of the vestibule: *Ancient and Modern Sculptures*. To the left, *Veray*, Harvester asleep. On the wall, \*Fragment of an Attic tomb-relief (girl with doll and servant with bird). To the right: *Simian*, Etruscan Art; *Bosio*, Indian maiden; *Pradier*, Cassandra; *Espercieux*, Greek woman about to bathe; *Mathet*, Oread; *David d'Angers*, Bust of Cuvier; *Brian*, Faun; *Cordonnier*, Abel. — **2nd GALLERY**, next the court: *Medieval and Renaissance Sculptures*, many from buildings in the neighbourhood. To the left: \*Descent from the Cross, in wood, painted and gilded; tomb of Card. Brancas, a fine Gothic work adorned with statuettes. To the right: Casts of a magnificent Renaissance chimney-piece and of the Bearing of the Cross by Laurana in the church of St. Didier (p. 435); chimney-piece of the 17th cent.; fine marble high-relief of Justice, Strength, and Temperance, from the tomb of Marshal de Chabannes, who fell at Pavia (1525); fragments of the tomb of Card. de la Grange (d. 1402); tomb of Pope Urban V., also Gothic. — On the groundfloor, to the left, is the *Municipal Library*, with 117,000 vols. and 3300 MSS. (open daily, 9-12 and 2 to 4 or 5; in winter also 8-10).

A hall at the end of the garden, to the left, contains portraits and busts of illustrious natives; also a large antique mosaic from Vaison.

At the foot of the staircase to the first floor are two well-preserved Roman altars and two funeral reliefs from Vaison. On the staircase are a bust of P. Parrocel (1664-1739), by *Bastet* (1890), and modern plaquettes.

**First Floor.** — **GALLERY.** 1st Bay, from left to right: 377. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Calvary; 'Velvet' *Breugel*, 366. Fire (allegory), 367. The Elements; *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, 450. Virgin and Child, 451. St. Lawrence, 447. St. Pierre de Luxembourg, Bishop of Metz (d. 1387); *Unknown Artists of the 16th cent.*, 462. The creation, 463. St. Jerome; 260. *Valentin*, Fortune-teller; 368. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; *Simon de Châlons* (who lived from 1545 to 1585 at Avignon, where there are numerous other works by his hand), 253. Descent from the Cross, \*252. Adoration of the Shepherds; 458. *School of Avignon*, Annunciation; 359. *Hans von Schwaz* (not Holbein), Portrait.

2nd Bay, to the right: 430. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior; 387. *Hobbema* (?), 421. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 362. *Brouwer* (?), Rustic scene; 427. *Steenwyck*, St. Peter in prison; 411. *Van der Neer*, Landscape; 410. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 418. *Rottenhammer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 380. *Frans Floris (de Vriendt)*, Crœsus and Solon; 460. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Adoration of the Magi; 456. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Resur-

rection; 384. *Ger. van Haarlem* (?), Adoration of the Child; 355. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 329. *Piazzetta*, Child; 338. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child; 475. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Portrait of Andrea Doria; 306. *Ann. Carracci*, Polyphemus and Galatea; 308. *Lod. Carracci*, Pietà; 347. *Al. Turchi*, Marriage at Cana; 319. *Francucci* (*Inn. da Imola*), Holy Family (after Raphael); 312. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 318. *Jacobello del Fiore*, Virgin and Child; 322. *School of Giotto*, Coronation of the Virgin; *Thorvaldsen*, Bust of Horace Vernet. — On the left side, where we begin again at the entrance, are French paintings: *Nic. Mignard*, 192. Dead Christ, 191. Frederick Sforza, the vice-legate, placing Avignon under the protection of St. Peter of Luxembourg; 199. *Pierre Mignard*, Mme. de Montespan and her son, the Duc du Maine; then several other works by *P. Mignard*; *Sébastien Bourdon*, 51. Baptism of Christ, 51. Portrait of the artist; 316, 315, 314, 317. *G. Poussin (Duguet)*, Landscapes; *P. Parrocel*, 212. Madonna and Child, 213. Annunciation; 128-130. *Grimou*, Portraits; 158, 159, 160 (?). *Largillière*, Portraits (159. Marshal de la Feuillade); 211. *P. Parrocel*, St. Francis of Assisi; 97. *J. L. David*, Death of Jos. Barra (sketch); 83. *Couder*, Adoration of the Magi.

3rd Bay, to the left: Sea-pieces and landscapes by *Jos. Vernet*, of Avignon; 283. *Carle Vernet* (son of Jos.), Corso at Rome. — 4th Bay. Modern works of less importance: 126. *Fr. Granet*, Jacques de Molay admitted to the Order of the Templars; 133. *Gudin*, View of Havre (1834); 118. *Géricault*, Battle of Nazareth (1799); *H. Vernet* (son of Carle), 284, Mazeppa, 286. *Jos. Vernet* tied to a mast watching storm-effects.

Room I, adjoining the entrance, contains modern paintings; a magnificent ivory \*Crucifix, 27½ inches high, with two extra arms, by *Jean Guillermín* (1659); curiosities; statuettes, enamels, medals, ivories, Italian majolica, miniatures, bindings of the 16-19th cent., etc. — In Room II are antiquities, glass, small bronzes, terracottas, mediaeval objects (to the right), medals, small modern sculptures; in the centre, vases and a bronze lamp. — Room III contains the rest of the medals and a small ethnographical collection, including a Buddha with 46 arms from Tonkin; Chinese articles.

In the garden at the back of the Museum a monument was erected in 1823 by Mr. Charles Kensall to the memory of Petrarch's Laura (p. 431).

In the courtyard of the Musée Calvet is the *Musée Requien*, formerly in the old Benedictine abbey (p. 431), but transferred hither and re-opened in 1902.

Farther on the Rue Joseph Vernet passes (right) the *Grand Séminaire* (Pl. B, 3) and crosses the Rue de la République in front of the *Post Office* (p. 431). It is continued by the Rue des Lices, which leads to the *Collège St. Joseph* (Pl. D, 4). Here are the remains of the Eglise des Cordeliers, where Petrarch's Laura (p. 431) was buried. — In the Rue des Teinturiers is the *Chapelle des Pénitents Gris* (Pl. D, 4), with pictures by *P. Parrocel* and *N. Mignard*.

From the Collège St. Joseph the Rue Philonarde runs to the N. to the Rue Carréterie (Pl. E, 3), at the beginning of which is an embattled Gothic Tower and spire, the remains of an Augustinian monastery. Nearly opposite is a *Gateway*, in the Flamboyant Gothic style. — *St. Symphorien* or the *Eglise des Carmes* (Pl. E, 2, 3), in an adjoining square, contains a Martyrdom of St. Symphorien by Ph. Sauvan, an Adoration of the Magi by Guilhermis, good specimens of *P. Parrocel* and *N. Mignard*, and a fine Renaissance font.

The Rue Carnot leads to the W. from the Rue Carréterie to *St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic church of the 14th cent., with a handsome façade (restored) of the 16th. On the door-post is a fine Madonna

by *Bernus* or *Péru* of Avignon. On the doors are excellent Renaissance walnut-carvings (covered), by *Ant. Volardi* of Avignon, representing the Combat of Michael and Lucifer, St. Jerome, and the Annunciation.

**INTERIOR.** The stone organ-loft and the pulpit are in the florid Gothic style. The latter, by *Jacques Mathe*, is embellished with six marble statuettes from the tomb of John XXII. (*Jacques d'Euse*; p. 432), second of the Avignon popes (1316-34). The church is adorned with paintings by *P. Parroccl*, *N. Mignard*, and *Simon de Châlons*. Above the font is a good bas-relief, and in the aisle are a Holy Sepulchre and a Crucifixion. Some of the chapels contain modern frescoes, and in one to the left is a Renaissance altar-piece.

*Levieux*, *Simon de Châlons*, the *Mignards*, and the *Parrocels* are also well represented in the chapels of the *Pénitents Blanes* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Pénitents Noirs* (Pl. D, E, 2), to the E. of the prison.

On the right of the Rue de la République is the 14th cent. *Church of St. Didier* (Pl. C, 3), with a Descent of the Holy Ghost, by *Simon de Châlons* (p. 431), and other works of art by *Sauvan*, *P. Parroccl*, and *Fr. Laurana*. — In the Place St. Didier is a monument to *Théod. Aubanel* (1829-86), the 'Félibrist' (p. 431). — In the Rue de la Masse, near this Place, is the fine late-Renaissance *Hôtel Crillon*.

John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon in 1873, is buried in a cemetery to the E. of the town.

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**Villeneuve - lès - Avignon** (tramway from the station, viâ Pont d'Avignou, p. 408), which has now only 2735 inhab., was a flourishing town under the popes of Avignon (14th cent.) and also later, as one of the frontier-fortresses of France. It still contains a few monuments of its former prosperity, though most of its score of churches have long since disappeared. On the bank of the Rhone, opposite the Pont St. Bénézet (p. 432), are the *Tour de Philippe le Bel* and other remains of the 14th cent. fortifications. Overlooking the town is the ancient *Fort St. André*, which has a fine enceinte flanked by towers. In the interior are a convent and several houses inhabited by poor families.

The PARISH CHURCH (14th cent.) contains some paintings by Avignon artists (Betrothal of St. Catharine, St. Bruno, by *N. Mignard*; Holy Family, Christ, by *Levieux*) and others (Tobias, by *Vouet*; Annunciation, by *Guercino*; Visitation, by *Ph. de Champaigne*). In the sacristy is an ivory figure of the Virgin (16th cent.). Adjoining the church are Gothic cloisters.

The HOSPICE, in the street opposite the side-portal of the church, was formerly a convent, and is open to visitors from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4, 5, or 6 (small offering expected). The chapel contains the *Tomb of Innocent VI.* (d. 1362), a fine Gothic monument resembling that of John XXII. (p. 432) and still sheltering a marble statue of the deceased. — On the first floor is a small *Musée*, containing pictures mainly of local origin.

Beyond the church the ascent to the fort leads to the right. Farther on, on the left of the main street, are several ancient man-

sions. Then, to the right, the ruins of the *Carthusian Monastery of Val de Bénédiction*, founded in 1356 by Innocent VI. (p. 435) the habitable parts of which are occupied as dwellings. Visitors may enter the cloisters and corridors that are now used as passages.

From AVIGNON to ORGON, 21 M., local branch-line. —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Barbentane* (p. 427); 12 M. *Château-Renard* (6200 inhab.); 14 M. *Noves* (2110 inhab.), birthplace of Petrarch's *Laura* (p. 431); 18 M. *Plan d'Orgon*, also on the line to Tarascon (p. 428). —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Orgon* (town-station). — 21 M. *Orgon* (railway junction), see p. 443.

From Avignon to Arles and Marseilles, see RR. 64, 67; to Aix and to Digne, see R. 67.

### b. Excursions from Avignon.

The following pleasant excursion may be made from Avignon to Arles by travellers who send on their luggage to Arles or who hire a carriage at St. Rémy: to *Vaucluse* (see below), thence by rail to *Cavaillon* (p. 442), *Orgon* (p. 443), and *St. Rémy* (p. 428), then on foot or by carriage, via the Alpines, to *Les Baux* (p. 441) and *Paradou* (p. 441), and thence by rail to *Mont-Major* (p. 441) and to *Arles* (p. 438).

FROM AVIGNON TO THE FONTAINE DE VAUCLUSE. — Railway to (15 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, and diligence thence ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. there and back; carr. 3-4 fr.), in connection with the trains from Avignon, to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the village of *Vaucluse*, which is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the spring. *Vaucluse* is always attractive from its associations and its situation, but the Fontaine is interesting only when there is enough water to overflow from the grotto, which is rarely the case in summer or autumn.

The railway runs to the E. viâ (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Montfavet*, (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Morières*, (8 M.) *St. Saturnin*, and (10 M.) *Gadagne*. On a hill to the left is the ruined *Château de Touzon*. —  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Thor* (2640 inhab.), on the *Sorgue*, with a 12th cent. Romanesque church.

15 M. **L'Isle-sur-Sorgue** (*Hôtel de Pétrarque et de Laure*; *St. Martin*), an industrial town with 6266 inhab., has a 17th cent. church, richly decorated with painting and sculpture and containing examples of Lacroix, Levieux, N. Mignard, Sauvan, and P. Parrocel.

From *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue* to *Carpentras* and *Orange*, see p. 427; to *Pertuis* and to *Volx*, see RR. 67, 68.

The road to *Vaucluse* turns to the left at the end of the Cours Salviati (to the right from the station), then, leaving the road to *Carpentras* on the left, it crosses a plain, passing finally below an aqueduct, to *Vaucluse* ('vallis clausa'; *Hôtel de Pétrarque et de Laure*, well spoken of).

The \*Fontaine de *Vaucluse*, immortalized by Petrarch, is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the village. The spring, 'chiare, fresche, e dolci acque', is the source of the *Sorgue* and rises in a gorge, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, 650 ft. high, where it gushes forth from a cavern (25-30 ft. wide), accessible when the water is less abundant, at which time the spring issues lower down in numerous streamlets. The spring owes its origin to the filtration of water in the limestone plateau which extends to the E. as far as the valley of the *Durance*. Its volume varies from 1300 to 26,000 gallons per second, and lower down it is used in working several factories. Petrarch retired to this spot in 1337. The ruins on the right bank are those of the château of his friend Cardinal de Cabassole, Bishop of *Cavaillon*.

The rock above the spring may be climbed in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fine view). The 'avens' or pits into which the water filters are also seen here.

FROM AVIGNON TO CARPENTRAS (MONT VENTOUX). —  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.  
RAILWAY in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.).

This line diverges from the Lyons railway at (6 M.) *Sorgues* (p. 427). —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Entraigues* (Hôt. Chautard);  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Althen-les-Paluds*; 13 M. *Monteux*, with a ruined papal château.

$16\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Carpentras** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*; *du Cours-Michel*), a manufacturing town of 10,800 inhab., on the *Auzon*, is the ancient *Carpentoracte*. The Avenue d'Avignon, to the right from the station, leads to the *Hôtel Dieu*, or hospital (18th cent.), in front of which is a bronze statue of *Eishop Malachie d'Inguimbert*, its founder, by Daumas (1858). The Rue de la République leads hence to the left to the *Eglise St. Siffrein*, the former cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1504-19.

INTERIOR. In the choir are galleries of the 17th century. Below that on the left side is a fine triptych on a gold ground. Round the apse are paintings by Italian artists of scenes from the life of St. Siffrein, who was Bishop of Carpentras from 555 to 570; also a Madonna by Trevisani. The stained glass in the apse dates from the 15th century. The gallery on the S. side is used on certain days for the exhibition of the St. Clou or St. Mors, i. e. a bit of Constantine's bridle made of one or two nails from the True Cross. The chapel of the Virgin, to the left of the entrance, is richly decorated. The pulpit dates from 1784. — To the left of the choir, and reached through the sacristy, are the remains of the *Old Church*, including a dome of the 10th century. — The Festival of St. Siffrein is celebrated on Nov. 26th and 27th, with special music, composed in part by Carpentras (Eliasar Genet; d. 1535), a rival of Palestrina.

Adjoining the church is the *Palais de Justice*, the old bishop's palace (1640), in the court of which is a small Roman *Triumphal Arch* from the time of Tiberius (1st cent. of our era), with decorations like the arch at Orange, but without frieze or attic. — Farther on in the same direction, following the Rue de l'Evêché, we reach the *Porte d'Orange*, with a crenelated tower of the 14th cent., 120 ft. high.

The *Eglise de l'Observance*, in the N.E. part of the town (view), was built in the 16th cent. and restored in 1882. — We may now return to the Place de l'Hôpital by the Boulevard du Musée, where, on the left (No 11), is the *Musée* (open on Sun., 2-4, and shown to strangers on other days also), containing a collection of antiquities and a small picture-gallery, besides a library.

From Carpentras to *Orange* and *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 427. — An omnibus runs from Carpentras to (26 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nyons* (p. 425) via (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vaison* (p. 427).

**Mont Ventoux** (6270 ft.) is now usually ascended from *Ste. Colombe* (hotel),  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Carpentras via (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the little town of *Bédoin* (*Hôtel du Mont-Ventoux*). From *Ste. Colombe* a road ascends to (11 M.) the summit. Omnibus to *Bédoin*, 1 fr.; to the summit and back, 7 fr. — This mountain, one of the last ramifications of the Alps on the S.W., forms a widely conspicuous, isolated pyramid, and affords a very fine \*Panorama. As its name indicates, it is subject to very violent winds. — On the barren summit, which is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, are an *Observatory*, a small *Hotel* (open July 1st to Sept. 28th), and a *Chapel*, visited by pilgrims on Sept. 14th.

## 66. Arles and its Environs.

**Railway Stations.** *Grande Gare* (beyond Pl. E, 1; buffet), on the main line; *Gare de Fontvieille* (beyond Pl. F, 1), for the Salon line (p. 441); *Gare de la Camargue* (beyond Pl. A, 1, 2), for the lines to Stes. Maries (p. 442), Salin-de-Giraud (p. 442), and Nîmes (p. 442).

**Hotels.** Hôt. du FORUM (Pl. a; C, 3), R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du NORD (Pl. b), R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr., both in the Place du Forum. — Cafés in the Place du Forum.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), Place de la République.

Cabs, 1 fr. per drive,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fr. per hour.

Arles is a town of 24,567 inhab. on the left bank of the Rhone, near the point where it bifurcates and forms the Camargue delta (p. 441). On the right bank is the suburb of *Trinquetaille*, connected with the town by an iron bridge.

Arles, the *Arelate* of the ancients, the origin of which is doubtful, was a rival of Marseilles under Julius Cæsar. It soon became embellished with numerous buildings and was called 'the Gallic Rome'. Constantine often resided here and connected the commercial quarters of the right bank, now Trinquetaille, with the other side by a stone bridge (Pl. D, 1). In the Roman period the population rose to 100,000. Christianity is said to have been introduced here by Trophimus, a disciple of St. Paul. Under Honorius the prefect of Galilia resided at Arles. The town remained independent for some time after the barbaric invasions, then was the capital of a kingdom (819), on the decay of which it became a republic (1150-1251). Finally submitting to Charles d'Anjou, Count of Provence, it thenceforward shared the fate of that province, which was annexed to France in 1482. Arles is a port of some importance, although 27 M. from the mouth of the Rhone. — The women of Arles are famed for their good looks (Greek, Roman, and Moorish types) and tasteful costumes, with their 'chapelle'.

From the first-mentioned two stations we reach the town via the *Place Lamartine* (Pl. E, 1), named in honour of the poet, to whom Arles owes its inclusion in the railway-system in 1842.

Near this point, on its N. and E. sides, Arles still retains part of its *Roman Ramparts*, which are skirted by pleasant boulevards; but in the interior the streets are narrow and tortuous.

At the point where the street leading direct to the town from the Place forks is the *Fontaine Pichot* (Pl. E, 1), erected in 1887 to Amédée Pichot (1796-1877), author and editor of the 'Revue Britannique', a native of Arles.

Farther on, to the left, is the \***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes*; Pl. E, 3), one of the largest of the kind extant in France, but not in such good preservation as that of Nîmes (p. 441). It is about 500 yds. in circumference; the longer axis is 150 yds., the shorter 117 yds. long. This arena, which probably dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era, possessed five corridors and forty-three tiers of seats, holding 26,000 spectators. The two stories of 60 arches, the lower being Doric, the upper Corinthian, present a most imposing aspect. The entrance is on the N. side, opposite the Rue du St. Esprit (fee).

The INTERIOR (custodian, Rond-Point-des-Arènes 6; fee  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) was formerly occupied by a number of dwellings tenanted by poor families, removed in 1825-30. In the 8th cent. the amphitheatre was converted into a stronghold, three of the four towers of which are still standing. The W. tower commands a pleasing survey of the neighbourhood. Bull-fights are now held here on Sun. in summer.

# ARLES

France

Provence

Bouches du Rhône

1880





The Roman Theatre (Pl. D, 3), to the right beyond the amphitheatre and the *Tour des Cordeliers*, is in a very dilapidated condition. It is said to have been begun under Augustus, though not finished till the 3rd cent.; its destruction began in the 5th cent., and its materials were used in the construction of several churches. In front of the stage-wall was a colonnade, of which two columns, one of 'Africano', the other of Carrara marble, are still standing. This theatre was richly decorated, and numerous works of art found here are preserved in the Museum (p. 440). The Venus of Arles, in the Louvre at Paris, was discovered here in 1651. — Beyond the theatre is a *Public Garden*.

The Rue de la Calade (Pl. D, 3) leads from the N. W. corner of the theatre to the *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 3), where are the other principal sights. In the centre is a *Roman Obelisk*, in grey granite from the Esterel (p. 461), without hieroglyphics, belonging originally to an ancient circus at the S.W. extremity of the town (Pl. A, 4). The base is a modern fountain, with four bronze lions by Dantan (1829). The total height of the monument is 67 ft., that of the obelisk itself 49 ft.

The ancient cathedral of \*St. Trophimus (Pl. D, 3), to the E., was founded, it is said, on the ruins of the Roman prætorium and consecrated in 606. It has, however, been several times rebuilt, and the choir was added in 1430; while the whole church was restored in the 19th century. It is in the Romanesque style, with a tower over the crossing. The rich \*Portal, of the 12th cent., is supported by six columns, resting in part upon lions, between which are saints and Scriptural subjects; above it, Christ as Judge of the world.

The INTERIOR is plain. The aisles are covered with quadripartite vaulting, and their walls are hung with old tapestry. Above the transeptal arch is a Stoning of St. Stephen, the chef d'œuvre (1614) of *Finsonius* (p. 446), and in the large chapel to the right is an Adoration of the Magi, by the same master. The dark chapel to the right of the apse contains a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), with ten figures. At the altar is a Christian sarcophagus, with a mediæval one on each side of it; the chapel adjoining the transept contains a Christian sarcophagus, above which is a relief of the Assumption. — The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was crowned in this church in 1178.

A flight of steps to the right of the choir, beyond the sacristy (notice), leads to the \*Cloisters, with round and pointed arches and remarkable capitals, dating from various epochs. The N. side is from the 12th century, the E. side dates from 1221, the W. side (the most beautiful) from 1359, and the S. side from the 16th century. The cloisters may also be entered from the Rue du Cloître.

Traces of the Roman Prætorium were discovered in 1898 beside the former *Archiepiscopal Residence*, between the cathedral and the cloisters.

The \*Museum (*Musée Lapidaire*: Pl. C, D, 3), occupying the ancient church of St. Anne, opposite St. Trophimus, is particularly rich in antique and Christian marble sarcophagi, ornamented with bas-reliefs, brought from the Aliscamps (p. 440). It is open to the public on Sun., 10-12, but may be visited on other days (9-5) also.

**Musée Lapidaire.** To the left of the entrance: Antique granite pillar, brought from the port and furrowed by the hawsers of vessels; it bears an inscription in honour of Emp. Constantine. — **LEFT AISLE.** 1st Bay: Group of Medea with her children; Olive harvest from a Roman sarcophagus. — 2nd Bay: Sarcophagus of Messianus (4th cent.). — The 3rd Bay contains the finest Christian sarcophagi, including (to the right) that of St. Concordius, with Christ, the Apostles, and the Holy Women, and the Passage of the Red Sea (above). — 4th Bay. Other Christian tombs, two of them with medallions representing the deceased. — 5th Bay: Antique figure of a dancing woman (mutilated); sarcophagus with the Miracle of the loaves, cover of the tomb of St. Hilary, Bishop of Arles (429-449); altar of Apollo from the theatre; above, Apollo and the Muses. — To the left of the choir, \*Ideal head of a woman (so-called Livia), upon an altar to the Bona Dea. — In the **CHOIR** are a small altar to Apollo (not to Leda), with swans, laurels, and palms; also architectural fragments and small antiques, such as vases, glass, bronzes, medals, jewels, and terracottas. The large gold bead in the glass-case to the left should be noticed. — **RIGHT AISLE.** 6th Bay (on the left as we return): the Persian god Mithras (head wanting), with the signs of the Zodiac; the original pedestal of the obelisk (p. 439); mutilated figure of a dancing woman (antique). — 7th Bay: among others, to the left, a sarcophagus with the raising of Jairus's daughter; opposite, hunting-scenes (2nd cent.); colossal head of Augustus. — 8th, 9th, and 10th Bays: Roman and Christian sarcophagi and other fragments. — In the Nave: to the right, a sarcophagus with musical instruments; two recumbent figures of Silenus, from the theatre. In the middle is a large sarcophagus with reliefs from the myth of Hippolytos.

The **Musée Arlésien** (*Museon Arlaten*), founded in 1897, is a local ethnographical collection due to the initiative of Mistral, the Provençal poet. It occupies the second floor of the tribunal next door to the above ancient church, and is entered by a small door to the left of the 5th Bay of the Musée Lapidaire. It contains interesting illustrations of Provençal customs, furniture, industries, costumes, etc.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3), close to the cathedral, dates from 1673-75, except the clock-tower and the bronze figure of Mars that surmounts it, which are of the middle of the 16th century. The flat arch of the vestibule is curious.

The *Place du Forum* (Pl. C, D, 3), a few min. to the left, beyond the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the ancient Roman forum, and is still the centre of the town, with the hotels and the principal cafés. To the left of the *Hôtel du Nord* are two antique granite columns with the remains of a Corinthian pediment.

The *Palace of Constantine* (Pl. D, 2), near the Rhone, is shut in by houses on the N., but may be seen from the quay. Built by Constantine the Great in 306-330, it was occupied by the rulers of the country till the 13th century. — In the former Grand-Prieuré, close by, is the *Musée Réattu* (Pl. D, 2), a small picture-gallery (apply to the concierge), which contains works by old masters and paintings by Réattu of Arles (1760-1833), founder of the collection.

The Gothic church of *St. Antoine* (Pl. D, 2) contains in the choir a large and richly adorned wall-decoration of the 17th cent., and to the right of the entrance a metal font, supported on oxen.

The **Aliscamps** or *Champs-Elysées* (comp. Pl. F, 4), the ancient Roman burying-ground, were consecrated for Christian sepulture by St. Trophimus. In the middle ages this cemetery enjoyed such celebrity that bodies were brought to it from great distances, and Dante

mentions it in his *Inferno* (IX. 112). Later it was neglected, the monuments destroyed and scattered, and the ground parcelled out. The remaining sarcophagi have, however, been collected, and most of them placed along a promenade called the *Allée des Tombeaux*. They are numerous, but unornamented, the most interesting being now in the museum and the cathedral. At the entrance is a small chapel, with a relic of the old gate of the cemetery. The monument near the middle, to the right, was erected in honour of magistrates who fell victims to the plague in 1720. At the farther end are the ruins of the *Church of St. Honorat*, rebuilt in the 11th cent., in the Romanesque style, and left unfinished. It has an octagonal tower.

FROM ARLES TO SALON (*Mont-Major; Les Baux*),  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway (Gare de Fonvielle, p. 438) in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — This branch-line runs to the S. of the *Alpines*. —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Mont-Major**. Above the station rises a rock crowned by the ruins of the famous *\*abbey of Mont-Major*, founded in the 6th, but rebuilt in the 11-14th centuries. The large square *Tower* (1369), 85 ft. high (fine view), the *Church*, and its *Cloisters* are especially worthy of notice. Close by is the curious *Chapel of Ste. Croix* (1019), and, near the tower, a *Subterranean Chapel*. —  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fonvielle*, a little town with important stone-quarries. — 9 M. *Paradou*, 3 M. to the S. of *Les Baux*. — *Les Baux* (*Hôtel Monte Carlo*; guide 3-10 fr.), with less than 350 inhab., was in the middle ages a flourishing town with ten times as many, and was the capital of one of the most powerful countships in Provence. The town owes its chief interest to the fact that its huge *Castle*, now in ruins, and many of the houses are hewn out of the rock on which they stand, so that walls, towers, and even whole buildings are actual monoliths, hollowed out, and quite independent of each other. The town retains part of its *Ramparts*, also hewn out of the rock; and some of its houses have fine 15th cent. and Renaissance facades. The former *Calvinist Church* (1571) bears the motto 'post tenebras lux'. There is a fine view from the hill above the castle. — *St. Rémy* (p. 428) lies  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of *Les Baux*. —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Maussane*, the next station, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Les Baux*; — 14 M. *Mouriès*; 19 M. *Aureille*. From (24 M.) *Eygurènes* (*Hôtel Payan*; 2326 inhab.) a branch-line runs via *Lamanon* to (29 M.) *Meyrargues* (p. 444). We cross the *Canal de Craponne* and the *Canal des Alpines*. —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Salon* (p. 443).

FROM ARLES TO LUXEL (*Montpellier*), 28 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 20 c.). — This line crosses the *Grand-Rhône*, or principal arm of the river, and traverses the N. extremity of the *Ile de la Camargue*, the flat delta of the estuary of the Rhône, which is continually being added to by the alluvial deposits of the main arm. Its total area is about 300 sq. M., but a considerable proportion is occupied by marshes and shallow lagoons (*Etang de Vaïcarès*, the largest, 10 sq. M.) and by vast arid plains. Drainage and reclamation are actively carried on, and some parts are planted with vines, which, however, produce wine of poor quality, best adapted for blending with Spanish wines. There are also rich pastures, over which roam flocks and herds of half-wild sheep, cattle, and horses. The *Ile de Camargue* is reached also by the lines to *Les Saintes-Maries* and to the salt-works at *Giraud* (see p. 442). —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Camargue*. We cross the *Petit-Rhône* and the *Canal de Beaucaire* (p. 406).

11 M. **St. Gilles** (*Hôtel du Midi*), a town of 6110 inhab., owes its origin to an abbey founded by St. *Ægidius* (St. Gilles). Pope Clement IV. (d. 1268) was born here. The *Church* has a 12th cent. *\*Portal*, most lavishly decorated with marble and stone bas-reliefs, of great delicacy but unfortunately much mutilated. This portal recalls in its arrangement and style the portal of St. *Trophimus* at Arles, but it is even richer and has three bays. The rest of the church was only partly built after the original plan and style. A portion of the crypt is of the 12th cent.; the sacristy dates from the original church. Behind the church is a tower con-

taining a very skilfully constructed spiral staircase, called the *Vis de St. Gilles*, and in the neighbourhood is a *Romanesque House*, recently restored.

20 M. *Le Cailar* (p. 418). At (24 M.) *Aimargues* (*Cheval Blanc*, plain) we change carriages for *Aigues-Mortes* (see p. 418). — 28 M. *Lunel*, see p. 269.

FROM ARLES TO ST. LOUIS-DU-RHÔNE,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — This line crosses the *Canal de Bouc*, and follows the left bank of the *Grand-Rhône* through a marshy plain, between the *Camargue* (p. 441) and the *Crau* (p. 428). Six small stations are passed. To the right is the *Salin de Giraud* (salt-works).

$25\frac{1}{2}$  M. **St. Louis-du-Rhône** (*Gr. Hôt. St. Louis*), a small place of recent origin, with about 1600 inhab., has a good harbour at the mouth of the Rhône. The Rhône is said to deposit yearly more than 22 million cubic yds. of alluvium at its mouth. A tower, built in 1737 on the sea-shore, is now  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. inland, and four signal-towers along the course of the river have similarly been rendered useless since the time of the Romans.

FROM ARLES TO LES SAINTES-MARIES, 24 M., local railway across the *Camargue* (see above) in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 35 c.). Return-tickets for Les Saintes-Maries are issued on Sun. and Thurs. during the bathing season for 1 fr. 50 c. — Starting from the suburb of *Trinquetaille*, this line runs to the W. of the *Etang de Valcarès* and skirts the *Petit-Rhône*, Farther on a branch diverges to the *Salin-de-Giraud*, 24 M. from Arles.

24 M. **Les Saintes-Maries** (*Hôt. de la Poste*), a small and once prosperous town on the Mediterranean, formerly on an island in the Rhône, owes its name to Mary of Bethany, Mary, the mother of James, and Mary Magdalen, who, according to tradition, landed here accompanied by Sara their servant, Lazarus, and St. Maximin (p. 448). The *Church*, containing the relics of these saints, is an interesting edifice, rebuilt and fortified in the 12th century. On May 24-25th it is the object of one of the most ancient and popular pilgrimages in Provence, and there is another of less importance on Oct. 22nd. Many gipsies come here in honour of the black servant Sara. — *Aigues-Mortes* (p. 418) is about 20 M. distant.

FROM ARLES TO NIMES,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 40 c., 2 fr.) This line starts from the *Gare de la Camargue* (p. 418) and crosses the *Petit-Rhône*. Principal stations: 2 M. *Fourques*; 3 M. *Bellegarde*; 15 M. *Bouillargues*;  $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Caissargues*. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nîmes*, see p. 418.

## 67. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles) viâ Pertuis.

$67\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). — From Aix to *Marseilles*, 18 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Best views at first to the left, but beyond Cavaillon to the right.

*Avignon*, see p. 430. — To (15 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 436. Farther on, to the left, in the distance, is seen the rocky amphitheatre of the *Fontaine de Vaucluse* (p. 436). We cross the *Coulon*. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Cavaillon** (*Buffet; Hôtel Arnaud*), with 9400 inhab., is the *Cabellio* of the Romans, and has the remains of an ancient *Triumphal Arch* and an interesting 12-13th cent. *Cathedral*, mainly Romanesque in style.

FROM CAVAILLON TO DIGNE,  $79\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Coulon* to the N.E. —  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bonnieux*. The little town, 3 M. to the S., retains its mediæval fortifications and has a 12th cent. church. Between this and the next station the *Coulon* is crossed by the *Pont Julien*, a well-preserved Roman bridge, which is perhaps even older than the time of Julian. — 20 M. *Apt* (*Hôtel du Louvre*), with 5850 inhab., on the *Coulon*, is the *Apta Julia* of the ancients. The *Cathedral*, dating from the 10-11th cent., though afterwards enlarged and altered, contains interesting works of art and has an 11th cent. crypt. About 5 M. to the S. is *Auribeau*, whence we may ascend ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the

*Grand Luberon* (3690 ft.), the highest peak of the chain separating the valleys of the Coulon and the Durance. — 32 M. *Céreste* and (36 M.) *Reillanne* are two old towns, with some interesting ruins. The *Largue* is crossed several times. — 45 M. *St. Maine-Dauphin*, whence a branch-line diverges to (41½ M.) *Forcalquier* (*Lardeyret; Lachaud*), with 3000 inhab., the ancient *Forum Calcarium*, in the Basses Alpes. — The line now passes through a short tunnel and emerges in the valley of the Durance. — 49 M. *Volx*, see below. Thence to (65 M.) *St. Auban*, see below; and from *St. Auban* to (79½ M.) *Digne*, see p. 403.

FROM CAVAILLON TO MIRAMAS (*Marseilles*), 22½ M., railway in 1-11½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — Beyond (21½ M.) *Cheval-Blanc* (see below) the line turns to the S. and crosses the *Durance*. — 31½ M. *Orgon* (*Hôt. de Londres*), a small town with a ruined castle and remains of fortifications. Lines to Avignon and Tarascon, see pp. 436, 428. — At (10½ M.) *Lamanon* we join the line from Arles to Meyrargues (p. 444). — 15 M. *Salon* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), with 10,936 inhab., was the birthplace of Adam de Craponne (1519-59), the engineer who constructed the first irrigation-canals in the Crau (p. 428). The *Church of St. Lawrence*, an ancient collegiate chapel of the 14th cent., contains the tomb of Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer (d. 1566). — About 3½ M. to the S.E. is *Langon*, near which is a Roman camp surrounded by walls with towers. Line to Arles, see p. 441. — 22½ M. *Miramas* (p. 423).

The main line now approaches the *Durance*, and ascends its right bank. 23 M. *Cherval-Blanc* (line to Miramas, see above). To the right, on the heights, are two ruined castles. — 30 M. *Mérindol*.

About 2 M. to the W. is the highly picturesque *Gorge du Regalon*, parts of which are cañons or clefts, 300 ft. deep, and barely wide enough to permit a passage.

37 M. *Lauris*, with a château of the 16th century. — 40½ M. *Cadenet* (*Hôt. Anonge*), a little town dominated by a ruined château. Various ancient relics have been discovered here, and the church contains a large ancient basin now used as a font. Cadenet was the birthplace of Félicien David (1794-1877), the composer, and of André Etienne (1774-1838), the heroic 'Drummer Boy of Arcole'. The latter is commemorated in a statue by Amy. — 44 M. *Villelaure*.

48 M. *Pertuis*. For this town and continuation of the journey, see p. 444.

## 68. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles.

189 M. RAILWAY in 11 hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 5, 15 fr. 5 c.). — To *Aix*, 171 M., in 9½-10½ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.).

*Grenoble*, see p. 350. To (108½ M.) *St. Auban*, see RR. 58b, 61. We leave the line to *Digne* on the left and continue to descend the right bank of the *Durance*. On the opposite bank are curiously shaped limestone rocks, called the *Capucins des Mées*, visited from (112½ M.) *Peyruis-les-Mées*. — 124 M. *Villeneuve*. — 124½ M. *Volx*; lines to Avignon via Apt, and to *Forcalquier*, see above.

129½ M. *Manosque* (\**Hôtel Pascal; Hôtel de Versailles*), a commercial town with 5265 inhab., about 1 M. to the N.W. of the railway, retains some remains of its old fortifications, including the *Porte Saunerie* (14th cent.), next the station, and the *Porte Soubeiran*.

The *Church of St. Sauveur* has a fine iron spire; and in *Notre-Dame* is a statue of the Virgin, dating from the 10-11th century.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (14½ M.) **Gréoulx** (*Hôt. de l'Establishement*), on the *Verdon*, with a 13th cent. *Castle*, built by the Templars, and a *Bath Establishment*. In the neighbourhood are some caverns, formerly inhabited. — Another vehicle (4 fr.) plies in 3¾ hrs. to (13½ M.) **Riez** (*Hôtel des Alpes*, unpretending), the *Albeck Reiorum* of the Romans, with interesting Roman remains. — About 8½ M. farther in the same direction is **Moustiers-Sainte-Marie** (*Hôtel Fourrier*, poor), noted for its *fayence* in the 17-18th cent., situated at the foot of lofty rocks between which a gilded star is suspended by means of an iron chain, an ex-voto offering of an ancient knight.

141 M. *Mirabeau*, with the ancestral château of the Mirabeau family. Beyond a tunnel the line enters the plain.

151½ M. **Pertuis** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Cours*; *Hôt. de Provence*), with 4910 inhab., is the junction for the line to Avignon via *Caillaon* (R. 67). It has two ancient towers (13-14th cent.), a tasteful modern fountain, and a church with some interesting sculptures.

About 3 M. to the N. (omn.) lies *La Tour-d'Aigues*, which has a fine ruined château in the Renaissance style, with a mediæval keep.

We recross the *Durance*. — 155 M. *Meyrargues* (675 ft.; *Hôt. Terminus*), with an interesting château, 1¼ M. to the left.

FROM MEYRARGUES TO DRAGUIGNAN (*Grasse*, *Nice*), 61 M., narrow-gauge railway in 4-5 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). Interesting scenery. — 26½ M. **Barjols** (997 ft.; *Pont-d'Or* or *Rouvier*), an industrial town (tanneries) with 2413 inhabitants. — 42 M. **Salernes** (694 ft.), another industrial place (2700 inhab.), producing terracotta tiles known as 'tomettes'. To the right is a ruined château (12th cent.). — 51 M. **Lorgues** (*Poste*), with 3200 inhab., has large brick-works, a fountain of the 15th cent., and a 14th cent. gateway. Olive-trees are now abundant. — 56½ M. **Flayosc** (2514 inhab.). — 61 M. *Draguignan* (*Buffet*; p. 49).

From Meyrargues to *Lamanon* and *Eyguières*, see p. 441.

157 M. *Rectarier*. Near the *Mont Ste. Victoire* ('Mons Victoriae' 3310 ft.), to the left, Marius defeated the Teutons in B. C. 102. — 162½ M. *Venelles*; to the left are seen the arches of the *Canal d'Aix* or *Canal du Verdon*. — 164½ M. *Puy-Ricard*. Beyond (166 M.) *La Calude* is a tunnel nearly ½ M. long. — 168 M. *Pey-Blanc*.

171 M. **Aix**. — **Hotels.** **NÈGRE-COSTE** (Pl. a; D, 3), *Cours Mirabeau* 33, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8, omn. 1½ fr.; **MULE NOIRE** (Pl. b; E, 3), *Rue Lacépède*, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; **du LOUVRE** (Pl. c; C, 3), *Rue de la Masse* 1, R. 2-3, D. 2½ fr.; **du PALAIS** (Pl. d; E, 2), *Rue Chastel*. — \***GR. HÔT. SEXTIUS**, at the Bath Establishment (Pl. B, C, 1), R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8 fr., omn. 60 c. — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés Oriental**, etc., in the *Cours Mirabeau*. — *Baths* at the Establishment, 3½-1 fr. — *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), *Rue du Lycée*. — *Churches* usually closed 12-3 p. m.

*Aix* (655 ft.), with 28,913 inhab., the former capital of *Provence*, is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a university and an *Ecole des Art et Métiers*.

*Aix* is the *Aquae Sextiae* of the Romans, their oldest colony in Gaul, and owed its name jointly to its thermal waters (see p. 416) and the Consul *Sextius Calvinus*, by whom it was colonized in B. C. 123. In 102 Marius defeated the Germans in the neighbouring plains (see above). Scarcely any remains are now left of the monuments with which *Aix* was embellished before the invasions of the barbarians. Recovering slowly from

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the latter, it became the capital of Provence, with an elegant and literary court speaking a polished Provençal tongue. It was annexed to the French crown in 1481, and in 1536 fell into the power of Charles V., who proclaimed himself King of Arles and Provence, but was obliged to evacuate it two months later. Aix also suffered from religious disturbances in the 16th and even in the 18th century. It is noted for its olive-oil; also for its *calissons* (almond cakes) and *biscotins*.

The street to the left at the fork of the road near the station leads to the Place de la Rotonde (Pl. C, 3), in which is the fine *Fontaine de la Rotonde*, decorated with statues of Justice, Commerce, and Art, by Ramus, Chabaud, and Ferrat. Here, to the right, flanked by figures of Industry and Science by Truphème, begins the *Cours Mirabeau* (Pl. C, D, E, 3), a shady promenade between the old and the new town. It contains three other fountains, the *Fontaine des Neuf Canons*, the *Fontaine Chaude*, with hot mineral water, and the *Fontaine du Roi René* (Pl. E, 3), with a marble statue, by David d'Angers (1822), of René of Anjou, the 'bon roi' and friend of the troubadours (1408-80).

The Rue Thiers, farther on, to the left, leads to the Place du Palais with the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), occupying the site of the palace of the counts of Provence. In the Place des Prêcheurs (Pl. D, E, 2), adjoining the Place du Palais, is a *Fountain* with an obelisk, and medallions of Sextius Calvinus (p. 444), Charles III., last sovereign count of Provence, Louis XV., and Louis XVIII., last titulary count.

Near it, to the N.E., stands the fine *Church of La Madeleine* (Pl. E, 2), of 1703, with a modern façade in the Renaissance style. Among its numerous ancient pictures are an Annunciation attributed to *Dürer*, a Martyrdom of St. Cyprian by *De Crayer*, etc. — The street to the right of the church leads to the well-equipped *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. F, 2; 300 students). To the left of the *Cours des Arts et Métiers* is the public *Jardin Rambaud* (Pl. E, F, 1).

In the Boul. Carnot, leading to the S.E., is the *Petit Séminaire* (Pl. F, 2), and at the end of the Boul. St. Louis, leading to the N.W., stands the *Fontaine Granet*, beyond which is a large *Normal School* (Pl. D, E, 1). — The Boul. Notre Dame continues hence to the W., passing near the curious *Monument of Jos. Sec* (Pl. C, 1), to the *Etablissement Thermal* (p. 446).

The \***CATHEDRAL OF ST. SAUVEUR** (Pl. C, 1), in the N. quarter of the old town, dates in its oldest part from the 11th cent., but was added to in the 13th (choir), 14th (tower and one aisle), and 17th cent. (the other aisle), so that the original nave is now the S. aisle. The \**Doors* (1505-8) of the curious portal are protected by shutters, opened on application. The bas-reliefs represent Prophets and Sibyls.

**INTERIOR.** To the right, a *Baptistery* (6th cent.), with eight antique columns from a temple of Apollo which stood on this site. In the nave are two triptychs (closed), one by an unknown artist, the other (\*The Burning Bush, with King René, Queen Jeanne de Laval, and an Annunciation), by *Nic. Froment* of Avignon. To the left, Unbelief of St. Thomas,

by *L. Finsonius* of Bruges (1613), a pupil of Caravaggio. In the choir is some fine \*Tapestry of 1511.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is a Romanesque *Cloister*, and beside it is the *Archbishop's Palace*, both containing interesting works of art. Opposite the latter is the *University* ('Faculté de Droit'; Pl. C, 1; 850 students), with a *Bust of N. de Peiresc* (1580-1637), a noted patron of letters, art, and science, in front of it.

We now return towards the centre of the town, near which lies the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), of the 17th cent., with a tower of 1505. In the court is a statue, by Fr. Truphème, of *Mirabeau*, and on the staircase one of *Marshal Villars*, Governor of Provence, by Coustou. The *Library*, founded in the 18th cent. by the Marquis de Méjanes, contains about 150,000 vols. and 1230 MSS., including King René's prayer-book, illuminated by himself, and a missal of 1422. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. and Mon., 9-11 and 2-5 in summer, 1-4 and 8-10 in winter. Closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th.

In the same place are the *Corn Market* (Pl. C, D, 2) and a *Fountain* of 1755, surmounted by an ancient column found near Aix in 1626.

The *Thermal Establishment* lies at the N.W. angle of the old town (Pl. B, C, 1). Only a few substructures now remain of the Roman baths. The waters are not highly charged, but are remarkable for their heat (93-97° Fahr.) and resemble those of Plombières. — In the garden is the fine *Tour de Toureluco* (11th cent.), the only relic of the old fortifications of the town; it is now a reservoir.

In the *Cours Sextius*, to the right as we return from the *Thermes*, is the *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. B, 2; 17th cent.); and in the Rue Espariat, leading from the Place de la Rotonde, is the *Church of the St. Esprit* or of *St. Jérôme* (Pl. C, 3; 18th cent.), with a triptych (1505) attributed to Francia. Opposite is a tower of 1494.

From the middle of the *Cours Mirabeau* the Rue du Lycée leads to the S. to the huge *Lycée Mignet* (Pl. D, 4), finished in 1884. To the E., near the end of the Rue Cardinale, is the 13th cent. *Church of St. Jean-de-Malte* (Pl. E, 3, 4), with a lofty stone spire of the 14-15th centuries. In the left transept is the fine \**Tomb of Alphonse II.*, Count of Provence (d. 1209), recently restored. The church also contains some good ancient paintings, mostly by French artists. — The adjoining building, the old Commandery of St. John, now contains the *Musée* (Pl. E, 4).

The \**Musée*, founded in 1821, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4 and to strangers on other days also, comprises antiquities, sculptures, and paintings. Explanatory labels are attached to most of the exhibits, and there are catalogues of the antiquities, sculptures, and curiosities (1882; 4 fr.) and of the paintings (1900; 1 fr.).

The GROUND FLOOR is occupied by the *Antiquities, Objects of Natural History, Modern and Renaissance Sculptures, and Plaster Casts*.

FIRST FLOOR. The paintings by *Old Masters* are in the three rooms to the left. The principal works attributed to special artists are here mentioned, but there are also a considerable number of valuable paint-

ings among those not identified with particular artists. — Room III. Italian School. 457. *Preti*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; to the left, *Caravaggio*, St. Paul the Hermit. Left side as we return: 508. *Lombard School*, Expulsion of Hagar; 469. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Head; 465. *Giordano* (?), Rape of Helen; 481, 482. *Sassoferato*, Madonnas; 474. *Bassano*, Pilgrims to Emmaus; *Guercino*, Vision of St. Theresa; 471. *Maratti*, Adoration of the Magi; 532. *Unknown Artist* (17th cent.), Monk in ecstasy; 443. *Caravaggio*, Salome. — 458. *School of the Carracci*, Children playing. — *Venetian School*, 507. Martyrdom of St. Cecilia; 494. St. Sebastian; *Boltraffio* (?), Adoration of the Child; 472. *Parmeggianino*, Madonna, Christ, and St. Anna; 462. *Crespi*, Annunciation; 476. *Preti* (?), Mary Magdalene. — Room II. German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. To the left: 387. *G. van Wittel*, Rome; 345, 346. *School of Rubens*. Portraits; *School of the Franks*, 270. Susanna, 269. St. Michael. — 237. *School of the Brueghels*, Fair; 300. *Master of Flémalle*, Madonna, SS. Peter and Augustine, with a prior; 278. *N. van Haeften*, Blessing; *Copy of F. van Mieris*, Sleeping woman; 281. *M. van Helmont*, Family concert; 301. *Copy of Lucas van Leyden*, Surgeon; 364. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 362. *Jan Steen*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Jucker*, Chemist in his laboratory; 368. *J. Lievens* (not Teniers), Joseph's coat of many colours; 374. *Terburg*, Singing-lesson; 255. *Copy of Dürer*, Flight into Egypt; *School of R. van der Weyden*, The stable at Bethlehem; 225. *H. van Balen*, Festival of the gods; 373. *Terburg*, The ordinance; 400. *Flemish School* (15th cent.), Madonna and Child; 315-318. *P. Neefs*, Church-interiors; 319. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape; *Flemish School* (16th cent.), Portraits; several fine landscapes, by *Immenraet* (285), *Moucheron* (313), *K. du Jardin* (287), *Wynants* (394, 395), etc.; 366. *School of Teniers the Elder*, SS. Paul and Anthony the Hermits; 336. *Van Ravestein*, 283. *School of Holbein*, 248. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portraits; also several Dutch portraits; 233. *D. Bouts* (?), Charles V. as a child; 356. *H. Saftleven*, Interior; 298. *School of Ger. de Lairesse*, Triumph of beauty; 334. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; *G. Dou* (?), 253. Praying monk, 252. Portrait (not the artist's mother); 303. *Metsu*, Music-lesson; 288. *K. du Jardin*, Mocking of Christ; 300. *P. Wouverman*, Landscape; 380. *Poelenburg*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 264. *School of the Franks*, Israelites arriving in the Promised Land; 754. *G. Coquelin*, Bust of J. B. Vanloo, the painter. — Room I. French Schools. To the left: 79. *Greuze*, Triumph of Galatea; portraits, including one by *Largillière* (96); 142. *P. Puget*, Portrait of the artist; 234. *J. van Breda*, Battle of Leuze (1691); 18. *Bourdon*, The halt; 170. *Tournières*, Mandolin-player; 240. *De Champaigne*, Abbé Arnauld; 95. *Largillière*, Lady as a naïad; 243. *Champaigne* (?), Christ appearing to St. Theresa; 93. *Largillière*, Lady as Flora; 152. *Rigaud*, Portrait; 612. *Q. de la Tour*, Duke of Villars (pastel); 157. *Rigaud*, Portrait; 140. *School of Poussin*, Landscape; 34. *School of Clouet*, 153. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 179. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 127. *Brothers Lenain*, Soldiers; 239. *Champaigne*, Pomponne de Bellièvre. Sculptures by *Truphème* (F. David) and *Houdon* (Paeziello and Suffren).

Room I, on the other side, contains *Modern Pictures*, of less importance. — In Rooms II and III is a collection bequeathed by the painter *Granet* (1775-1849), a native of Aix. It includes examples of *Ingres*, *Brascassat*, *Guillem*, *Drouais*, *Loubon*, and other French painters. — The remaining rooms contain fine old furniture, engravings, a few more old paintings, fayence, and arms.

The Rue d'Italie, a little beyond the church, leads, to the left, to the Cours Mirabeau.

From Aix to *Rognac* (Aqueduct of Roquefavour; Marseilles), see p. 429.

Beyond Aix the Marseilles line traverses two viaducts and two short tunnels. 175 M. *Luynes*. — 177½ M. *Gardanne* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel-Café Truc*), with 3060 inhab., is the centre of a coal-district.

FROM *GARDANNE* TO *CARNOULES* (line to Nice), 49 M., railway in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 12½ M. *Trets*, a town of importance under the Romans and in the middle ages. — 15 M. *Pourrières* ('Campi Putridi'), the scene of the victory of Marius in B. C. 102 (p. 444).

23 M. St. Maximin (*Hôtel du Var; Hôtel de France*), with 2420 inhab., contains the finest Gothic \*Church in Provence (13-15th cent.), built over a much more ancient crypt. The striking interior is finer than the exterior, and contains a large \*Reredos and 94 stalls of the end of the 17th cent., and some ancient paintings, including a 16th cent. altar-piece by Ant. Bozen. In the crypt are four interesting sarcophagi (4th cent.?). In the sacristy is shewn the \*Cope of St. Louis of Anjou, Bishop of Toulouse (d. 1297). — The *Ste. Baume* (p. 458) is about 9½ M. to the S.W. (carr. 20 fr.).

261½ M. *Tourres*, with a fine ruined \*Château. — At (35 M.) *Brignoles* (*Hôtel Fabre*), a town of 4825 inhab., the Counts of Provence had a castle, which was devastated by Charles V. — 49 M. *Carnoules* (p. 459).

The country is undulating, well-wooded, and fertile, especially as we approach Marseilles. The château of (1791½ M.) *Simiane* has a keep of the 13th century. Beyond (184½ M.) *Septèmes* we cross the Marseilles Canal (p. 429). 188½ M. *Ste. Marthe-Tour-Sainte*, with a modern tower, 97 ft. high, supporting a statue of the Virgin, 32½ ft. high. Fine view of Marseilles to the right.

189 M. *Marseilles*, see below.

## 69. Marseilles.

**Arrival.** There are five stations at Marseilles, but the only one of importance for tourists is the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2), with a buffet and a hotel (see p. 449). The departure platform is to the right, as we come from the town, not to the left, as is usual in large termini in France. The other stations are the *Gare du Prado* (Pl. H, 7), for the S.E. quarters, served by a branch from La Blancarde (p. 457), at the end of the Boul. Chave (Pl. I, 4), the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2), the *Gare du Vieux-Port* (Pl. B, C, 5), and the *Gare d'Arenc*, a little farther on, all serving the harbour. — *Hôtel Omnibuses*, 1½-21½ fr. *Cabs*, see p. 449. The trains are also met by the so-called *Omnibus de Famille* (office, Rue Grignan 17), with four or six seats (1-2 pers. in the smaller omnibus 2½ fr., 3-4 pers. 3½ fr., per hr. 3 fr.; larger vehicle 4 fr., per hr. 4 fr.; 1 fr. extra between midnight and 6 a.m.).

**Hotels.** \*Gr. HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE LA PAIX (Pl. a; E, 4), Rue Noailles 3, R. from 4½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12½ fr.; \*Gr. HÔT. NOAILLES ET MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue Noailles 24, R. 4-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. b; F, 4), Rue Noailles 26, R. 4-15, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6 (incl. wine), pens. from 12 fr.; these three of the first class. — HÔT. DU PETIT-LOUVRE (Pl. d; E, 4), Rue Cannebière 18, pens. from 8 fr.; DES COLONIES (Pl. f; E, 4), Rue Vacon 15, R. 3, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9 fr., \*HÔTEL D'ORLÉANS (Pl. g; E, 4), same street 19, with restaurant, déj. from 3, D. from 4 fr.; MODERN HOTEL (Pl. s; D, 4), hôtel meublé, R. 4-6 fr., \*Gr. HÔT. DE GENÈVE (Pl. m; D, 4), Rue des Templiers 3, near the harbour, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; DE CASTILLE ET DE LUXEMBOURG (Pl. e; E, 5), Rue St. Ferréol 3, at the corner of the Rue Jeune-Anacharsis, R. 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10 fr.; DES PRINCES (Pl. h; E, 4), Place de la Bourse 12, R. from 2½ fr., no table-d'hôte; DES PHOCÉENS (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Thubaneau 4, well spoken of; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. n; D, 3), Rue Colbert 15; \*Gr. HÔT. DE LA POSTE (Pl. o; E, 3), at the corner of Rue Colbert and Rue d'Aix (these two hôtels meublés); DE ROME (Pl. l; E, 4), Cours St. Louis 7, patronised by the Roman Catholic clergy; \*DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. p; E, 4), Cours Belsunce 33, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; DE PROVENCE (Pl. q; E, 4), Cours Belsunce 12, with restaurant, similar prices; DES DEUX-MONDES (Pl. r; E, 3, 4), Cours Belsunce 32, commercial; BEAUVAU (Pl. j; D, 4), Rue Beauvau 4, facing the sea, pens. from 8 fr.; CONTINENTAL, Rue Suffren 8, R. from 2 fr.; DE TUNIS, Rue Mazenod 38 (Pl. t, 2, 3), at the harbour. — At the station (*Gare St. Charles*; Pl. F, 2):



## MARSEILLE

1: 14,000

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\*TERMINUS HOTEL, R. 5-13 fr. Near the station: Hôt. de Russie, Boul. d'Athènes 31 (Pl. E, 3); Gr. Hôt. de Bordeaux et d'Orient (Pl. k; E, 3), same Boul. 11, R. from 3, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 8 fr.

**Restaurants.** *Café-Restaurant Bodoul*, Rue St. Ferréol 18, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. incl. wine; *Maison Dorée*, Rue Noailles 5, same charges; *Roubion*, Chemin de la Corniche (p. 454); *Restaurant Isnard*, Rue Thubaneau 4, at the Hôt. des Phocéens (p. 448); *Rest. de Provence*, Cours Belsunce 12; *Rest. Basson-Bregallion*, Quai de la Fraternité 3-5, good and moderate; *Rest. St. Louis*, Rue des Recollettes 1; *Rest. du Commerce*, Rue Colbert 7, déj. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 fr. — As oil is largely used in place of butter, the cuisine of Provence will not always appeal to the northern palate. The great speciality of Marseilles is the 'bouillabaisse', of which the praises have been sung by Thackeray. This consists of a kind of 'chowder' or thick soup, made of fish boiled in oil and white wine and flavoured with saffron, orange-juice, onions, garlic, bay, parsley, and cloves. 'Brandade' is a kind of cod-fish stew; 'Aïoli' is a mayonnaise made with oil and garlic. The white wines usually drunk are *Chablis*, *Graves*, and *Sauterne*.

**Cafés**, the principal in the Rues Noailles and Cannebière: *Maison Dorée* (see above), *C. de Marseille*, *C. de France* (paintings by Magaud), *C. du Commerce*, *C. de l'Univers*; *C. Glacier*, *C. de la Bourse*, Place de la Bourse; *C. Turc*, at the foot of the Cannebière. — **Brasseries.** *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, Place de la Bourse 11; *Brasserie Universelle*, Rue Cannebière 5; *Taverne Alsacienne*, Allées de Meilhan 36; *Brasserie Nationale*, Place Castellane 10; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Paradis 17. — **Confectioners:** *Castelmuro*, Rue Paradis 21; *Linder*, Rue St. Ferréol 65a; *Sigg*, Rue de Rome 11.

	PER DRIVE		PER HOUR	
	By Day	By Night	By Day	By Night
With 1 horse (2 seats) . . .	1 fr. — c.	1 fr. 50 c.	2 fr. — c.	2 fr. 50 c.
" 2 horses (4 " ) . . .	1 " 25 "	2 " 25 "	3 " — "	
Trunk . . . . .	— " 25 "	— " 25 "	— " 50 "	— " 50 "

50 c. per drive extra when the cab is brought to the hirer's residence. Night is reckoned from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

**Tramways.** Marseilles and its suburbs are traversed by an extensive system of electric tramways, some of the most important of which are mentioned below. Fare in the town 10 c., to points outside 20-50 c. No 'correspondance'.

1. *Cannebière* (Pl. E, 4) - *St. Louis* (comp. Pl. C, D, 1). — 2. *Bourse* (Pl. E, 4)-*Boul. Baille* (Pl. I, 6). — 3. *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4)-*Prado* (Pl. F, 7)-*Mazargues* (small Pl. F, 4). — 4. *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4)-*Prado* (Pl. F, 7)-*Madrague de Montredon* (small Pl. D, 4). — 5. *Cours Belsunce* (Pl. E, 4)-*Le Canet* (Pl. D, 1). — 6. *Vieux Port* (Pl. D, 4)-*St. Barthélémy* (Pl. H, 1). — 7. *Quai de la Fraternité* (Pl. D, 4)-*St. Barnabé* (Pl. I, 2). — 8. *Quai de la Fraternité* (Pl. D, 4)-*Endoume* (Pl. A, 7). — 9. *Quai de la Fraternité* (Pl. D, 4)-*Boul. Vauban* (Pl. D, 7; ascent to Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde). — 10. *Place Carnot* (Pl. D, 3)-*L'Estaque* (Pl. C, D, 1). — 11. *La Joliette* (Pl. B, 3)-*Vieux Port* (Pl. D, 4). — 12. *La Joliette* (Pl. B, 3)-*Place Castellane* (Pl. F, 7). — 13. *La Joliette* (Pl. B, 3)-*Longchamp* (Pl. H, 2; Musée). — 14. *Boul. Dugommier* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-*Croix Rouge* (Pl. I, 1). — 15. *Boul. Dugommier* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-*Cimetière St. Pierre* (Pl. I, 5). — 16. *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2)-*Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4). — 17. *Boul. du Musée* (Pl. F, 4)-*St. Marcel* (Pl. I, 7). — 18. *Boul. du Musée* (Pl. F, 4)-*Ste. Marguerite* (Pl. G, 7). — 19. *Prefecture* (Pl. E, 6)-*Prado* (Pl. F, 7)-*Corniche* (small Pl. C-A, 4-1). — 20. *Prefecture* (Pl. E, 6)-*Corniche* (small Pl. A-C, 1-4)-*La Mer* (small Pl. C, 4).

A Steam Tramway (*Chemin de Fer de l'Est-Marseille*), starting every 1/4 hr. near the Rue Noailles (Pl. E, F, 4) and passing through a tunnel 700 yds. long, runs via the Boul. Chave to *Le Blançarde* (p. 457; 25, 15 c.) and the large Cemetery of *St. Pierre* (30, 20 c.).

**Omnibuses** are numerous. To Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (lift, see p. 453). From the Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, 3), 15 c. From the Place Castellane to *La Joliette* by the Old Harbour, 10 c.

**Steamboats** to *Château d'If* (return-fares 3, 2, and 1½ fr.); to *Ajaccio*, *Bastia*, *Ile Rousse*, and *Calvi*, see p. 497; to *Algiers*, Comp. Gén. Transatlantique, on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 12.30 p.m., Comp. de Navigation Mixte, every Frid. at 5 p.m. For other ports and full details, see the Indicateur Marseillais (at the hotels) and the bills. — **Steam Ferry** across the harbour 5 c., to the *Pharo* 10 c., to the *Bains des Catalans* 15 c. — **Small Boat** across the harbour, 1 pers. 40 c., each addit. pers. 15 c.; to the *Pharo* or *La Joliette* 1 fr., 25 c.; to or from a vessel in the harbour 20, 10 c.; trunk 50 c., hand-bag 10 c.; per hour 1 fr., each addit. pers. 25 c. The tariff should be asked for.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Rue Colbert (Pl. D, 3); also Rue Cannebière 16, Place de la Bourse 6 (Pl. E, 4), and several other branch-offices. — **Telephone** for local service 25 c. per 5 min.

**Physicians**, English-speaking. Dr. P. Gouin, Rue Sylvabelle 82; Dr. Milson, Rue St. Jacques 15 (diseases of the ear, nose, and throat).

**Theatres**. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 5), Place du Grand-Théâtre (premières 7½, fauteuils d'orchestre 6, troisièmes 5, quatrièmes 2½ fr.); *Gymnase* (Pl. F, 4), Rue du Théâtre-Français 4 (fauteuils 6, parterre 1½ fr.); *Variétés* (Pl. E, 4), Rue de l'Arbre (fauteuils and loges 5½, premières 2½ and 2, parterre 1 fr. 65 c.). — **Cafés-Concerts**. *Alcazar* (Pl. E, 3), Cours Belsunce 42 (adm. 1 fr. 10 c.; reserved seats more); *Palais de Cristal*, Allées de Meilhan 32; *Alhambra*, Place Sadi Carnot (Pl. D, 3). — Bands in the *Allées de Meilhan* and at the *Zoological Garden* (p. 456) on Sun. and Thurs., 5-7 in summer, 3-5 in winter.

**Baths**. *Bains Maures Hammam*, Allées de Meilhan 14; *Bains de Longchamp*, Boul. Longchamp 26; *Grands Bains de Marseille*, Rue de la République 13; *Bains Phocéens*, Rue Paradis 17.

**Sea Baths**, handsomely fitted up, in the *Anse des Catalans* (Pl. A, 5, 6; p. 454; 20-60 c.). *Bains du Roucas-Blanc* and *Bains du Prado*, somewhat more distant, on the Route de la Corniche (see the small Plan).

**Bankers** *Banque de France*, Place Estrangin-Pastré (Pl. E, 6); *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue St. Férréol 25 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Société Générale*, Rue Noailles 24.

**British Consul**, M. C. Gurney, Rue Joseph Autran 1. — **United States Consul**, Robert P. Skinner; vice-consul, Robert K. Fast.

**English Church**, Rue Sylvabelle 100 (Pl. D, 6); services at 10.30 and 3. Chaplain, Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, B. A. — **French Reformed Church** (Pl. E, 5), Rue Grignan 15; service at 10 a.m. — **Eglise Libre**, Cours Lieutaud 133 (Pl. F, 6); services at 9 and 10 a.m.

**Marseille**, with 494,769 inhab., the capital of the Département des *Bouches du Rhône* and the headquarters of the XV. Corps d'Armée, is the principal seaport and second city of France, and the dépôt of a brisk maritime traffic with the East, Italy, and Africa. Except for its busy harbour and beautiful site, the city is comparatively uninteresting. The modern character of its buildings is in marked contrast to its antiquity.

**Massilia** (Greek *Massalia*) was founded about B.C. 600 by Greeks from *Phocæa* in Asia Minor. The Massilians soon became masters of the sea, and stood in friendly alliance with the Romans as early as B. C. 390. They also established new colonies in their neighbourhood, such as *Tauroëis* (near *Ciotat*), *Oliba* (near *Hyrès*), *Antipolis* (*Antibes*), and *Nicæa* (*Nice*), and sent explorers to the coast of Africa and to N. Europe (Euthymenes and Pytheas). Massilia maintained this reputation until the imperial period of Rome, and was therefore treated with leniency and respect by Julius Cæsar when conquered by him, B. C. 49. Tacitus informs us that his father-in-law *Agricola*, a native of the neighbouring Roman colony of *Forum Julii* (*Fréjus*), found, even under *Claudius*, ample opportunities at Massilia for completing his education in the Greek manner, for which purpose Athens was usually frequented. The town possessed temples of *Diana* (on the site of the present cathedral), of *Neptune* (on the coast),

of Apollo, and other gods. Its government was aristocratic. Christianity is said to have been introduced by St. Victor in the 3rd cent., or even, according to the legend, by St. Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha. After the fall of the W. empire Marseilles fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths, the Franks, and Arelate; it was destroyed by the Saracens, but was restored in the 10th cent. and became subject to the *Viscounts of Marseilles*; in 1218 it became independent, but soon afterwards succumbed to Charles of Anjou. In 1481 it was united to France, but still adhered to its ancient privileges, as was especially evident in the wars of the League, against Henri IV. In 1660 Louis XIV. divested the town of its privileges, so that it retained its importance as a seaport only. In 1720 and 1721 it was devastated by a fearful pestilence. During the Revolution it remained unshaken in its allegiance to royalty and was therefore severely punished. In 1792 hordes of desperadoes were sent hence to Paris. During the attack on the Tuilleries this notorious 'Bataillon des Marseillais' sang the war-song composed at Strasbourg by *Rouget de l'Isle* in 1792, which was thenceforth known as the '*Marseillaise*' and subsequently became the battle-hymn of the republican armies. — Puget and Thiers were born at Marseilles.

The commercial importance of Marseilles was greatly increased by the conquest of Algiers and the construction of the Suez Canal, but it has now two formidable rivals in Trieste and Genoa. It is therefore proposed to connect it with the Rhone by a canal which will make it the natural outlet of the great basin of the Rhone and the Saône.

The handsome *Boulevards*, which lead from the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2) to the centre of the town, are planted with beautiful elms and plane-trees. A glance at the Plan shews that Marseilles is divided into four great quarters by two main thoroughfares, intersecting each other at right angles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4) and each bearing different names at different parts of its extent.

The \**Cannebière* (Pl. E, 4), the name of which is derived from the Greek *cannabis* (hemp; hence rope-walk), and its continuation the \**RUE NOAILLES* are the finest streets in the city; they are more picturesque and contain more sumptuous cafés than even the Grands Boulevards of Paris. They lead directly to the harbour.

The *Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. E, 4; business-hours 11-12 and 4-6), to the right of the Cannebière, is a large and handsome building erected at a cost of 360,000*l.* in 1852-60, after Coste's plans. The façade is decorated with a projecting Corinthian portico of five arches and various allegorical and other sculptures. The large hall has two galleries, and its vaulting is adorned with high-reliefs by Gilbert. The fine meeting-hall of the *Chamber of Commerce* on the first floor is decorated with paintings by Magaud.

Behind the Bourse lies the *Old Town*, through whose labyrinths several large new streets have recently been constructed. The chief of these is the *Rue de la République*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, leading to the *Gare Maritime* and the docks at the new harbour (p. 452).

Down to 1850 the \**Harbour* consisted only of the *Vieux Port* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), at the foot of the Cannebière, a basin about 1000 yds. wide (70 acres). It is constantly crowded with shipping from all countries, and presents a most animated and interesting scene.

The harbour has been quintupled in size since 1850, by the addition of five new basins (p. 452), and others are about to be constructed to the

S. Every kind of commodity and product is naturally represented in the commerce of Marseilles, but its specialities are cereals, oil-seeds, coal, sugar, coffee, hides, wool, silk, and Algerian sheep (two millions annually). More than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million tons of shipping enter and clear annually, and two-thirds of this total is engaged in importation; while this great commerce is supplemented by an important manufacturing industry, in which the production of the celebrated Marseilles soap bulks largely.

From the Quai de la Fraternité, at the end of the Canebière, we follow the Quai du Port, on which, to the right, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), an interesting edifice of 1663-83. The Old Harbour is partly shut in on the left by a promontory on which stands *Fort d'Entrecasteaux* (formerly *St. Nicolas*: Pl. B, 5), built by Vauban for Louis XIV. Opposite is the *Fort Grasse-Tilly* (*St. Jean*; Pl. B, 4), the tower of which bears an inscription in memory of the 2500th anniversary of the foundation of the town, which was celebrated in 1899 amid great festivities. Farther to the left, beyond the *Anse de la Réserve*, upon another and larger promontory, is the *Château du Pharo* (Pl. A. 5; p. 454), a palace presented to the town by the ex-Empress Eugénie and now occupied by a *School of Medicine and Pharmacy*.

A short canal, running behind *Fort Grasse-Tilly*, connects the Old with the New Harbour (see below). The *Santé* or *Quarantine Office* (Pl. B, C, 4), situated on this side, possesses some interesting works of art in its council-room (apply to the concierge).

To the left, *Hor. Vernet*, Cholera on board the *Melpomène*; *David*, St. Roch praying for the plague-stricken, one of the artist's early works (1789); *Puget*, Plague at Milan, marble high-relief; *Gérard*, Bishop Belsunce during the great plague (see below); *Tanneur*, The Justice returning from the East with the plague on board; *Guérin*, Chevalier Roze burying the plague-stricken.

The \***Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3, known as the *Major* or *Ste. Marie-Majeure*), stands on a terrace to the right, near the beginning of the New Harbour. It is a large and handsome modern building in the Romanesque-Byzantine style, 460 ft. long and erected in 1852-93 after plans by *Vaudoyer*, *Spérandieu*, and *Révoil*. The material is green and white stone. The interior, consisting of a nave with aisles and galleries over the latter, presents an imposing aspect. The decoration, which is far from being finished, will be very rich. Marbles of all kinds and mosaics have been freely used. The edifice has already cost 560,000*l.*, and it is estimated that 240,000*l.* more will be necessary.

The square in front of the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 3) is adorned with a bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Bishop Belsunce* (1671-1765), who during the appalling plague in 1720, which carried off 40,000 persons, alone maintained his post and faithfully performed the solemn duties of his calling. — To the right of the cathedral are the remains of the *Old Cathedral*, which was built on the ruins of a temple of Diana.

The **Bassin de la Joliette**, to the left beyond the outer port, is the most important on this side, and has an area of nearly 57 acres. It is the starting-point of most of the large steamers. Farther to the

N., beyond the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C. 1, 2), are various other large *Docks*, flanked with extensive quays and presenting the usual features of a great port.

The visitor should not fail to take a walk upon the *Jetée*, a break-water more than 2 M. long, erected at a cost of about 2,000,000 £., whence he may return by small boat (p. 450).

The BOULEVARD DES DAMES, a wide new street intersecting the Rue de la République (p. 451) near the Place de la Joliette (Pl. C, 2), leads to the *Place d'Aix* (Pl. D, 3). The TRIUMPHAL ARCH, in the centre of this square, was erected in 1825-32 to commemorate the Duke of Angoulême's victory at the Trocadéro near Cadiz (1823). It has, however, been decorated with high-reliefs by David d'Angers and Ramey, representing victories of Napoleon I., and since 1871 bears the inscription: 'A la République, Marseille reconnaissante.'

The Rue d'Aix descends hence to the *Cours Belsunce* (Pl. E, 3, 4), one of the finest streets in Marseilles, which we follow to its intersection with the Cannebière and the Rue Noailles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4; p. 451).

Its continuation, the *Rue de Rome*, now leads us into the S.W. quarter. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Cannebière, on the right beyond the Place de Rome, with its principal façade towards the Place St. Félix, is the PRÉFECTURE (Pl. E, 6), a sumptuous building in a modern Renaissance style, by Martin (1861-67).

A short distance beyond the Préfecture, to the W., at the beginning of the well-shaded *Cours Pierre Puget*, is the \**Fontaine Estrangin*, with sculptures by A. Allar. The Cours Pierre Puget leads through the fashionable quarter of the city to the promenade of the same name (see below).

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 5), built in 1858-62 by Martin, stands on the right side of the Cours. In front of it is a square, embellished with a bronze statue, by Fabre (1875), of Berryer, the celebrated advocate (1790-1868). The vestibule ('Salle des Pas Perdus') is decorated with relief-figures of the legislators Solon, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I., with medallions of eminent jurisconsults, and with symbolical bas-reliefs.

The *Promenade Pierre Puget* (Pl. C, D, 6) is laid out on one of the reservoirs of the aqueduct (p. 429) and commands a fine view of the harbour. In the grounds are an *Antique Column* (from Aix), surmounted by a bust of Puget, and a *Statue of the Abbé Dassy*, founder of the Marseilles Blind Asylum situated opposite to the S.

The hill of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde may be ascended by means of a *Lift* (*Ascenseur*), starting in the Rue Cherchell (Pl. D, 6, 7) and ending about 275 yds. from the chapel. Fares: up 60 c., down 40 c., up and down 80 c. In the garden at the foot of the lift is a *Diorama*, with a maritime scene.

\***Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde** (Pl. D, 7) is a church situated on the bare and fortified summit of a hill to the S. of the harbour. It may be reached either by the lift (see above) or via the Boulevard Notre-

Dame (Pl. D, 6-7), beginning at the Place de la Corderie, or viâ the Boulevard Gazzino, beginning at the Promenade Pierre Puget. From the point where the latter road ends there are 140 steps to ascend to the lower church, 174 to the upper. Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is a place of pilgrimage, the mediæval sanctuary of which has been replaced by a fine modern church in the neo-Byzantine style, after the plans of *Espérandieu* (1864). Over the façade rises a belfry, 150 ft. high, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Virgin, by *Lequesne*. The interior is adorned with mosaics, and on the high-altar there is a silver figure of the Virgin under a bronze-gilt canopy. In the crypt is a statue of the Virgin by *Carpeaux*. The tower (154 steps; adm. 50 c.) affords a splendid \*View, which, however, is almost as good from below.

Those whose time and energy permit should return to the entrance to the Promenade Puget (see above), there turn to the right, pass under the foot-bridge, and follow the Boulevard de la Corderie, to the left, to the Anse des Catalans (see below).

To the N. of the Boulevard de la Corderie is the **Church of St. Victor** (Pl. C, 6), a relic of the powerful abbey of the same name, founded by St. Cassian (d. about 440) and several times rebuilt, on the last occasion by Urban V., who had once been its abbot. The battlemented towers date from 1350. The crypt dates from the 11th cent., the rest principally from the 13th. This church is now being restored. The crypt (open on Sat. from 7.30 to 9 a. m., and at other times on application) contains a 'Grotto of St. Lazare', a blackened Virgin of the 4th cent., a cross said to be that on which St. Andrew suffered martyrdom, and some old tombs. — Farther on, to the right, are the *Fort d'Entrecasteaux* and the *Château du Pharo* (p. 452).

The \***Corniche Road** (Pl. A, 6; small Pl. A 1-C 4) begins beyond the fort and skirts the coast, where it is partly cut out of the rocks, joining the Promenade du Prado at the Rond-Point (p. 457). It passes by the *Anse des Catalans*, with several *Bath Establishments* (p. 450), where it is proposed to dig basins for a *South Harbour*. This road, which is devoid of shade and agreeable only when the weather is not too hot, affords magnificent \*Views of the bay of Marseilles, with the islands of *If* (p. 457), *Ratonneau*, and *Pomègue*. It is best to drive along this road or go by tramway, proceeding to the Prado viâ the Place de Rome (Pl. F, 5), and returning by tramway viâ the Anse des Catalans. Near the Batterie d'Endoume (small Pl. A, 1) is a small *Laboratory of Marine Zoology*, with an aquarium (open on Sun., 2-6, but shown also at other times).

The Palais de Longchamp, with its rich museum and other objects of interest, is in the N.E. quarter of the town.

From the upper end of the Rue Noailles the *Boulevard Dugomier* (Pl. F, 4, 3) leads to the left to the *Gare St. Charles* (p. 451). To the right is the *Boulevard du Musée* (Pl. F, 4), with the *Lycée*, the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the *Public Library*. The last is

open daily, except Sun. and holidays (closed in Sept.), and contains nearly 100,000 vols., 1600 MSS., and a cabinet of coins and medals (20,000; very rich in ancient Marseilles coins).

The Rue Noailles is continued to the N.W. by the fine *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4), in which to the left, at the junction of the *Allées des Capucines*, is the *Faculty of Science* (Pl. F, 3). Farther on, in front of the church of St. Vincent, is the *MONUMENT DES MOBILES DES BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE*, by *J. Turcan*, erected in 1894 to the memory of the members of the departmental militia who fell in Algeria in 1871.

The **Church of St-Vincent-de-Paul** (Pl. F, 3), erected by Reybaud and Pougne in the Gothic style of the 13th century, with its handsome façade and two towers, dominates a great part of the town. It is popularly known as the *Église des Réformés*, because it occupies the site of a church of the reformed Augustine order ('Augustins réformés'). — Near it, to the left, is the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, G, 3), with its continuation, the *Boulevard de Longchamp* (Pl. G, H, 3, 2), leading up to the palace, nearly a mile from the Rue Noailles.

The \***Palais de Longchamp** (Pl. H, 2), built in 1862-69 after the plans of *Espérandieu*, is a magnificent building in the Renaissance style. The central part consists of a triumphal arch, connected by Ionic colonnades with two large side-buildings. The latter contain the museums (see below); the triumphal arch, reached by large flights of steps on each side, is the *Château d'Eau* of the Marseilles aqueduct (p. 429), which joins it behind. In front is a basin whence an abundant cascade descends over a flight of steps, and in this basin is a colossal group, by *Cavelier*, representing the Durance between the Vine and Wheat, on a chariot drawn by four bulls. The friezes of the triumphal arch and museums are also by *Cavelier*. Right and left are Tritons and Genii by *Leguesne*. The animals at the entrance to the garden are by *Barye*. The roof of the colonnades affords a magnificent view of the city, with the sea beyond it.

The \***MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS**, in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon. and Frid., 8-12 and 2-6 in summer, 9-12 and 2-4 in winter. It is closed on Jan. 20th-31st and July 20th-31st. Explanatory labels are attached to the works of art.

**Ground Floor.** The **CENTRAL GALLERY** and the **ROOM TO THE RIGHT** of the entrance mainly contain modern French sculptures, many of which well deserve notice. — The **ROOM TO THE LEFT** is devoted to *Pierre Puget* (1622-94) of Marseilles, a sculptor and painter, and contains several original works besides casts. — In the **CABINET** to the left are drawings and a fresco ascribed to *Correggio*. **CABINETTO** to the right, engravings and water-colours; 1458. *Carrier-Belleuse*, The mirror.

**First Floor.** — **STAIRCASE**: Marseilles as a Greek Colony and as the Gate of the East, mural paintings by *Puris de Chavannes* (1869). Decorative sculptures by *Cavelier*, *Poitevin*, *Chauvet*, *Chabaud*, *Ferrat*, *Truphème*, and *Guindon*.

**CENTRAL ROOM.** To the left of the entrance: 242. *De Troy*, The letter. To the right of the entrance: 176. *Raoux*, The letter; 68, 67. *Blain de Fontenay*, Flowers and fruit; portraits by *Duplessis*, *Drouais*, *Mignard*, *Greuze*,

etc.; no number, *Watteau*, Fête champêtre; 243. *De Troy*, The plague in 1720 (p. 451). — 326. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Morosini; 305. *Maratta*, Cardinal Cibo; 283. *Castiglione*, Farm; no number, *Wynants*, Dairy; 411. *Zeeman*, Harbour; 364. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption. — 377. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Portrait; 372, 373. *G. Flinck*, Studios; above, 365. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Glorification of Mary Magdalen; 274. *Paolo Veronese*, Venetian princess; no number, *Pourbus the Younger*, Prince William of Orange; 391. *Pourbus the Elder*, Nobleman; 352. *F. Pol*, A Polish king; above, 406. *Snyders*, Game and fruit; 318. *Corn. de Man*, The letter; no number, *Ant. Pereda* (Spanish painter, 1599-1669), Descent from the Cross; 399, 398. *Rubens*, Sketches; 331. *Perugino*, Family of the Virgin; no number, *Van Kessel*, Still-life; 376. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; \*397. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt (ca. 1615; presented by Napoleon I.); 374. *J. van Goyen* (?), River-scene; 386. *Van Mol*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 360. *Brueghel the Elder*, Environs of Antwerp; 367. *Decker*, Cottage on the bank of a river; 346. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis; no number, *Van Veen*, St. Paul on the journey to Damascus; no number, *Teniers*, Monkeys' guard-room; 390. *Peeters*, Sea-piece; 317. *Salvator Rosa*, Hermit with a skull; \*404. *J. van Ruysdael*, Pond in a wood, with sunny prospect (sadly damaged); 410. *Seghers*, King David; 373. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 486. *Ribera*, Tavern-scene.

ROOM TO THE LEFT (of the entrance). Modern pictures. Above the door: 162. *H. Philipoteaux*, Last banquet of the Girondins. To the right (no number), *Corot*, Scene from Southern Tyrol; 241. *Ribot*, Hautboy-player; 32. *Courbet*, Stag drinking; 463. *Boulangier*, St. Sebastian and Emp. Maximianus. — No number, *Puris de Chavannes*, Classical hunting-scene (1859); 229. *Stevens*, Ash Wednesday; 88. *Hamman*, Lecture of Vesalius, the anatomist; 1. *Stengelin*, Sunshine in late autumn; above, *Gervais*, The Holy Maries; 1799. *Tanzi*, Swamp; 268. *Fél. Ziem*, Quai St. Jean at Marseilles; no number, *J. F. Millet*, Mother and child; 180. *Regnault*, Judith and Holofernes; no numbers, *Bouchor*, Hay-vessel; *Corot*, Birch-tree. — II. Room: small pictures; designs by *Puris de Chavannes*.

ROOM TO THE RIGHT (at the other end of the central room). Provençal School. To the right, 541. *F. Clément*, *F. Mistral*, the poet; *Garibaldi* (of Marseilles), Studio. — *M. Guindon*, Arrival of fishermen at the Quai St. Jean at Marseilles; *R. Allègre*, Harbour of Marseilles. — 227. *Simon*, Sheep at pasture; *J. Silbert*, St. Marinus of Dalmatia; 4. *Aiguier*, Sea-piece; 6. *Ricard*, Chenavard and Papety, the painters; above, *Vayson*, Sheep; *A. Casile*, Quai de la Ligne at Avignon. — *E. Martin*, Entrance of the Old Harbour at Marseilles.

The MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in the building to the right, is open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, from 2 to 4.30 or 6. The Ground Floor is devoted to mammals, fish, palæontology, and mineralogy, the First Floor to birds and conchology. The rooms and staircase are decorated with encaustic paintings by *Léop. Durangel*, *Raph. Ponson*, and *Jos. Lalanne*, representing antediluvian animals, landscapes of Provence, etc.

The pleasure-grounds behind the palace contain (to the left) a column with a bust of Lamartine. To the N. is the end of the Durance aqueduct (p. 429.). On the right is the small *Zoological Garden*, which affords a pretty promenade (adm.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr., free on Sun. and holidays; band on Sun. and Thurs., 5-7 in summer, 3-5 in winter).

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The **Prado** (Pl. F, 7; small Pl. E, 1-3, D, 3) is the principal promenade outside Marseilles, and is especially frequented towards evening, resembling in this the Corniche Road (p. 454), which is often taken for the return (tramway, Nos. 3 and 4, see p. 449). The





Prado is a magnificent avenue, 2 M. long, beginning at the Place Castellane, at the end of the Rue de Rome, more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Rue Noailles, and turning to the right, towards the sea, nearly 1 M. farther on. It is flanked by fine villas and joins the Corniche Road at the Rond-Point (small Plan, C, 4). Near

the end, to the left, in a fine Park, is the Château Borély (small Pl. D, 4), containing the municipal Archaeological Museum, open on Sun. and Thurs. (except during the races), 2-4.30 in winter, 2-6 in summer; daily to strangers. The contents include Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, ecclesiastical plate, fayence, Chinese objects, etc. The 'Salon Doré' (Room IV) and the ceiling of the staircase are embellished with paintings ascribed to Chaix.

Part of the park, near the château, has been converted into a Botanical Garden and contains a Statue of Puget (p. 455), by Ramus.

The Race Course of Marseilles occupies part of the park near the sea. In the vicinity and along the beach are numerous cafés and restaurants, in which it is prudent to ascertain the tariff before ordering. Roubion, see p. 449.

An interesting excursion may be made in summer from the Vieux Port to the celebrated Château d'If, on the small island of this name, nearly 2 M. to the W. Steamer, see p. 450. Boats cannot land except in fine weather. The *Pori du Frioul* here is used as a lazaretto. The castle, rendered famous by Alex. Dumas in his 'Monte Cristo', is a keep built in 1529, and has been used as a state-prison; its principal dungeons are shown. There is a fine view from the top. — To the W. are the two larger islands of *Ratonneau* and *Pomègue*.

From MARSEILLES to ROGNAC,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M., by the *Ligne de l'Estaque*, a local railway starting from the principal station. — 7 M. L'Estaque (*Hôtel-Restaurant Mistral*), on the sea-beach, is much frequented by the inhabitants of Marseilles. —  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. Rognac (p. 429).

From Marseilles to Arles and Avignon, see R. 64; to Nîmes and Montpellier, see RR. 64, 62, 41, and p. 441; to Aix, see R. 68; to Grenoble, see R. 68; to Toulon, Cannes, Nice, etc., see R. 70.

## 70. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy).

162 M. RAILWAY in  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. (fares 29 fr. 30, 19 fr. 85 c., 13 fr.). Best views to the right. — *Train de Luxe* from Paris (Gare de Lyon) to the stations on the Riviera, viâ Lyons and Marseilles, see the Indicateur. D. on board the train 7 fr., déj. 5 fr.

### I. From Marseilles to Toulon (Hyères).

42 M. RAILWAY in  $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.).

Marseilles, see p. 448. — The line, at first at some distance from the sea, traverses an undulating and not uninteresting country. Beyond a short tunnel Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is seen to the right. —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Blançarde*, junction for the Gare du Prado (p. 448) and the tramway Est-Marseilles (p. 449). —  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Pomme*, on the *Huveaune*, which is crossed several times. — Near ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) St. Marcel we cross the Canal de Marseille (p. 429). —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. St. Menet.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. (omn. in the season) lies Camoins-les-Bains (*Hôtel Heureux; Cambrai*), a watering-place with sulphureous springs. It is also reached by a direct omnibus from Marseilles (8 M.).

8 M. *La Penne*; 9 M. *Camp-Major*. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aubagne* (*Buffet; Hôt. du Cours*), an industrial town of 8400 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs hence via *Auriol* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Valdonne*, important for its mines of lignite.

The EXCURSION TO THE STE. BAUME is usually made from *Auriol* station. A diligence (50 c.) plies via the town of *Auriol* to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Zacharie* (*Lion d'Or*), whence we have still 5 M. of bad road (carr. 10-20 fr.) to the *Hôtellerie de la Ste. Baume*, kept by nuns for the accommodation of pilgrims. — The *Ste. Baume* is, according to tradition, the grotto to which Mary Magdalene (p. 442) retired to end her days; it has been transformed into a chapel and is still a frequented pilgrim-resort. A charming path through an ancient beech-forest ascends to it in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. It has given name to the mountains among which it lies, and which command fine views.

Before and after (17 M.) *Cassis* (*Hôt. Lieutaud*), station for the small port of that name (*Carsicis Portus*), 2 M. distant, we pass through two tunnels. To the left is the village of *Ceyreste* (the Roman *Cesari-ta*), with a few ancient remains.

From (23 M.) *La Ciotat-Gare* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *La Ciotat* (*Hôt. du Commerce; Hôt. de l'Univers*), a seaport of 12,734 inhab., finely situated at the foot of a promontory to the S.W., near the site of the ancient Massilian colony *Tauroëis*. On the quay is the charming promenade of *La Tasse*. The large dockyards of the Messageries Maritimes employ 3500 hands.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bandol* (*Hôt. de la Ville; \*gr. Hôt. des Bains*, outside the town, pens. from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a small port and winter-resort, on a beautiful bay. — 36 M. *Ollioules-Sanary*. *Ollioules* (*Hôt. St. Laurent*) is a small town (3400 inhab.), lying in a pretty valley about 2 M. to the left (electric tramway from *Toulon*, p. 465). *Sanary*, formerly *St. Nazaire* (*Hôt. de St. Nazaire; Hôt. des Bains*) is a small seaport about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the right. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of *Ollioules* are the fine *Gorges d'Ollioules*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, through which the old highroad passes.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Seyne-Tamaris-sur-Mer* (*Hôtel de la Méditerranée*, at the harbour), with 16,340 inhab. and important dockyards (steamer from *Toulon*, see p. 467). An omnibus runs hence to (3 M.) *Tamaris* (p. 467). — To the left are the two forts of *St. Antoine*, and beyond them the *Faron* (p. 468); then a short tunnel.

42 M. *Toulon* (*Buffet*), see p. 464.

## II. From Toulon to Ventimiglia.

120 M. Railway in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 21 fr. 80, 14 fr. 80, 9 fr. 70 c.). Best views on the right.

*Toulon*, see p. 464. — 47 M. (from Marseilles) *La Garde*, with the ruins of a 16th cent. castle to the left.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Panouse*, junction for *Hyères* (p. 468). — Beyond (50 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Farlède* the line ascends the valley of the *Gapeau*, between the offshoots of the Alps, on the left, and the *Montagnes des Maures* (p. 470), on the right. Cherry-trees abound. — 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sollies-Pont* (hotel).

About 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., reached by the smiling valley of the *Gapeau*,

is the Carthusian establishment of **Montrieux** (accessible to men only), with the ruins of the old monastery (12th cent.), 1 M. farther on. The omnibus to (8½ M.) **Méounes** (hotel) passes within 1 M. of the monastery.

From (56 M.) **Cuers-Pierrefeu**, a public conveyance (2 fr.) plies to **Collobrières** (Hôt. Blanc; 13½ M.), see p. 471.— 63½ M. **Carnoules**. Branch-line to Gardanne, see p. 448.— 65 M. **Pignans**. To the right, on an outlier of the Maures, is the (2¼ hrs.) chapel of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (2555 ft.), with a magnificent view (key at Pignans).— We pass through cuttings in the red sandstone into a plain rich in olive and mulberry trees, in the valley of the *Aille*; then into the valley of the *Argens*, which rounds the mountains on the E.

75 M. **Le Luc et Le Cannet**. **Le Luc** (Poste) is a small town about 2 M. to the W. (omn.), on the hillside.

Excursions may be made hence (omn. 2½ fr.) to the S.E. over the Maures to (12 M.) **La Garde-Freinet** (p. 471) and (18½ M.) **Cogolin** (p. 471), and to the N. to (8 M.) **Le Thoronet**, a village with a ruined Cistercian abbey, of which the church (12th cent.) and the cloisters are the chief remains.

We now approach the chain of the Maures.— 80½ M. **Vidauban**. The valley of the *Argens* is reached, and the river soon crossed. On a height to the left is the *Château d'Astros*, in the grounds of which is the *Perte de l'Argens*, a rocky chaos with two natural bridges.

84½ M. **Les Arcs** (Buffet; Hôt. Reybaud), with a trade in cattle and cocoons.

A branch-line runs hence by (5½ M.) **Trans** to (8 M.) **Draguignan** (Hôtel Bertin; Féraud), with 9960 inhab., at the foot of the *Malmont* (2150 ft.) and on the *Nartubie*. The *Allées d'Azémard*, in front of the Préfecture, contain fine plane-trees. In the Museum are pictures by Teniers, Rembrandt, and Panini.— To **Meyrargues**, see p. 444.

FROM DRAGUIGNAN TO GRASSE (Nice), 40 M. (in 3 hrs.), Ligne du Sud, traversing a highly picturesque region and passing numerous small stations.— 40 M. **Grasse** (p. 475); station (buffet) at some distance from that of the other line.

At (89½ M.) **Le Muy** (Hôt. Sermet) is a tower from which some Provençals in 1536 shot the Spanish poet Garcilaso de la Vega, whom they mistook for Charles V., owing to his sumptuous dress.

At the foot of the Maures are the *San-Traou-della-Roque* and the *Jeu-de-Ballon*, a remarkable landslip and gorge (guide). The *Rocher de Roquebrune* or *Trois Croix* (1215 ft.), the peak between Le Muy and Roquebrune, commands a good view notwithstanding its low height.

98 M. **Fréjus** (Hôtel du Midi, du Forum), both unpretending, near the station; station of the Ligne du Sud, see p. 471), the *Forum Julii* of the Romans, is now a town of 3510 inhab., and the seat of a bishopric. Its chief interest consists in its Roman remains.

Its former importance is shown by its old walls, inclosing an area five times as large as the present town. The harbour was founded by Cæsar and enlarged by Augustus, who sent here the galleys taken from Antony at the battle of Actium (B. C. 31). The town is now nearly 1 M. from the sea, owing to the alluvial deposit of the *Argens*. It was the birthplace of Roscius the actor, Agricola the general, Cornelius Gallus the poet, Sieyès, and Désaugiers.

The *Amphitheatre* (*Les Arènes*), to the left of the exit from the station, beyond a fountain, dates mainly from the time of Septi-

mius Severus (193-211). It measures 370 ft. by 280 ft. and held 9100 spectators. The foundations and part of the gallery encircling the arena beneath the tiers of seats are still preserved. Behind it, to the N., is a small volcanic hill, from which some remains of the *Roman City Walls* may be seen.

The town lies to the right of the exit from the station. Near the site of the ancient *Harbour*, which was about  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. square, rises the *Butte St. Antoine*, the old *Citadelle du Couchant*, a mound 20 ft. high erected to protect the harbour from the N.W. wind. The Butte is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in circumference and retains most of its foundation walls, which were strengthened on the W. by arched recesses to resist the pressure of the superincumbent earth. Three of its towers are also standing, one of which was probably used as a lighthouse. — About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.W., to the right, near the Ligne du Sud (p. 471), are the ruins of the *Roman Baths*, partly occupied by a farm.

Near the railway, within the town, are a 16th cent. *Tower* (restored) and the *Porte Dorée* which led to the harbour. This gateway (restored) formed part of a stoa or portico, about 60 ft. wide. To the right is the *Place du Cours*, a platform formerly washed by the sea, whence we enjoy a fine view. Close by is the *Lantern of Augustus*, a low turret erroneously supposed to have been a lighthouse. Beyond it is the old *Citadelle du Levant*, a structure resembling the Butte St. Antoine, with massive walls, vaulted chambers, etc., originally marking the E. extremity of the harbour.

The Cannes road, leading from the Place du Cours, runs to the S. of the scanty ruins of the town-walls and the *Ancient Theatre*, and passes the *Aqueduct*, with arches 60 ft. in height, which brought water from the Siagnole, 25 M. distant (comp. p. 476).

In the Place de l'Evéché, in the town, is the *Cathedral*, a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th cent., with a baptistery containing eight antique granite columns (to the left of the portal), and an ancient Gothic cloister, the arches of which are built up. The door is ornamented with Renaissance sculptures, which are covered by boards but shown by the sacristan (at the entrance to the cloisters). In the interior are some wood-carvings of the 16th and an altarpiece of the 15th century. Fine view from the tower (50 c.).

In the Rue Nationale, the continuation of the Route de Cannes, is a small *Museum of Antiquities* (apply at the Hôtel de Ville), containing a well-preserved antique head of Jupiter (nose renewed) and various sculptures, terracottas, bronzes, etc.

The *Roman Bridge*, where Lepidus encamped his troops, lies about 1 M. to the E. of the Amphitheatre, near the railway, but on the other side. The canal which it crossed is now diverted.

From Fréjus to Hyères and to St. Raphaël by the Ligne du Sud, see pp. 470, 471. — Omnibus to St. Raphaël, 20 c.

The railway traverses the site of the old harbour of Fréjus, with a view of the Porte Dorée and the aqueduct, to the left, and of the Lantern of Augustus, to the right.





100 M. St. Raphaël. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL, at some distance from the sea, R. from 5½, B. 11½, déj. 31½, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1-2 fr.; CONTINENTAL HÔT. DES BAINS, on the beach, R. & A. 3-10, L. 3/4, B. 11½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; BEAU-RIVAGE, on the beach, R. 5-8, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-12, omn. 1 fr.; DE LA POSTE ET DES NÉGOCIANTS, near the station, R. 3-5, B. 3/4-4, déj. 21½, D. 3 (incl. wine), pens. 6-12 fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE. — Sea Baths, opposite the Hôtel Continental. — English Church Service in winter.

St. Raphaël (4270 inhab.), a thriving seaport on the *Gulf of Fréjus*, is frequented as a sea-bathing place and as a winter-resort owing to its favourable situation, which is well sheltered towards the E., though exposed to the Mistral. Here Napoleon I. landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and embarked for Elba in 1814. The strangers' quarter is in the new or winter town, with numerous villas and boulevards extending for 2½ M. along the seashore. Near the station is the handsome modern church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire*, in the Romanesque style. Adjacent is the *Casino*.

About 2 M. to the N.W. lies Valescure (*Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. des Anglais*; omn. 50 c.), charmingly situated among pine-woods, and frequented as a winter-resort by those for whom the immediate vicinity of the sea is disadvantageous.

From St. Raphaël to *Fréjus* and *Hyères* by the Ligne du Sud, see pp. 470, 471. — Ascent of *Mont Vinaigre*, see below. — New coast-road (*Corniche d'Or*) to Théoule (see below), under construction.

The next part of the line is very picturesque, passing through the red and grey rocks of the *Monts Esterel*, close to the blue sea.

The *Esterel* is an isolated mountain-group of volcanic formation, about 12 M. long and 9 M. broad, with forests of cork and pine belonging to government. The ascent of *Mont Vinaigre* (1820 ft.; fine view), the highest point, is best made from St. Raphaël (see above), Napoule, or Agay (see below), in 4 hrs. Driving is practicable to within 1 hr. of the top, either from St. Raphaël (carr. 20-25 fr.) or from Cannes (20 fr.; by the E. side).

102½ M. *Boulouris-sur-Mer* (Grand-Hôtel) is more sheltered than St. Raphaël. — 106 M. *Agay* (\**Hôt. Drevet*), the *Ayathon* of Ptolemy, has a small and well-sheltered harbour. To the right is *Cape Roux*, with its magnificent cliffs. — 112 M. *Le Trayas* (*Hôt. du Trayas*, with restaurant, déj. 5 fr.) is the starting-point for the (2 hrs.) ascent of the *Grand Pic du Cap Roux* (1485 ft.; fine view) and for other excursions to the *Esterel* (see above). — We thread a short tunnel and then another one, ½ M. long. 115 M. *Théoule* (*Hôt.-Pens. Baron*). Here begins the new \**Corniche d'Or*, leading to St. Raphaël (see above). — 16 M. *La Napoule* (*Hôt. des Bains de Mer*). — We cross the *Riou* and the *Siagne* (p. 476). 118½ M. *La Bocca* is the junction of the line to *Grasse* (p. 475), which is seen to the left, with the Maritime Alps in the distance.

120½ M. *Cannes*, see p. 471. The train crosses the town, stopping at *Cannes-Eden* (hotels, see p. 472).

124 M. *Golfe-Juan - Vallauris*, near which a column commemorates the landing of Napoleon I. on his return from Elba in 1815. *Golfe-Juan* (*Hôt. de la Plage; Central; du Globe*) is on the way to become a winter-resort (electric tramway to Cannes and Antibes, and to Vallauris, see p. 473). At *Vallauris* (6730 inhab.; several

hotels; carr. from Cannes 12-18 fr.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W., large quantities of artistic pottery are made. Charming promenade to Cannes-Eden. — To the right, the *Cap d'Antibes* (see below).

126 M. *Juan-les-Pins* (Grand-Hôtel, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. de la Régence, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt. Terminus, unpretending), a winter-resort and bathing-place.

127 M. **Antibes.** — Hotels. GR. HÔT. D'ANTIBES (opened in autumn, 1902); HÔT. DES AIGLES D'OR, Rue Thuret; TERMINUS, at the station, R. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE LA RÉGENCE; VICTORIA; COSMOPOLITAINE (hôtel meublé), with restaurant; DE LA PINÈDE; D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE; FAMILY HOTEL, near the station. — Tramway to Cannes, see p. 473.

*Antibes*, the ancient *Antipolis*, is a finely situated seaport, with 9330 inhabitants. On the N. side of the bay rises the picturesque *Fort Carré*, constructed by Vauban. The *Front de Mer* promenade commands a magnificent \*View, extending to Nice and including the snow-capped Maritime Alps. The harbour is protected by a breakwater, 1540 ft. in length, constructed by Vauban.

The *Cap d'Antibes* or *Cap de la Garoupe* is a peninsula about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, with luxuriant vegetation, the *Grand Hôtel du Cap* (R. 4-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.), and a colony of villas. The end of the peninsula is about 3 M. from Antibes (carr. there and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; omn. 1 fr.). The beautiful garden of the *Villa Thuret*, now the property of government, is open on Tues. (8-6); that of the *Villa Eilenroc* (Mr. Wyllie), at the extremity of the cape, on Tues. & Frid. (1-5; 1 fr., for the benefit of the poor).

The country traversed now becomes more beautiful. We cross the *Brague* and the *Loup*, and leave the coast. — 132 M. *Cagnes* (Hôt. Savournin; Hôt. des Colonies; Hôt. Isnard), a small town (3380 inhab.) and winter-resort, has an old castle of the Grimaldis, with a ceiling-painting (Fall of Phaëthon), attributed to Carbone. — 133 M. *Cros-de-Cagnes*. — Leaving (134½ M.) *St. Laurent-du-Var* on the left, we next cross the *Var*, an impetuous torrent which formed the frontier of France until the annexation of Nice. To the right is the Nice racecourse, to the left the Botanic Garden. — 136 M. *Le Var*. The gardens near Nice abound in orange-trees.

140 M. *Nice* (*Buffet*, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), see p. 476.

The line passes through a tunnel 650 yds. long under the Cimiez hill and crosses the *Paillasson*. — 141 M. *Nice-Riquier*, a suburb of Nice. A tunnel of 1630 yds. passes under the Montalban.

141½ M. *Villefranche-sur-Mer* (*Eden Hotel*, on the Nice road; *de la Réserve*; *de l'Univers*; *Laurent*; *Belle-Vue*, well spoken of), a naval station with 3860 inhab., beautifully situated between olive-clad heights, on the *Gulf of Villefranche*, with a famous roadstead. — Tramway to Nice, see p. 484.

A boat may be taken from Villefranche to the bay of *Passable* (75 c., 2 pers. 1 fr.), from which the peninsula of St. Jean may be crossed to the village of St. Jean (p. 463).

143½ M. **Beaulieu.** — Hotels. \*HÔTEL BRISTOL, a large establishment belonging to an English company, near the sea, with restaurant and a fine park, R. & A.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -20, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 5, D.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (three concerts daily; closed from June to Nov.); \*HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, near the highroad,

in an open situation on the sea, with the *Restaurant de la Réserve* and a garden, R. 6-15, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 5, D. 6, pens. 16-18 fr.; \*Hôt. KREFFT, on the Villefranche road, under German management, R. 5-10, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; \*EMPEROR HOTEL, R. from 4, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; \*Hôt. DES ANGLAIS ET VICTORIA, patronized by the English, similar charges; Hôt. BEAULIEU (French), these three in the upper part of the village, near the station. — Hôt. BEAUSITE, new; Hôt. BEAURIVAGE (French), beyond the Métropole, with open-air restaurant, pens. 10 fr.; BOND'S HOTEL (English); Hôt.-RESTAURANT DU COMMERCE, Hôt. DE LA GARE, both unpretending. — Pensions. Pens. de Londres, with garden, from 8 fr.; Pens. Bellevue; Villa Notre-Pella, on the St. Jean road. — Furnished Rooms in several villas; agent, Kurz, opposite the station.

**Physicians:** Dr. Johnston-Lavis (English); Dr. Hérard de Bessé; Dr. Coste; Dr. Jays. — **Chemists:** Grosjurie; Thomasi.

**Post and Telegraph Office** on the highroad, adjoining the harbour. — Cab per drive with one horse 1, two horses 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at night 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; per hour 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at night 3 and 4 fr. — **Electric Tramway** to Nice, see p. 418. — **Omnibus** from the station at the Pont St. Jean to St. Jean and Cape Ferrat from 1 30 to 5 p. m. every 40 min. (30 c.), and from the rail. station to St. Jean.

*English Church Service* during the season.

**Beaulieu-sur-Mer**, the youngest of the larger winter-resorts on the French Riviera, with 1100 inhab., is much frequented by English, French, and German visitors owing to its well-sheltered and sunny situation (mean temperature during the three winter months about 52° Fahr.). It lies on a wide bay, which is bounded to the S.W. by the long peninsula of *St. Jean*, amid fine groves of pines and olives and rich plantations of figs, carob-trees, oranges, and lemons. Numerous villas with beautiful gardens (palms, etc.); small harbour by the highroad, in the N. E. quarter. On the S. side is the quiet and charming *Formica Bay*.

**FROM BEAULIEU TO ST. JEAN.** From the *Formica Bay* a pleasant path (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.), commanding fine views, skirts the seashore and leads past a series of handsome villas. The road (2 M.), which diverges from the Villefranche road to the left, beyond the *Pont St. Jean* (omnibus, see above), is less attractive. — **St. Jean** (*Hôtel et Parc St. Jean*; Hôt. *Nanoune*, with the *Restaurant de la Réserve*), founded by Knights of St. John expelled from Rhodes in 1527, is a village inhabited by fishermen by whom tunny-fishing is largely carried on in spring. To the E. projects the narrow peninsula of *St. Hospice*, on the extremity of which (reached in 20 min. by pleasant promenades) are an old chapel, a small cemetery, a new colossal statue of the Virgin, and a tower (rfmts.) commanding a magnificent survey of the coast as far as Bordighera (morning light favourable).

Before we reach St. Jean, a road diverging to the right leads, mostly through pine-wood, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cape Ferrat*, the S. extremity of the St. Jean Peninsula, with a restaurant and a botanic garden. Fine view, near the Villefranche lighthouse, of the Montboron (p. 484) and Nice. On the top is a fort.

145 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Eze*. The (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) old village, on a steep hill, resembles a fortress from a distance. It has remains of walls and a castle. To the left is the fortified *Tête de Chien* (p. 492). — 147 M. *Cap d'Aille-La Turbie* (Eden Hotel, 3 min. above the station, R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. 15-20, omnibus 1 fr.). The village is 4 M. distant, on the Corniche road (p. 485), and is now reached by a mountain-railway from Monte Carlo. As we approach Monaco, we obtain

a fine view, to the right, of the rock on which the town stands. To the left is the magnificent Cemetery of Monaco.

149 M. **Monaco**, see p. 489. There is another fine view from the following viaduct. Below, to the right, is *Condamine*; to the left are the valley of Ste. Dévote and the railway to La Turbie (p. 492).

150 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Monte Carlo**, immediately below the Casino, see p. 490.

To the right, farther on, appears *Cap Martin*, with its hotel and the Villa Cynros (p. 495); behind us are Monte Carlo, Monaco, and (high up) La Turbie. -- 152 M. *Cabbé-Roquebrune*. The large village of *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna* stands on a height to the left, near the Corniche road, in the midst of rich plantations of oranges and lemons. Above are the ruins of a castle. A tunnel of 600 yds. passes through the *Cap Martin*.

154 M. **Menton**, see p. 492. The town lies to the right.

Beyond a tunnel (550 yds.) beneath Mentone is (155 M.) *Menton-Garavan*, the station for the E. quarters of Mentone (p. 495). The small torrent of *St. Louis*, a little farther on, marks the frontier. We thread six more tunnels (one 600 yds. long) and cross the *Roya*.

162 M. **Ventimiglia**, Fr. *Vintimille* (*Buffet; Hôtels Suisse et Terminus, de l'Europe*, both Italian; *Restaurant Tornaghi, Maison Dorée*, all near the station), a town of 4200 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill, rising from the *Roya*. On the top are the *Cathedral* and the *Municipio* (small collection of Roman antiquities). The Rue Garibaldi, in the upper town, will interest those who have not yet visited Italy. It leads to the *Porta di Nizza*, whence it is continued by the Corniche road. Turning to the right at this gate, and then keeping to the left, we ascend in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the ruins of the 13th cent. *Castello d'Appio*, from which there is a fine view.

The French and Italian custom-houses are both at Ventimiglia. Italian (Central Europe) time is 50 min. in advance of French railway-time. Railway to (78 M.) Genoa viâ (3 M.) Bordighera, (10 M.) San Remo, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

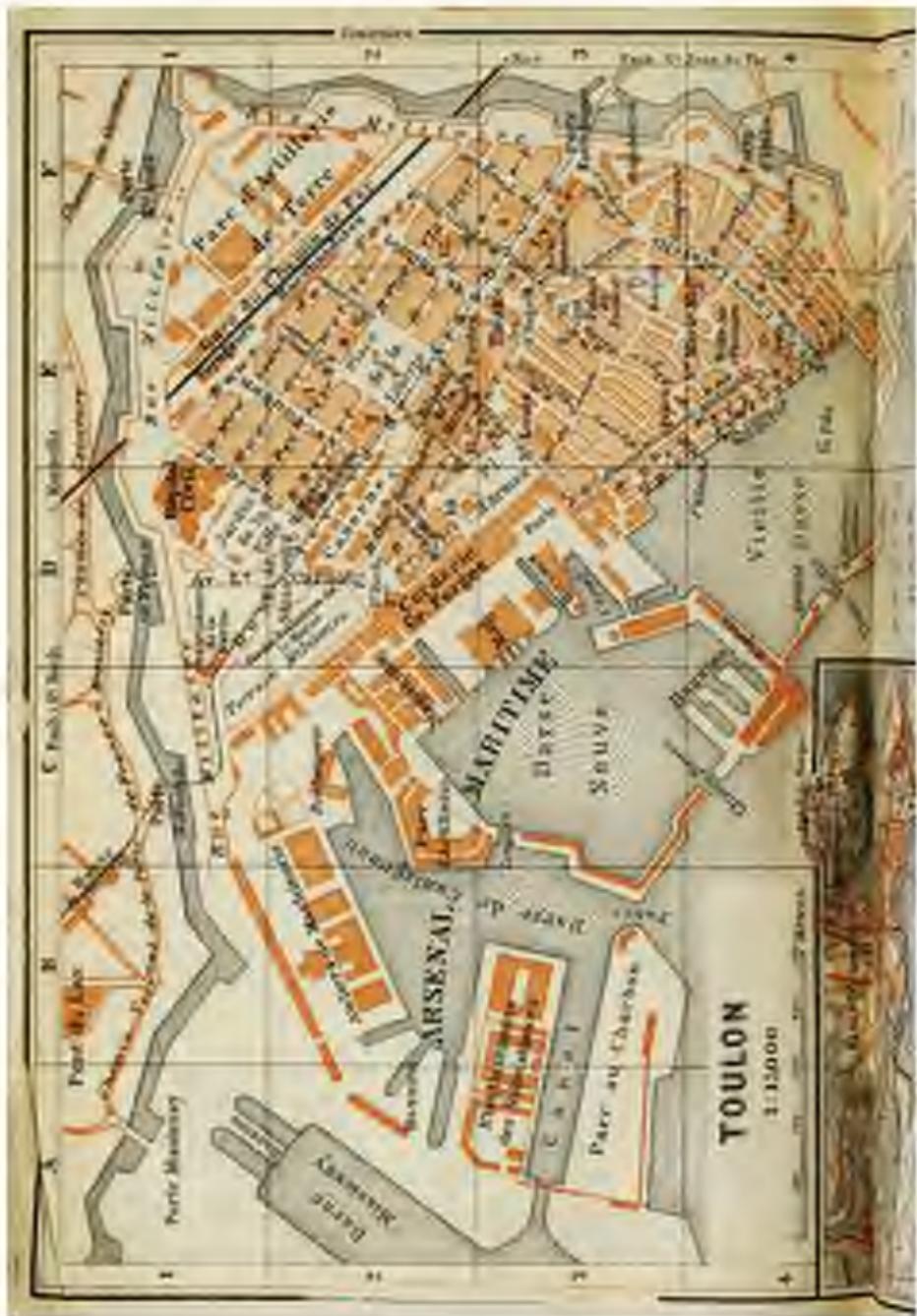
An excursion to the fine \*Valley of the *Roya* and back may be made in one day as follows: to the frontier, 13 M.; thence to *Breil* (p. 488), 3 M.; and thence to (1 M.) *La Giandola* (p. 488), where we join the route to *Tenda* 9 M. from *San Dalmazzo di Tenda* (p. 489), whence we return. Diligence from Ventimiglia to (32 M.) *Vierola* (p. 489) twice daily in  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

## 71. Toulon. Hyères.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 2), Place de la Liberté, not far from the station, R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 10 fr.; GR. HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. b; E, F, 3), Boulevard de Strasbourg 27, near the theatre, R. 3-8, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. c; E, 3), Place d'Armes; \*DU LOUVRE (Pl. d; E, 3), Rue Corneille 11, near the theatre, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; DU NORD, Place Puget (Pl. e; E, 3), same charges; HÔT. DU PORT, Quai de Cronstadt, near the Arsenal, small, déj.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.

**Cafés-Restaurants.** *Café du Commerce*, at the harbour; *C. de la Marine* Place d'Armes; *Continental, Rotonde, Café et Taverne Alsacienne, Casino* all in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. *Buffet* at the station.







1. Alcaldía de Provincia	E2	7. Región de Andalucía
2. Catedral metropolitana	E2	8. Distrito de Toledo
3. Distrito metropolitano	E2	9. Distrito de La Mancha
4. Diputación del Distrito	F9	10. Distrito de Madrid
5. Ayto. Toledo	F7	11. Distrito de Murcia
6. Diputación de Toledo	F1	12. Distrito de Valencia
7. Pueblo	K2	13. Distrito de Zaragoza
8. Pueblo	K2	14. Distrito de Jaén

MAPA DE  
 PROVINCIA DE TOLEDO  
 1: 100,000



**Cabs.** Per drive in the town, 2 pers. 1 fr. 25 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., at night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) 1½, 2 fr.; per hour, 1¾ and 2 fr., at night 2½ and 3 fr.; 20 c. for each trunk.

**Electric Tramways** (comp. the Plan). 1. From *La Valette*, on the S. E. of the Faron (p. 467), viâ the suburb of *St. Jean-du-Var*, the Boulevard de Strasbourg (Pl. D-F, 1-3), and the suburb of *Le Las*, to *Ollioules* (p. 458). — 2. From the *Station* (Pl. E, 1), viâ *Le Mourillon* (Pl. D-F, 6-8), to the *Bains Ste. Hélène* (Pl. F, 8). — Fares 10-20 c.

Steamboats to *St. Mandrier* and *La Seyne*, see p. 467; to *Porquerolles* (p. 470; fares 2½, 1½ fr.) and *Portcros* (p. 470; 3, 2 fr.), thrice a week.

— **Small Boats**, about 2½ fr. per hr.; bargain beforehand.

**Baths**, Place d'Armes 14, Rue Neuve 14, etc. — **SEA BATHS** at *Le Mourillon* (Pl. F, 8; tramway).

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 2, 3), Rue Hippolyte Dupras.

**British Vice-Consul**, Mr. N. C. Haag. — **American Consular Agent**, Mr. B. A. Jouye.

**Toulon** (101,172 inhab.), a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station in France, is finely situated on a deep and well-sheltered bay of the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills which are studded with detached forts.

Toulon, the Greek *Telionion* and the Roman *Telo Martius*, is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, who established purple dye-works here. Its importance, however, is entirely modern. It was twice taken by Charles V., in 1524 and 1536, but in 1707 it successfully resisted the combined fleets of England and Holland and the army of Prince Eugène. In 1793 it was given up by the Royalists to the English and their Spanish and Neapolitan allies. It was in the six weeks' siege by which these were driven out that Bonaparte, then an artillery officer, first distinguished himself.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 1) faces the Place Vauban, with a *War Monument* for 1870-71 by Guglielmo. From this square the Avenue Vauban leads to the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which crosses the town from E. to W. We turn to the left to the PLACE DE LA LIBERTÉ (Pl. E, 2), in which is a\* *Fountain* erected in 1890 in honour of the French Revolution, with statues by André Allar.

The **Theatre** (Pl. E, 3), a little farther to the E., is a handsome modern edifice containing 1800 seats, built by *Feuchères* and *Charpentier*. To the S.E. of it is the small *Place Puget* (Pl. E, 3), with a picturesque fountain (1780). Hence the harbour (p. 466) may be reached direct viâ the Rue Hoche and the Rue d'Alger. We proceed to the S.E. as far as the handsome *Cours Lafayette* and then turn to the right.

**Ste. Marie-Majeure** (Pl. E, 3, 4), the former cathedral, a short distance off by the Rue Traverse-Cathédrale, on the right, is a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th centuries. The façade was added in the 17th cent., when the church was considerably enlarged, and the belfry in the 18th.

**INTERIOR.** — In the chapel to the right of the choir are a fine *Reredos* by pupils of Puget, with the Eternal Father surrounded by angels, of which the two bearing censers, by *Veyrier*, should be noticed, and an *Entombment* of the Virgin, by *Verdiguier* (to the left, under glass). In a niche above the arcade of the chapel to the left of the choir is a fine gilt Virgin, surrounded by angels, attributed to *Puget*, while in the chapel itself are a Virgin by *Canova* (?) and several paintings; to the left of the

chapel is an Assumption by *P. Mignard*. The somewhat heavy pulpit is by *Hubac* of Toulon.

Near the end of the Cours Lafayette is the Place Louis Blanc, with the 18th cent. *Church of St. Jean or St. François-de-Paule* (Pl. E, 4). — Passing through the *Porte Neuve* (Pl. F, 5), we may visit hence the large S. suburb of *Le Mourillon* (electric tramway, see p. 465).

The **Harbour** consists of 5 principal basins. The *Vieille Darse*, to the E., is the oldest, and is now used chiefly for the supply of materials necessary for the fleet; the others, with the exception of the small *Commercial Harbour* (Pl. E, 5), are reserved for ships of war.

Outside the basins are the spacious and well-sheltered roadsteads of the *Petite* and the *Grande Rade*, connected by a wide channel between the *Ponte Pipady* on the left and the *Fort de l'Aiguillette* on the right. It was by the capture of this fort, which commands the harbour, that the struggle was decided in 1793 and the English compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Farther off are the *Fort Balaguier* and the *Fort Napoléon*, formerly *Fort Caire*, surnamed the *Petit-Gibraltar*, which also played an important part in 1793. The Grande Rade is bounded on the S., about 3 M. from Toulon, by the *Cape Cépet*, a prolongation eastwards of the *Cape Sicé Peninsula* (p. 467), which forms the W. side of both roadsteads, so that they are accessible only from the E., between Cap Cépet and Cap Brun.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8; E, 4), in the *Carré du Port* near the centre of the busy Quai de Cronstadt, has two fine Atlantes by *Puget* (1656). In the square is a colossal bronze statue by *Daumas*, representing the Genius of Navigation, and close by is a double herma of Janus and Jupiter, by *Hubac*. — The *Rue d'Alger*, farther on, is the busiest street of old Toulon. To the left is the *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. 6; E, 3, 4), with a fine pulpit and statues by *Hubac*.

The **Arsenal Maritime** (Pl. A-D, 1-4), at the end of the quay, may be visited on week-days. Foreigners are not admitted without an introduction from their government, countersigned by the responsible French minister.

The arsenal, which is entered by a gateway built in 1738, was begun in the reign of Louis XIV. on the plans of Vauban. It covers an area of 660 acres and employs about 12,000 workmen. It presents the usual features of such establishments, including a *Naval Museum*, a tastefully arranged *Armory*, *Rope Walks*, *Workshops*, and *Magazines*. The islet between the Darse Neuve and the Darse Vieille, containing the *Graving Docks*, was used as the *Bagnio* until 1873, since which date convicts have been transported to New Caledonia. — There are also large dockyards known as the *Arsenal du Mourillon*, to the E. of the roadstead, beyond the commercial harbour, where iron and wooden ships are built, and the stores of timber kept in enormous trenches.

A visit to a man-of-war in the roadstead is also interesting (boat, see p. 465). Permission is readily given by the officer on duty. Gratuities forbidden.

The **PLACE d'ARMES** (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), with its handsome plane trees, is the most important open space in the town. A band plays here every afternoon (except Mon. and Sat.). At the W. end is the *Préfecture Maritime* (Pl. 10), built in 1786-88; to the S. E. is the *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. F, 3).

The Rue Courbet leads from the Préfecture to the *Place St. Roch* (Pl. D, 2), and the Avenue Lazare Carnot leads hence to the **Jardin de la Ville** (Pl. D, 1), a fine promenade at the W. end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg (p. 465), containing a 17th cent. church-doorway, forming part of a fountain. A military band plays here on Saturday-days. Behind is the *Hôpital Civil*.

The **Musée-Bibliothèque** (Pl. D, 2), a handsome building (1883-87) with a loggia, in the Italian style, is open daily (except Sat. & Mon.), 2-5 (in winter 1-4); to strangers at other times also.

The GROUND FLOOR is mainly devoted to sculptures, casts, gilded bas-reliefs from the arsenal (of the *School of Puget*), terracottas, fayence, etc. A small room contains inscriptions and other antiquities, and adjacent are two rooms with a natural history collection (chiefly conchylia).

FIRST FLOOR. The handsome staircase ascends to the *Loggia*, which is decorated with frescoes by Montenard, Gallian, E. Dauphin, and others. To the right is the PICTURE GALLERY (vestibule and two rooms), containing works by J. Victors, L. David, Montenard, Protas, Feyen-Perrin, Lejeux, Lagilliére, Boucher, Sotimena, Verbruggen, Tournemire, Noirot, J. A. Laurens, Lehoux, Lagrenée, M. d'Hondecoeter, Garcin, P. Lefèvre, Delacroix, etc.

The LIBRARY (open on week-days, except Sat., 9-12 and 2-5; closed in Aug. and Sept.) possesses 32,000 vols., a MS. Bible of 1442, and a collection of coins.

A little beyond the museum the Boulevard passes the end of the Avenue Vauban (p. 465) and then the Place de la Liberté (p. 465).

**Excursions.** — To TAMARIS, LES SABLETTES, AND ST. MANDRIER, on the Peninsulas of *Cap Sicié* and *Cap Cépet* (p. 466), crossing both the roadsteads, strongly recommended. Steamer from the end of the Rue d'Alger, almost every hour, crossing in 18-35 min. (fare 15-25 c.). — **Tamaris** (*Grand-Hôtel de Tamaris; Balaguier*) is a small winter-resort, named from the tamarisks fringing the shore. It is also served by the station of La Seyne (see below). It has a biological laboratory of the University of Lyons. — **Les Sablettes** (*Hôt. des Sablettes; de la Plague*) is a bathing-resort on the tongue of land uniting the two peninsulas. — **St. Mandrier** consists mainly of a *Seamen's Hospital*, shown only by permission of the *Directeur du Service de Santé*. Adjoining is a fine *Botanic Garden*, with palms and other exotics. On a hill farther to the S.E. is a *Pyramid*, erected in memory of Admiral Latouche-Tréville (d. 1805), on the spot whence he surveyed the British fleet blockading Toulon. The \*View is magnificent.

To THE CAP BRUN (\*View), to the E., omnibus hourly from the Place Armand-Vallé, near the Porte d'Italie (Pl. F, 4), on the E. side of the town (25 c.).

TOUR OF THE CAP SICIE PENINSULA, an excursion of half-a-day, recommended in clear and calm weather. A steamer plies every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (15 and 10 c.) to *La Seyne* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; p. 458), where carriages may be hired (15 fr.) to visit the picturesque peninsula. The first point reached is *Six-Fours* (3 M. to the W.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by carriage), a small decayed town on an isolated hill (700 ft.), owing its name to six mediæval forts, replaced by a modern one in 1876. The church, of the 10th and 17th cent., contains a triptych of the 15th cent., and a Virgin in marble, attributed to Puget. Fine view from the summit of the hill. The next point is (1 hr.) *Brusq* (hotel), a small seaport-village on the W. coast (omnibus once daily to Toulon in 2 hrs., 75 c.), whence a picturesque path leads along the cliff to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* (1175 ft.), much frequented by pilgrims in the month of May. We proceed to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the neighbouring *Semaphore* and thence descend to (20 min.) the hamlet or *Janas* or *Les Mais* (inn). We now return to *La Seyne* direct (1 hr.) or via *Les Sablettes* and *Tamaris* (2 hrs.; see above). The last steamer leaves *La Seyne* (where it is not advisable to dine) at 7 p.m.

The *Fayon* (1790 ft.) and the *Coudon* (2305 ft.), to the N. of Toulon, are crowned with forts and therefore not accessible to strangers. — *Ollioules*, see p. 458. — The Chartreuse of *Montrieux*, see p. 458.

**FROM TOULON TO HYÈRES.** — RAILWAY, 13 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). — By ROAD, 11 M.; public conveyances from the Place Puget several times daily in 1½ hr.; fare 1 or ¾ fr. The railway is to be preferred. Circular tickets via Hyères and St. Raphaël to Nice, with return via Carnoules, valid for a fortnight, 29, 21, and 14 fr.

*Toulon*, see p. 464. The line leaves that to Nice at (6½ M.) *La Pauline* (p. 458). — 8½ M. *La Crau*. To the right are the *Monts du Paradis* (980 ft.) and *des Oiseaux* (p. 469); to the left, the chain of the *Maurettes* (see below), to the S. of which lies Hyères.

13 M. **Hyères.** — **Arrival.** The *Gare du Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* and the *Gare du Sud-France* lie side by side, ¾ M. to the S. of the centre of the town. The Ligne du Sud has another station (*Hyères-Ville*) ¼ M. to the E. of the town, near the end of the Avenue des Palmiers (pp. 469, 470). Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. Cab 1 fr.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND-HÔTEL DES ILES-D'OR, near the W. end of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9, omn. 11/4 fr.; \*GR. HÔT. CONTINENTAL, Boul. Marie-Louise, a little higher, R. from 4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 2 fr.; \*HÔTEL DES HÉSÉRIDES, a little farther to the W.; \*GR. HÔTEL DES PALMIERS, below the Place des Palmiers, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6 (incl. wine), pens. 9-15, omn. 1 fr.; \*HÔTEL DES AMBASSADEURS, HÔT. D'EUROPE, nearer the middle of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or; HÔT. DU PARC, \*HÔTEL DES ILES-D'HYÈRES, both in the Avenue des Palmiers, R. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr., including wine; \*HÔTEL DE PARIS, Ave. Gambetta, R. from 2½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8 fr., the last two open all the year round. — GRAND-HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, Rue d'Orient, near the Jardin Denis; HÔTEL ET PENS. DES ÉTRANGERS, Boul. St. Antoine, in the same quarter, pens. 7-9 fr. — \*HÔTEL CHÂTEAUBRIAND, Boul. Châteaubriand, ¾ M. to the E. of the centre of the town, B. 2, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 10-14, omn. 11/2 fr.; PENS. BEAU-SÉJOUR, Rue Beau-Séjour. — Hotels at *Costebelle*, see p. 469. — Numerous Apartments and Villas to be let (comp. p. 469). House Agents: V. Astier, Avenue Gambetta 18; Veuve Jouan, Avenue des Iles-d'Or 4.

Cafés. *Maison Dorée*, at the Hôt. de Paris; *Café de l'Univers*, Avenue des Palmiers; *Café du Siècle*, Place de la Rade.

Casino, Avenue des Palmiers.

Cabs. Per drive 1½ fr., per hr. 2 fr. for 2 persons; landaus for 1-4 pers. 2 and 3 fr.; at night (6 or 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.) 2, 3, 2½, 3½ fr. Special tarif for certain drives outside the town.

Omnibus from the upper end of the Avenue Gambetta to *Costebelle* (p. 469) at 9, 11.30, 1, 2, 3, and 4; to *Giens* (p. 470), at 8, 11, and 2 (fare 75 c.); from the Place de la Rade to *Carqueiranne* (p. 470), at 8.15, 11, 1, and 5.30 (fare 50 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office, Avenue des Palmiers 2.

British Vice-Consul: G. Corbett.

English Church (*St. Paul's*), Avenue des Iles-d'Or and Avenue Victoria. Winter Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Littler, M. A.

**Hyères**, a town with 17,700 inhab., is finely situated, 3 M. from the sea, on the slope of a steep hill, and sheltered by the chain of the *Maurettes* (960 ft.), the S.W. spur of the Maures (p. 470), from the cold N. and N.E. winds, though not entirely from the Mistral, the plague of Provence. It is the oldest of the Mediterranean winter-resorts. The climate is exceptionally mild and dry, but it is somewhat variable, and the vegetation of its magnificent gardens of orange and olive trees, palms, and oleanders has been known to suffer for

a considerable period from the severe cold. Hyères supplies Paris with a large quantity of flowers (violets) and early fruit (strawberries) and vegetables, representing an annual value of 35,000-40,000*l.*

Hyères lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, with which it is connected by a fine avenue of palms. This avenue leads to the *New Town*, at the foot of a hill, and ends at a transverse street,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, called *Avenue des Iles-d'Or* to the W. and *Avenue Alphonse Denis* to the E. Beyond this street, on the slope of the hill, lies the *Old Town*, with its narrow streets.

Near the middle of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or is the *Place des Palmiers*, which is embellished with fine date-palms and a pyramid in honour of *Baron Stulz* (d. 1832), a German tailor who made a large fortune in London and used it for benevolent purposes in the town of Hyères. A band plays here on Wed. and Sun. afternoons during the season.

In the *Place de la Rade*, farther to the E., is the so-called *Château Denis*, containing the *Public Library*, open daily, except Thurs. and Sun., from 9 to 11 and 1 to 4, and a small *Museum*, chiefly of natural history, open on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 5 p. m. Behind is the public *Jardin de la Ville*, the former *Jardin Denis*, recently enlarged towards the E., with numerous palms.

To the S. of the E. part of the Avenue Alphonse Denis and parallel to it is the fine *Avenue des Palmiers*, with more than 70 date-palms, some of the trees bearing fruit, though it does not ripen. The Avenues Beauregard and Alexis Godillot, farther down, near the Place des Palmiers, are also well supplied with palms.

To the N. of the Place de la Rade is the *Place de la République*, a shady promenade with a bronze statue, by Pécou, of *Massillon* (1663-1742), the famous preacher, who was a native of Hyères. To the right is the *Church of St. Louis*, of the 12th cent., but rebuilt in 1822-40. — The street opposite ascends to the small Place Massillon, with the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a chapel of the Templars. Farther on, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Paul*, commanding a fine view. — We may ascend thence in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the villa on the site of the ancient *Castle*. There are considerable remains of the ramparts and towers near the summit (adm. from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; fee). From the summit (670 ft.) the finest \*View of Hyères is obtained.

Near the station is a *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, a branch of that in Paris. Admission free.

**Excursions.** — To *COSTEBELLE*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. (omnibus see p. 468; carr.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). Costebelle (*Grand-Hôt. Hermitage*, *Costebelle et d'Albion*, three first-class houses, R. from 7, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. *Les Mimosas*, pens. 7-10 fr.) is a group of hotels and villas on a hill (320 ft.) to the S. of Hyères, much frequented by the English. The terrace in front of the old *Chapel of the Virgin* commands a magnificent view of the Maurettes (p. 468), to the N., and over the coast and sea. To the W. is the charming *Val de Costebelle*, and on the other side the *Mont des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.), with a fine view, may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. In the valley are pretty villas; farther on, *St. Pierre-des-Horts* (Lat. "hortus"), with a modern Gothic château. Still farther to the S., on the *Gulf of Giens*,

are the ruins of the *Convent of St. Pierre d'Almanarre*, and on the seashore near some baths,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Hyères, are the scanty ruins of *Pomponiana*, a Gallo-Roman town, of which nothing is known historically. This excursion may be combined with that to the Giens Peninsula, the New Salt Marshes being only  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.E. of Pomponiana. — On the gulf, to the W., are the magnificent *Château of San Salvadour* and the village of *Carqueiranne* (Hôt. Beau-Rivage), 5 M. to the S.W. of Hyères (omn., see p. 468).

To THE SALINS-D'HYÈRES or the *Old Salt Marshes*, 5 M., railway in 15-20 min. (fares 1 fr., 70, 45 c.). — At ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Plage* the railway reaches the coast. Here Henri IV planned the rebuilding of the town of Hyères after its destruction in the Wars of Religion, and some of the walls of the harbour, which was actually begun, may still be seen. To the S.W. is a *Hippodrome*. Near the station is *La Bicoque*, a villa with a garden and aquarium open to visitors (cafés-restaurants and sea-baths). — 5 M. Salins-d'Hyères (*Restaurant*). The Old Salt Marshes, about 1000 acres in extent, with an annual produce of 10,000 tons of salt, are interesting only in summer. The village lies some way from the station, near which is a landing stage for the training-ships in the *Roadstead* (see below).

To the GIENS PENINSULA (*New Salt Marshes*). A road, passing to the E. of the hill named the *Ermitage* (320 ft.), leads directly S. to the peninsula, 3 M. from Hyères (public conveyance 2-3 times daily; 75 c.). The *New Salt Marshes* (*Salins-Neufs*) are more than 1200 acres in extent and annually produce about 10,000 tons of salt. About 3 M. farther on is the hamlet of *Giens* (*Grand-Hôtel Audibert*; Hôt. de la *Paire*, moderate), with some inconsiderable ruins of a castle. On a bay to the S. is the *René-Sabran Sanatorium*, for scrofulous children. Upon a rock at the extremity of the peninsula, which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, is a small fort, *La Tour Fondue*, on the site of an old castle. — To the E. is the *Hyères Roadstead*, often used for the evolutions of the Toulon squadron. It is well sheltered, with an area of about 60 sq. M. and a depth of 230 ft. To the S. of the peninsula is the small island of *Roubaud*, with a light house, one of the Iles d'Hyères (see below).

To the ILES D'HYÈRES: steamer thrice weekly from Toulon in 2-3 hrs. to Porquerolles and Porteros ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; see p. 465) and sail-boat from Giens (in connection with the omnibus) to Pórquerolles (75 c.). — The Iles d'Hyères, the *Stoechades* of the ancients, also known at one time as the *Iles d'Or*, are four in number: *Porquerolles*, the largest and nearest to the Giens Peninsula, 5 M. long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. wide; *Porteros*, more to the E.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; the *Ile du Levant* or *du Titan*, still farther to the E., almost as large as the first-mentioned; and the small island of *Bagaud*, to the N. of Porteros. They are thinly populated, and partly fortified. Their climate is inferior to that of Hyères. *Porquerolles* (Hôt. Gauthier; des Iles-d'Or, good and moderate; Hôt.-Restaurant du Progrès, déj. 3 fr.) is well wooded and affords some pleasant walks (to the *Cap des Médés*, etc.).

FROM HYÈRES TO ST. RAPHAEL BY THE COAST,  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M., narrow-gauge railway in  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 70 c.; no 3rd cl.). The station is close to the station of the Paris and Lyons line at Hyères. Best views to the right; view-cars. Except where it cuts through the capes and projecting points, this line skirts the coast, the sheltered bays of which are well adapted for winter health-resorts. On the left (N.) rise the *Montagnes des Maures*, a well-wooded range of considerable interest, though with no summit above 2560 ft. — Beyond (2 M.) *Hyères-Ville* the *Gapeau* and *Pansard* are crossed.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Londe*, near the lead-mines of *Bornettes*. —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Verrière*, near the fine *Forêt du Don*. — 13 M. *Bornes* (Hôt. St. François), with 2060 inhab., has cork-manufactories and a ruined château. — 14 M. *Le Lavandou* (Hôt. de la Méditerranée; des Etrangers), a small fishing-village, in a picturesque situation protected from the Mistral, derives its name from the lavender that covers the neighbouring hills. — 23 M. *Le Dattier*, the warmest place on this coast, with fine date-palms. Tunnel. — 25 M. *Cavalaire*, which has a fine beach, is one of the most sheltered spots on the shores of the Mediterranean.  $26\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Pardigon*, with an old château transformed into a hotel (R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,







pens. 6-8 fr.). —  $30\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gassin*, an old Moorish village on a height to the right (Martin's Inn). —  $33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Fouix* (pron. Fousse), near the *Gulf of St. Tropez*. An adjoining racecourse is the scene of a race-meeting in July. — Steam-tramways ply hence to ( $31\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Tropez* (*Hôtel Sube; Continental*), a small seaport (3600 inhab.) and fortress, with a citadel commanding the wide Gulf of St. Tropez, and to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cogolin* (*Hôtel Cauvet*; carriages dear), a well-built and pleasantly situated village (2050 inhab.) to the W., with the tower of an ancient castle and a Renaissance church. About 2 M. to the N. of Cogolin lies *Grimaud* (see below) and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. is *La Garde-Freinet* (*Hôtel Duclos*), a village with 1872 inhab., on a col of the Montagnes des Maures, dominated by the ruins of *Le Fraxinet*, the chief stronghold of the Saracens in the 9-10th centuries. — An interesting excursion may be made from Cogolin to (15 M.; carr. 15 fr.) *La Verne*, situated to the W., among the Maures, with its old *Courrerie* (in ruins) and the ancient *Chartreuse de la Verne* (now a farm; rfmts.). We may return via ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Môle* or via (2 hrs.) *Collobrières* (p. 459).

Beyond La Fouix the railway skirts the shores of the gulf. — 35 M. *Grimaud*, the station for (3 M.) *Grimaud* (*Hôtel du Midi*), a decayed little town with a ruined castle of the Grimaldi family. —  $38\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ste. Maxime-Plan-de-la-Tour*. *Ste. Maxime-sur-Mer* (Grand Hôtel; Hôtel Grillon; villas to let), a small seaport with 1020 inhab., is frequented as a winter-resort. *Le Plan-de-la-Tour* (hotel),  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant among the mountains, was originally a Saracen village. — Beyond ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Aygulf* the train crosses the *Étang de Villepey* and the embouchures of the *Argens* and the *Reyran*. — 50 M. *Fréjus* (p. 459). The station lies  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of the town and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station on the other railway. —  $51\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sis Raphaël* (p. 461). The station is close to that of the Paris and Lyons line.

## 72. Cannes and its Environs.

**Arrival.** The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 4), for the trains to Marseilles and Nice (R. 70), and to Grasse (p. 475), is in the centre of the town, a short distance from the sea. *Cabs*, see p. 473; *Hotel-Omnibuses*, 1 fr.

**Hotels and Pensions** (most of the larger ones have lifts). *On the S. side of the town, between the railway and the roadstead:* \**GR. HÔT. DE CANNES* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 6-17, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 16-25, omn. 1 fr. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. per trunk; \**GRAY ET D'ALBION* (Pl. E, 5), Boul. de la Croisette and Rue d'Antibes, with large garden, R. 6-14, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20 fr.; *BEAU-RIVAGE* (Pl. E, 5), Rue de la Fouix, R.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-20 fr.; \**GONNET ET DE LA REINE* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 5, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 5, incl. wine, pens. from 9 fr.; \**NEW ROYAL*, Boul. de la Croisette, R. 3-8, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr. — \**HÔT. DE LA PLAGE* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 3-8, L. & A.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 10-15 fr.; *RICHELIEU* (Pl. E, 5), Rue Bossu and Boul. de la Croisette, R. 3, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9-12 fr.; \**HÔT. SUISSE* (Pl. F, 5), Rue du Cercle-Nautique, R.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-13 fr.; *HÔT. AUGUSTA* (Pl. F, 5); *HÔT. COSMOPOLITAIN*, Rue d'Antibes 98 (Pl. E, F, 5), R. 4-7, B.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, incl. wine, pens. 9-14 fr.; *PENS. ANNE-THÉRÈSE* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff (pens. 7-10 fr.); *HÔT. VICTORIA* (pens. 8-10 fr.), *HÔT. DU LUXEMBOURG*, *PENS. WAGRAM* (from 7 fr.), these three in the Rue d'Antibes.

*In the centre of the town:* \**SPLENDID HOTEL* (Pl. E, 5), Rue Félix Faure, R. 7-14, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6 fr.; *HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS* (Pl. E, 4), Rue de la Gare, R. 3, B. 1, déj.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, wine incl., pens. 9-10 fr.; *HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS ET DES COLONIES* (Pl. E, 4), opposite the station, R. 3-8, B. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; *HÔT. HELVETIA*, *HÔT. UNION-SUISSE*, Rue St. Nicolas, near the station, R. from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

*On the W. side, in the "English Quarter", the most sheltered:* \**HÔT. DES PRINCES* (Pl. D, 5), Rue de Fréjus and Boul. du Midi, pens. from 9 fr.; \**HÔT. DU PAVILLON* (Pl. C, 5; R. 5, D. 5, incl. wine, pens. 10-12 fr.), *DU HELDER*,

\*DU PARC (the former *Villa Vallombrosa*, with a beautiful park; R. from 3, B. 13/4, déj. 4, D. 6, omn. 11/4 fr.), DE L'ESTEREL (Pl. B., 5; R. from 4, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.), DES ORANGERS (R. 3, D 3; pens. 7-9 fr.), \*BEAU-SITE (Pl. B, 4; R. 41/2-12, pens. from 11 fr.), all these in the Route de Fréjus or its continuation; BELLEVUE (Pl. C, 4), Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes, R. from 8, pens. from 15 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. DE LA TOUR (Pl. A, 4), farther out, pens. 8-12 fr.

To the N., also well sheltered, above the town: \*Hôt. CONTINENTAL (Pl. D, 4), Route de Grasse, R. from 4, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-18 fr.; HÔTEL NÉVA ET PENS. BEL-AIR (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Colline; BEAU-LIEU (Pl. D, 3), Chemin des Vallergues. — Hôt. MONPLAISIR-BRITANNIQUE (Pl. E, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, 8 12 fr.; BRISTOL (Pl. E, 4), a large house a little higher up, R. 6-12, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 15-20, omn. 1-11/2 fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. E, F, 4), smaller, with garden, DE PARIS ET ST. VICTOR (Pl. F, 4), these two in the Boul. d'Alsace, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt. DE FRANCE (Pl. F, 4), Boul. de Montfleuri; \*Hôt. D'ALSACE-LORRAINE (Pl. E, 4), Quartier St. Nicolas, R. from 31/2, pension from 8 fr.; ANGLO-AMERICAN PENSION, Boul. Carnot, pens. 7-11 fr.; PENS. DE GENÈVE (Pl. F, 4), PENS. ST. NICOLAS (Pl. E, 4), Hôt.-PENS. D'EUROPE (Pl. E, 3), these three in the Boul. du Cannet; Hôt. DE LA TERRASSE ET RICHEMONTE (Pl. F, 3; 9-15 fr.), Hôt.-PENS. INTERNATIONALE, Rue de la Tour-Maubourg, 7-9 fr.; Hôt. DES ANGLAIS (Pl. F, 3), Chemin de Provence, R. 31/2, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr., Gr. Hôt. DE PROVENCE (Pl. F, 3), same street, R. 41/2, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6; pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. DU PARADIS (Pl. F, 2), Hôt. DE HOLLANDE (Pl. F, 2), farther on; Hôt. DU PRINCE DE GALLES ET RIVIERA PALACE (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), farther to the E., pens. from 12 fr. Nearly all of these have large gardens.

At Le Cannet (p. 475): \*Hôt. GRANDE-BRETAGNE (Pl. E, 1), 11/4 M. to the N. of the station, in a sheltered situation facing the Boul. Carnot, R. 41/2-81/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5, pens. 10-12, omn. 11/4-11/2 fr.; HÔTEL-PENSION ST. JAMES, 1/2 M. farther on, to the right.

To the E., in the Boul. d'Alsace, Route d'Antibes, and neighbouring streets: \*Hôt. GALLIA (Pl. G, 4), a large first-class hotel, under English management, formerly the Casino des Fleurs, with garden, theatre, etc., R. from 6, B. 11/2, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. from 18 fr.; Hôt. WINDSOR (Pl. G, 4), R. 3-9, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5 fr.; \*BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. G, 4), R. from 51/2, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; \*ST. CHARLES (Pl. G, 5), R. from 51/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; WESTMINSTER (Pl. G, 5); ST. MAURICE (Pl. G, 5); Hôt.-PENS. DES ANGES (Pl. G, 5), R. from 4, déj. 21/2, D. 31/2, pens. from 7 fr.; \*GR. Hôt. MONTFLEURY (Pl. G, 4), Chemin de Montfleury, finely situated, R. 4-12, B. 11/2-2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 131/2-22 fr.; Gr. Hôt. CALIFORNIE (Pl. H, 5), Chemin de la Californie, finely situated; Hôt. DES PINS (see inset map of La Croisette), Boul. Alexandre Trois, sheltered by a pine-wood, R. 4-10, B. 13/4, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; \*MÉTROPOLE & SAVOY HOTEL (English), R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 71/2, pens. from 15 fr., a first-class house at Cannes-Eden, about halfway to Golfe-Juan.

Most of the hotels and pensions are closed in summer. The Hotels Gonnet et de la Reine, New Royal, de l'Univers, Richelieu, Néva, Victoria, des Colonies et des Négociants, and Hôt.-Pens. Internationale are open the whole year.

Furnished houses are easily obtained, and there are also a few furnished flats. Engagements are usually made for the whole season, from October to May, the rent being 1200-2000 fr., and upwards. Messrs. John Taylor & Riddett, Rue de Fréjus 43 & 45, are recommended as agents. Cannes is considered a somewhat expensive place.

**Restaurants.** *Faisan Doré*, Rue d'Antibes 18, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Splendid Hotel* (see above); *La Réserve*, Boul. de la Croisette (fine view).

**Cafés.** *C. des Allées*, *C. des Iles*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *C. des Voyageurs*, at the Hôt. des Négociants. — *Brasseries*. *B. du Lion*, Rue de la Foux, with garden; *Restaur. Frascati*, Boul. de la Croisette. — *Confectioners*: *Rumpelmayer*, Boul. de la Croisette, by the Cercle Nautique, and Rue d'Antibes 73; *Rohr*, Boul. de la Croisette; *Nègre*, Rue d'Antibes 20.

**Warm Baths.** *Bains de Notre-Dame*, Rue de la Foux 10; also at most of the large hotels. — **Sea Baths** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.), from April to September. **Grand Bains**, near the Cercle Nautique; *Bains de la Réserve*, at the Réserve Restaurant (p. 472); *Bains de la Belle-Plage* (Pl. C, 5), Boul. du Midi, Square Brougham.

**Cabs.** Within the town proper (arrange with driver): with one or two horses, for 1-3 pers. 1 fr., at night (8-7 in winter, 9-4 in summer)  $\frac{11}{2}$  fr. Outside the town, about as far as the limits of our Plan,  $\frac{11}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; per hour,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Trunk 50 c. Special tariff for drives in the environs.

**Electric Tramways.** From *La Bocca* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 5), to *Golfe-Juan* (p. 401), and to *Antibes* (p. 402); from the *Hôtel de Ville* to *Le Cannet* (Pl. E, 1), viâ the station. Fares 15-80 c. — **Omnibus** from the *Boul. du Cannet* (Pl. F, 1-4) to *La Croisette*, hourly (30 c.).

**Steamboat** to the Iles de Lérins (p. 475) twice daily during the season in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare 2-3 fr.).

**Clubs.** *Cercle Nautique* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette (30 fr. per fortnight); *Union*, Rue d'Antibes 11; *Grand Cercle*, Rue d'Antibes 44; *Régates*, Rue Félix Faure; *International*, Rue Bossu 5; *Golf Club*, at *La Bocca* (p. 475).

**Music.** *Band* from 2 to 3.30 p. m. at the Allées de la Liberté (Sun., Mon., & Thurs.), *Cercle Nautique* (Mon.), and Square Brougham (Wed.) — *Café-Concert* at the *Casino de Cannes*, Rue Bossu 5;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Rue Notre-Dame and Rue Bivouac (Pl. E, 5).

**Bankers.** *Credit Lyonnais*, Rue d'Antibes 33; *Banque de France*, Rue Bivouac; *Taylor & Riddett*, Rue de Fréjus 43-45.

**Libraries and Reading Rooms.** *Robaudy, Vial, Faist*, all in the Rue d'Antibes.

**British Vice-Consul.** *Mr. John Taylor*. — **U.S. Consular Agent.** *Mr. Philip Riddett*.

**Physicians:** *Drs. Frank, Bright, Battersby, Duke, MacDougall* (surgeon), *Blane, Sanders, Carr, Giles* (homœopath), *Mrs. Mary Marshall*. — **Dentists** (American): *MacConaghy, Hurlburt, Ferguson, Martin, Doremus*. — **Chemists.** *Déchenaux*, Rue d'Antibes 23; *Gras*, Rue Félix Faure 2.

**English Churches.** *St. Paul's* (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet, services during the season at 8.30, 11, and 3, in April and May at 8, 11, and 3.30. — *Christ Church* (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus, at 8.30, 11, and 5. — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff, at 11 and 5. — *St. George's* (Pl. H, 5; Duke of Albany Memorial Church), Chemin de la Californie; services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church*, Route de Fréjus (Pl. C, 5), service at 11 and 3.

**Climate.** Cannes is protected on the N.W. by the *Esterel* (p. 461) and on the N. and N.E. by other ranges of hills, but the beach is somewhat exposed to the Mistral. It is thus at times, particularly in spring, cooler and more windy than Mentone or San Remo, but its winter-climate is usually mild, equable, and dry. The warmest and most sheltered parts of Cannes are those on the N., which are rapidly being built over. Good sea-bathing may be had from the beginning of April. An aqueduct supplies Cannes with the excellent water of the *Sigane* (p. 475).

**Cannes**, a town with 24,600 inhab., finely situated on the *Golfe de la Napoule*, is a well-known and prosperous winter-resort. The picturesque coast, the Iles de Lérins at a little distance, a luxuriant southern vegetation, and a mild and equable climate combine to enhance its attractions, which are farther increased by the mode in which the town is built, most of the hotels and villas being erected in open situations and surrounded with gardens.

The Rue de la Gare-des-Voyageurs crosses the Rue d'Antibes, leading to the right to the beach. The Rue Bossu, a little to the left, affords a more direct route to the beach, passing the modern Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Voyage* (Pl. E, 5).

The **Boulevard de la Croisette**, beginning  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the rail-station, at the end of the Rue Bossu, and close by the harbour, skirts the *Roadstead (Rade de Cannes)* and leads to the E. to the (2 M.) *Pointe de la Croisette*, opposite the Ile Ste. Marguerite (p. 475). On this boulevard are several of the chief hotels and various sumptuous villas, the rent of which for the season is said to be sometimes as much as 25,000 francs.

Above the harbour, on the right, rises the **Mont Chevalier** (Pl. D, 5), an eminence on which lies the picturesque old quarter of *Le Suquet*. Here are the remains of a château, the old *Parish Church* of the 13th cent., and an ancient *Tower* (key at the adjoining pottery; 50 c.), commanding a magnificent \*View.

At the W. end of the Boul. de la Croisette extend the **Allées de la Liberté** (Pl. D, E, 5), the principal promenade within the town, embellished with a marble statue (by Liénard) of *Lord Brougham* (d. at Cannes in 1868), who made the reputation of the town by settling here in 1834. A flower-market is held here every morning. — Farther on is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 5), on the groundfloor of which is a *Museum* of antiquities and ethnography (open on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12 and 2-4; closed in Aug.). On the second floor are the *Municipal Library*, a small *Art Gallery*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History* (open on week-days, 9-12 and 2-5).

The *Harbour* is unimportant, except for yachts. Beyond the pier begins the *Boulevard du Midi*, to the right of which lies the pretty *Square Brougham* (Pl. C, 5). Above are the *Rue* and the *Route de Fréjus*, a long thoroughfare leading hence to the W. through the well-sheltered *English Quarter*, which extends to *La Bocca* (p. 475; tramway), nearly 2 M. from the *Hôtel de Ville*. There are many fine villas in this quarter, with beautiful gardens. Visitors are freely admitted to the garden of the *Hôtel du Parc* (Pl. C, 4; p. 472).

The hills to the N. and N.E., beyond the railway, are also covered with villas and gardens; and the town is growing rapidly on this side. One of the favourite walks and drives (carr. for 3 pers. 10 fr.; omn., see p. 473) is laid out here on the hill of *La Californie* (Pl. I, 4; 765 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the *Hôtel de Ville* (fine \*View). At the top of the hill are a café-restaurant and a belvedere (50 c.). — Farther on is *Vallauris* (p. 461), whither we may descend via St. Anthony's Chapel, and return to Cannes by tramway or railway. — A fine \*View is also obtained from a tower at *Le Pézou* (845 ft.; see p. 475), near the spot known as the 'Grand Pin' (Pl. G, II, 1).

On the W. side of the town, a little beyond the entrance to the *Hôtel du Parc*, a road diverges to the right to the (2 M.) *Croix des Gardes* (540 ft; Pl. A, 3), in the wood of that name (fine views; brake thrice daily, 3 fr. there and back). This road passes above the *Villa Eléonore-Louise* (Pl. B, 4), the first built at Cannes, and occupied by *Lord Brougham* (see above).

## Environs of Cannes.

**Le Cannet** (*Hotels*, see p. 472; tramway, see p. 473; cab, 6 fr. there and back), with 2600 inhab., about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. viâ the Boul. Carnot (Pl. E, 4-1), is a favourite goal for walks, and also a well-sheltered winter-resort adapted for invalids who cannot live near the sea. — We may return from Le Cannet by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Le Pézou* and *La Californie*, to the S.E. (see p. 474). — *Vallauris* (p. 461) lies about 2 M. to the N.E.

The \**Iles de Lérins* (comp. inset map on Plan), a favourite point of excursions from Cannes, situated opposite the *Pointe de la Croisette*, the promontory which separates the Golfe de la Napoule from the *Golfe Juan*, may be reached either by steamer (see p. 473) or by small boat from La Croisette to Ste. Marguerite in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare 50 c.). — On **Sainte Marguerite** (*Restaurant de la Réserve*), the largest of the islands, is situated a *Fort*, in which ‘the Man with the Iron Mask’ (probably Mattioli, the minister of Duke Charles Ferdinand of Mantua) was kept in close confinement from 1687 to 1698, and which is also well known as the prison of Marshal Bazaine in 1873-74. The island commands a fine survey of Cannes, the coast, and the Maritime Alps. — On the island of **St. Honorat** (*Café-Restaurant des Lérins*) rises the celebrated *Monastery of Lérins*, founded in 410, and now occupied by Cistercian monks, who have added an orphanage (men admitted on weekdays to part of the monastery). Adjacent is a stronghold or keep, built in 1073-1190 as a refuge from pirates (adm. 50 c.; fine view).

Walks or drives may be taken to the *Hermitage of St. Cassien*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the centre of Cannes, to the W., and to *La Napoule* (p. 461), 3 M. farther on. *Théoule*, a railway-station (p. 461),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, may also be reached by steamer. — About 3 M. to the N.E. of Cannes, beyond *La Californie* (p. 474), lies *Vallauris* (see p. 461). — About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W., beyond *La Bocca* and ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pegomas* (hotel; omnibus), is the large village of *Auri-beau*, whence the picturesque *Gorges de la Siagne* may be visited.

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FROM CANNES TO GRASSE. — RAILWAY,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 40 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.);  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. by road, carriage (there and back 18 fr., for 1-3 pers.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The line runs viâ ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *La Bocca* (p. 461) and four other stations.

**12 $\frac{1}{2}$  Grasse.** — The *P. L. M. Station* is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the town (omnibus 30 c.); short-cuts for pedestrians. The *Gare du Sud* (pp. 459, 486; buffet) is halfway up, not far from the Place Neuve.

**Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL, Avenue Victoria, R. 5-10, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. — VICTORIA, Boul. du Riou-Blanquet, pens. 8-12 fr.; DE LA POSTE ET MURATOUR DES DEUX-MONDES, both in the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon; GONDREAN ET DU COMMERCE, Place Neuve. — *Café Casino*, with restaurant (déj. 3, D. 31/2 fr., incl. wine), above the Cours. — Eng. Ch. Service in winter.

**Grasse** (1066 ft.), a town of 15,000 inhab., occupies a picturesque site on the slope of the *Rocarignon*, open on the S. and sheltered from cold winds, so that it has become a winter-resort for invalids unable to remain near the sea. The mild climate en-

courages a luxuriant southern vegetation, and Grasse is the chief centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences (comp. below).

The road ascending from the station passes to the left of the long Place Neuve (with the post-office), and joins the Boul. Fragonard, on the right of which is a *Public Garden* with a bust of the painter Fragonard (1732-1806), a native of Grasse. Farther up is the *Cours* (fine view), which is joined by the road from Cannes. The *Parish Church* (12-13th cent.) has an Assumption by Subleyras. Beside it is the *Hôtel de Ville*, the former bishops' palace, with a mediæval tower. At one end of the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon is a remarkable well, known as *La Fouix*. Farther down in the Rue des Cordeliers, in a former convent, is the *Parfumerie Bruno-Court*, to which visitors are admitted.

An idea of the importance of the perfume-manufacture at Grasse may be gleaned from the fact that about 60,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, yielding annually over 2,200,000 lbs. of roses and 4,000,000 lbs. of orange-flowers. No less than 25,000 lbs. of roses are required to produce a single litre of essence, which is sold for 2000-2500 fr.

Railway to *Meyrargues* and *Draguignan*, see p. 459; railway to *Nice* and excursion to the *Gorges du Loup*, see pp. 486, 485.

About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W., on the road to Digne, is St. Vallier-de-Thiey (2360 ft.; *Hôt. du Nord*; *Hôt. de l'Acacia*), finely situated, with pleasant environs. In the neighbourhood are some Celtic fortifications of enormous blocks of stone, a natural bridge called *Ponadiou* (3 M. to the W.), etc. — About 9 M. to the W. of Grasse and about 5 M. to the S. W. of St. Vallier is St. Césaire (*Hôtel Raybaud*), a quaint village situated above the romantic gorge of the *Siagne*. In the neighbourhood are several dolmens and stalactite grottoes, the source of the *Siagnole*, and remains of the Roman aqueduct which conducted its waters to Fréjus (p. 459). — About 11 M. to the N. of St. Vallier lies Thorenc (3820 ft.; *Gr. Hôt. Climatérique*, 9-15 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. de Thorenc*, 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de Thorenc*, 6-10 fr.), a summer-resort (omn. from Grasse in summer). A fine forest of firs and several ruined châteaux are in the neighbourhood. Excursions may be made hence to (2 hrs.) *Caussols*, a village in a limestone district, where the streams lose themselves in chasms; and to (4 hrs.) the top of the *Cheiron* (5530 ft.; extensive view), to the N. of which stretches a vast forest.

### 73. Nice and its Environs.

**Railway Stations.** 1. *Grande Gare* (Pl. C, 2), on the main line from Marseilles to Ventimiglia; 2. *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), a suburban station on the same line; 3. *Gare du Sud* (Pl. D, 1), for the lines to Grasse and Puget-Théniers. — *Cabs*, see p. 478; omn. 30 c., trunk 25 c., hand-bag, etc., 10 c.

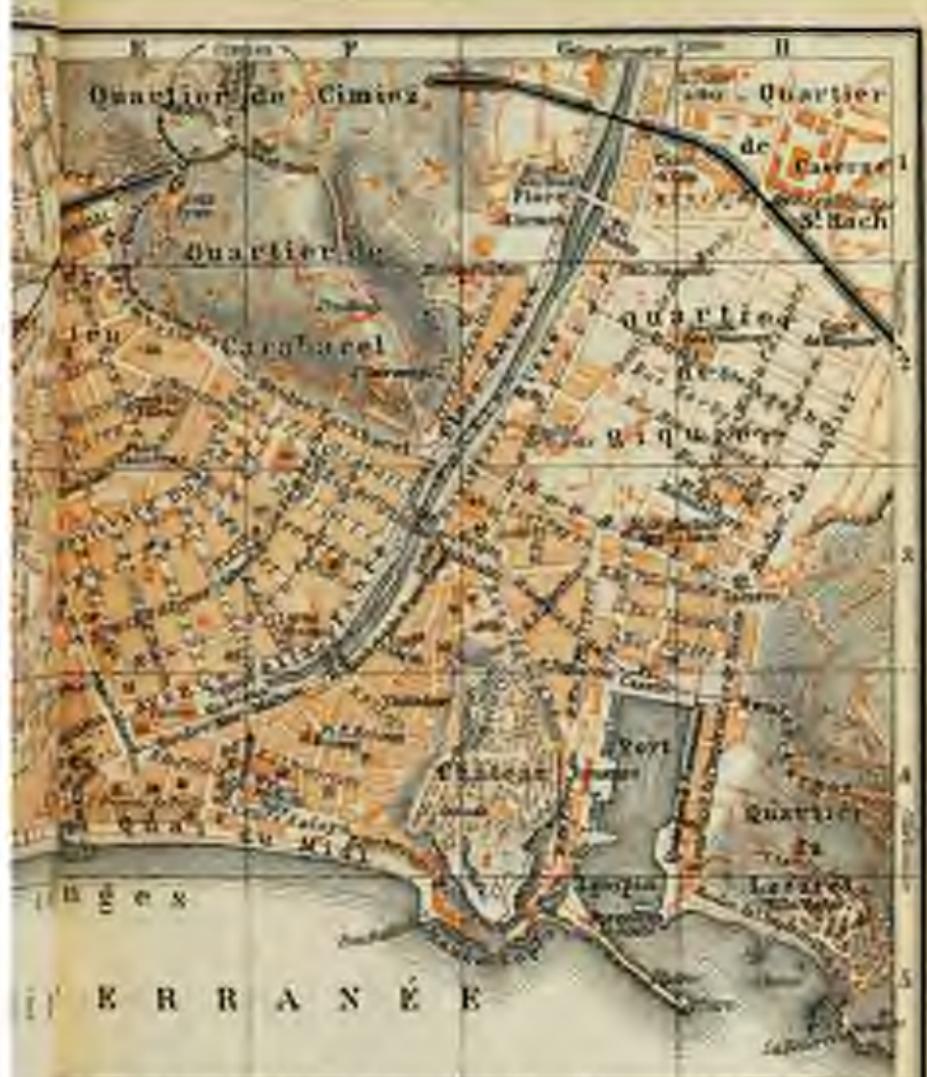
**Hotels.** In the *Promenade des Anglais* (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): \*HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS, DE LUXEMBOURG, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, WESTMINSTER, WEST-END, ROYAL ST. PETERSBOURG, all first-class and expensive: R. 6-12, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, déj. 4-5, D. 6-7, pens. 12-20 fr. — In the same Promenade, Nos. 23 and 77: PENS. RIVOIR; PENS. ANGLAISE.

By the *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, E, 4): \*GRANDE BRETAGNE, R. 6-14, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-20, omn. 2 fr.; \*ANGLETERRE, R. from 4, D. 6, 12-25 fr.; \*DE FRANCE, R. from 5, pens. from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

In the *Avenue Félix Faure* (Pl. E, F, 4, 3): COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL; HÔT. DE LA PAIX, R. from 5, pens. from 15 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL, R. from 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 14 fr. — Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4): HÔT. DU HELDER, hôtel meublé.







# I E R R A N E E

D. Bourse et Bâti.	F.2.3	40. Place d'Antibes	X.3.
D. Bourse et Bâti.	X.3.	41. Dépôt du Commerce	G.3.
D. B. D'Administration	F.3.	42. Tour Eiffel	F.3.
D. Justice (Police de)	F.4.	43. B. Commerce	F.3.
D. Marine	X.3.	44. Quai des Lyonnais	X.3.
D. Défense	H.1	45. Quai de l'Orée du Bois	X.3.
D. Défense	H.2	46. Théâtre Massé	G.3.
D. Direction Géné.	S.1		
D. Culture	S.2		
D. Défense de l'Opéra	S.3		

— Dromeyez

E

F

G

H



In the *Square Grimaldi* (Pl. D, 4), HÔT. GRIMALDI, R. 4-8, pens. 10-12 fr. — In the *Rue de France* (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): BELGRAVIA HOTEL, R. 3-10, B. 11/2, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. 11/4 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. TARELLI, R. from 31/2, D. 31/2, pens. from 7 fr.; CHÂTEAU DES BAUMETTES, R. 3-8, pens. 10-16 fr. — In the *Quai du Midi* (Pl. E, F, 4): \*BEAU-RIVAGE, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr.; DES COLONIES, pens. 7 fr. — In the *Rue des Ponchettes* (Pl. F, 4): \*HÔT. DES PRINCES, well situated on the shore, R. from 31/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, R. from 31/2, D. 41/2 fr. — In the *Rue du Palais* (Pl. E, 4); HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.

In the *Boulevard Carabacel* (Pl. F, 2): H. BRISTOL; \*HÔT. DE NICE, R. from 5, B. 13/4, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 15-20 fr.; DE PARIS, R. 4-12, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr. — In the *Avenue Désambrois* (Pl. E, 2): HÔT. CARABACEL. — *Boulevard Dubouchage* (Pl. E, 2, 3): HÔT. DU PARC; D'ALBION, R. 3-6, pens. 7-14 fr.; DU PAVILLON; DES EMPEREURS. — In the *Avenue Beaulieu* (Pl. D, E, 2): HÔT. DE SUÈDE, R. 31/2-7, pens. 9-15 fr.; BRUGIÈRE; JULLIEN, R. from 6, pens. from 14 fr.; DE HOLLANDE, R. from 31/2, pens. 10-15 fr. — In the *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3): UNIVERS, at the corner of the Rue Garnier, commercial; CENTRAL, R. from 2 fr.; DE LA RÉGENCE; NATIONAL, near the station, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; GR. HÔT. MODERNE. — In the *Rue Pastorelli* (Pl. E, F, 3, 2): BEAU-SÉJOUR, R. 3, D. 3; pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, D'HELVÉTIE, both second-class. — In the *Rue Blacas* (Pl. E, 3): HÔT. MONTESQUIEU. — In the *Rue Alberti* (Pl. E, 3): HÔT. D'EUROPE.

In the *Boulevard Victor Hugo* (Pl. C, D, 3): \*ILES BRITANNIQUES, R. from 6, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 13-25 fr.; \*MÉTROPOLE ET PARADIS, with garden, R. from 43/4, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 10 fr.; QUEEN'S HOTEL; GR. HÔT. DU RHIN; REINE VICTORIA; DU LOUVRE, R. from 5, pens. 13-18 fr.; \*GR. HÔT. DES PALMIERS, R. from 31/2, B. 11/2, déj. 31/2, D. 5 fr.; SPLENDIDE-HÔTEL, R. from 4, pens. from 10 fr.; \*HÔT. DES ORANGES. — In the *Rue Emanuel* (Pl. D, 3): HÔT.-PENS. VICTOR HUGO, a large new house. — In the *Rue Alphonse Karr* (Pl. D, 3): \*PALACE HOTEL, R. from 4, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr. — In the *Rue de la Paix* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3): HÔT. ST. GEORGE; \*GALLIA ET MONOPOLE, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr. — In the *Rue Cotta* (Pl. C, D, 3): HÔT. LONGCHAMP; HÔT.-PENS. COTTA. — In the *Rue Rossini* (Pl. C, D, 3): \*HÔT.-PENS. INTERNATIONALE, pens. 8-14 fr.; HÔT. HERMITAGE & EMPRESS; DE GENÈVE ET CONTINENTAL. — In the *Avenue Thiers* (near the Grande Gare; Pl. C, 2): CECIL HOTEL, R. 4-12, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; TERMINUS; D'INTERLAKEN ET DE PROVENCE; \*DE BERNE, R. from 3, B. 11/2, déj. 21/2, D. 31/2, pens. 8-11 fr. — In the *Avenue Durante* (Pl. D, 2, 3): \*HÔT. DU MIDI, 8 fr.; RICHE-MONT. — In the *Rue de Belgique*: GR. HÔT. DEL'AVENUE, HÔT. DE LA GARE, ST. LOUIS, at these pens. from 7 fr. — In the *Rue Paganini*: DEUX-MONDÉS (meublé). — *Beyond the Railway Station*: HÔT. WINDSOR, Ave. Thérèsa, R. 3-7, pens. 8-15 fr.; EDEN HOTEL, at the corner of the Boul. Gambetta and Boul. Joseph Garnier (Pl. C, 1); HÔT. ALEXANDRA, Boul. Gambetta.

*Outside the Town.* To the N., at Ciniez: \*EXCELSIOR HOTEL REGINA, a large and luxurious establishment, at the end of the Boul. de Ciniez (p. 483), R. from 8, D. 7, pens. from 22 fr.; \*RIVIERA PALACE, about halfway along the boulevard, R. from 10, D. 7 fr.; opposite, \*GR. HÔT. ALHAMBRA, new, R. from 8, pens. from 15 fr.; HÔT. DE CIMEZ, frequented by the English, R. 7-12, pens. 12-18 fr. — To the W., at the *Parc Impérial*: GR. HÔT. IMPÉRIAL, R. from 10, board 14 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL, near the Zoological Garden; BELVÉDÈRE, Boul. du Czaréwitch, with hydropathic, R. from 5, pens. from 10 fr. — To the S.E., at Montboron: \*MONTBORON PALACE, Boul. Carnot (Pl. H, 4), well situated, R. from 5, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — To the N.W., at St. Barthélémy (p. 483): HÔT. ST. BARTHÉLEMY, on a hill, R. 4-8, pens. 8-12 fr. (free omnibus to the town).

Most of the hotels are closed from the beginning of summer till the end of Sept. or October. The Hôtels de l'Univers, des Etrangers, des Négociants, Terminus, National, des Iles Britanniques, de Cimiez, des Beaumettes, Beau-Rivage, St. Louis, and de la Gare are open the whole year. — In the season it is advisable to order rooms in advance.

**Apartments.** Houses and apartments to let, indicated by tickets, are easily found, best with the aid of a house-agent. A doctor should be

consulted as to situation, etc. A single visitor may procure 1-2 furnished rooms for the winter for 250-700 fr.; suites of apartments are let for 1000-5000 fr., villas for 2000-25,000 fr. The contract (on stamped paper) should specify the condition of furniture, linen, wall-papers, etc., as disputes are apt to arise on the termination of the lease. Landlords sometimes make exorbitant demands on the death of one of their guests, in which case the aid of the authorities should be invoked. Nice is reputed an expensive place, but it is possible to live here, as in other large towns, more cheaply than at Cannes or Mentone. The pensions at a distance from the sea, but in well-sheltered spots, are comparatively moderate. — House Agents: *Ch. Jouglia*, Rue Gioffredo 55; *Dalgoutte*, Rue Croix-de-Marbre 2.

**Restaurants.** \**Restaurant Français*, Promenade des Anglais, adjoining the Hôt. de Luxembourg; \**London House*, Place du Jardin-Public 10; \**Helder-Armenonville*, Place Masséna 4, three first-class establishments, with high charges; *Café de la Régence*, Ave. de la Gare 8; *Rest. de la Jetée-Promenade* (p. 479). Less expensive: \**Rest. Reynard et des Gourmets*, *Rest. Cousin*, Place Masséna; \**Rest. International*, National (well spoken of), *Central* (déj. 2, 1), 2½ fr.), all in the Avenue de la Gare; *Rest. des Jardins*, Ave. Masséna; *Gr. Bar Français*, Ave. de la Gare 6; *Rest. de la Poste*, Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes 21; *Rest. Lyonnais*, Rue Biscarra 11. — On the Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie, to the E., \**Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. H, 5).

**Cafés.** \**Café de la Régence*, see above; \**Grand Café Glacier*, on the groundfloor of the Casino (p. 481); *Café Monnot*, Place Masséna; *C. de l'Avenue*, Ave. de la Gare 49. — **Braasseries:** \**Posada*, Place du Jardin-Public, adjacent to the Hôt. d'Angleterre (also wine and oysters); \**Regina Taverne* (Gr. Bar Français, see above); \**Brasserie Royale*, *Nice-Taverne*, *Tav. Gothique*, *Tav. Steinhof*, all in the Ave. de la Gare; *Gambrinus*, Rue Pastorelli 53. — **Confectioners.** *Rumpelmayer*, Boul. Victor Hugo 26, first-class; *Flea*, *Vogade*, Place Masséna; *Portaz*, Ave. de la Gare 4; *Walther & Müller*, Rue de la Préfecture 7.

Cabs ( <i>Voitures de Place</i> ).	One-horse, with 2 seats.		One-horse. Coupé.		One-horse. Landau.		Two-horse, 2 or 4 seats.	
	day	night	day	night	day	night	day	night
Per drive within the town-limits, marked by posts . . .	1 —	1.50	1.25	1.75	1.50	2.75	2 —	3 —
Per drive within the banlieue . . .	2 —	2.50	2.50	3 —	3 —	3.50	4 —	5 —
Per hour, in the town . . .	2.50	3 —	3 —	3.50	3.50	4 —	5 —	6 —
Per hour, outside the town . . ,	3.50	4 —	4 —	4.50	—	—	6 —	7 —

For drives outside the town a bargain should always be made; the charges for a number of special drives are regulated by tariff (4-25 fr. according to distance and class of vehicle). — Night is reckoned in winter from 7 p. m. (in summer from 10 p. m.) to 7 a. m. After the first hour, each 1/4 hr. is charged pro rata. A charge of 25-50 c. is made for bringing the cab from the stand to the house. Small articles of luggage free; trunk 25 c. — The tariff is not compulsory during the Carnival and the Races (special bargain necessary).

**Electric Tramways** (fare 10 c. within the town; 20 c. and upwards outside the town). I. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Pont Magnan* (Pl. A, 5) and *La Californie*; to the *Boul. Gambetta* (Pl. C, 2, 3), etc., via the *Rue de la Paix*; to the *Gendarmerie* via the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. G, 1). — II. From the *Rue de France* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Place Béatrix (Gare du Sud)*; Pl. C, D, 1) via the *Boul. Gambetta*. — III. From the *Grande Gare* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the *Place Riso* (Pl. G, 1); to the *Boul. du Czaréwitch* (Pl. B, 2) and *St. Maurice*, see below. — IV. From the *Harbour* (Pl. G, H, 4) to the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) via the *Boul. MacMahon*; to the *Grande Gare*, and thence to the *Boul. du Czaréwitch* (Pl. B, 2) or to *St. Maurice* and the *Vallon*.

*Obscur* (every 1/2 hr.); to the *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2) and the *Rue Victor*. — V. From the *Avenue de la Gare* (Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes; Pl. E, 3) to *Cimiez* (p. 483; every 1/2 hr.). — VI. From the *Place Masséna* via the *Rue Gioffredo* to the *Harbour* and the *Place Saluzzo* (Pl. II, 3).

**Omnibuses** run to various points from the *Avenue Félix Faure* 16, the *Boul. MacMahon*, the *Boul. du Pont-Vieux*, the *Place St. François*, and the *Pont Garibaldi*. — **Brake** from *Cook's Agency* (Ave. Masséna 16) to *Monte Carlo* (p. 490) and *Menton* (p. 492), going by the *Grande Corniche* and returning by the coast (fares 8 and 10 fr.; seats should be booked in advance). Similar services are carried on by the agencies of the *Nice Excursions* (*Place Masséna*) and *Fulconis* (*Boul. du Pont-Vieux* 6; fare 6 fr.); and many other excursions are arranged by all these agencies.

**Steamboats to Corsica**, see p. 497.

**Post Office**, *Place de la Liberté* (Pl. 8; F, 3), open from 7 (in winter 8) a. m. to 9 p. m. (till 4 p. m. on Sun. and holidays). Branch-offices: *Place Grimaldi* 3, *Place Garibaldi* 2, *Avenue de la Gare* 68. — **Telegraph Offices** (always open) at these addresses and at the railway-station.

**Physicians**. English: *Dr. Sturge*, *Boul. Dubouchage* 29; *Dr. Brandi*, *Boul. Victor Hugo* 29; *Dr. Gilchrist*, *Boul. Victor Hugo* 39. American: *Dr. Linn*, *Avenue Masséna* 16. German: *Dr. Zürcher*, *Rue Masséna* 20. — **Dentists**: *Williams* (Amer.), *Promenade des Anglais* 29; *Garcia* (Amer.), *Frisbie* (Amer.), *Preterre*, all in the *Place Masséna*. — **Chemists**: *Nicholls & Passeron*, *Quai Masséna*; *Grande Pharmacie*, *Avenue de la Gare* 35; *Pharm. Sue*, same street, 18; *Ferand* (late *Watson & Co.*), same street, 46; *Leoncini*, *Place St. Etienne* 1; *Liotard*, *Rue de la France* 2. — **Mineral Waters**: *Claud et Mélivet*, *Rue Masséna* 26.

**British Consul**: *Sir James Charles Harris*, *Place Bellevue* 4. — **American Consul**: *H. S. van Buren*, *Promenade des Anglais* 15.

**Tourist Agencies**: *Th. Cook & Son*, *Avenue Masséna* 16; *H. Gaze & Sons*, *Ave. des Phocéens* 2; *Nauth*, *Ave. Félix Faure* 10.

**Bankers**. *Crédit Lyonnais* (Pl. 44; E, 3), *Avenue de la Gare* 15 (p. 481); *Banque de France* (Pl. 5; E, 4), *Quai du Midi* 101; *Caisse de Crédit*, *Rue Gubernatis* 1; *Société Générale*, *Rue Gioffredo* 64; *Comptoir National d'Escompte*, *Ave. de la Gare* 3.

**Baths**. Warm Baths: *Bains des Galeries*, *Rue Adélaïde* 4 (1½-3½ fr.); *Bains Polythermes*, *Rue St. François-de-Paule* 8; *Bains Parisiens*, *Avenue de la Gare* 20; *Bains des Platanes*, *Place de la Liberté* 2; *Bains Macarani*, *Rue Macarani* 5; *Bains Masséna*, *Rue Masséna* 1. Turkish Baths: *Hammam de Nice*, *Rue de la Buffa* 4. — Sea Baths opposite the *Promenade des Anglais* (1 fr.) and on the *Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie* (Pl. H, 5).

**Booksellers**. *Galigrani*, *Avenue Masséna* 48; *Hubert*, *Place du Jardin Public* 4; *Visconti*, *Rue Gioffredo* 62, large reading-room with newspapers of every country and lending-library; *Gross*, *Rue Macarani* 2 (lending-library, photographs, etc.); *Librairie Nouvelle*, *Ave. Félix Faure* 50; *Boudet*, *Ardoïn*, *Ave. de la Gare* 38 and 44. — The *Nice Library*, in the building of the *Crédit Lyonnais* (p. 481), contains about 4000 English books.

**Casinos**. *Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4), *Place Masséna* (see p. 481); adm. 2 fr., subscription for a month 30, for three months 45, for the season 60 fr.; family-tickets at reduced rates. Theatre-tickets include admission to the casino. — *Casino de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4; p. 481); adm., including concert and music hall, 2 fr., less for subscribers. — **Clubs**. *Cercle de la Méditerranée*, *Promenade des Anglais* 3; *Cercle Philharmonique*, *Quai du Midi* 5; *Grand-Cercle Masséna*, in the *Casino Municipal*; *Cercle de l'Union*, *Place Masséna* 8. — **Theatres**. *Théâtre de l'Opéra* (Pl. 39; E, 4), *Rue St. François-de-Paule* (fauteuils 6-8, stalles d'orchestre 4, parterre numéroté 2½ fr.); *Théâtre du Casino* (see above); *Kursaal-Théâtre*, *Rue St. Michel* 2 (1½-2 fr.); *Théâtre Risso* (Pl. 36; G, 3), *Boul. Risso* (Italian). — **Circus**, *Rue Pastorelli* (Pl. E, 3; seats 3½-4 fr.).

The **Carnival** is usually celebrated at Nice with great energy and display, the observances including the throwing of 'Confetti', the 'Battle of Flowers' on the *Promenade des Anglais*, the carrying of 'Moccoletti' (small lighted candles, which the revellers try to extinguish), and 'Veglioni', or masked balls, at the *Théâtre Municipal*. — **Horse Races** are held in

Jan., at the racecourse on the bank of the Var. — *Regattas* are held in March or April.

**Music** daily, except Mon., in the Jardin Public (p. 481), 2.30-4 p. m.

**English Churches** in the Rue de France (Pl. 25; D, 4), and at Carabacel, in the Ave. Notre-Dame (Pl. 26; E, 2). — *American Church* (Pl. 24; D, 3), Boul. Victor Hugo 21. — *Scottish Church* (Pl. 27; D, 3), Rue Alphonse Karr. — *Waldensian (French Protestant) Church*, Rue Gioffredo 50; *French Baptist Church*, Rue Grimaldi 1 (Pl. D, 3). — *German Protestant Church* (Pl. 23; D, 3), Rue d'Augsbourg.

**Climate.** The bay of Nice is sheltered from the N., N.E., and N.W. winds by the lower terraces of the Maritime Alps (culminating in *Mont Chauve*, Ital. *Monte Calvo*, 2780 ft.), a natural barrier to which it owes its far-famed mildness of climate. The mean winter temperature is 10-15° Fahr. higher than that of Paris, summer temperature 5-10° lower. Frost is rare. The neighbourhood of the broad and stony channel of the Paillon is apt to be rather draughty. The coast is somewhat exposed to the E. and W. winds. In March and April the E. wind not unfrequently prevails, and is usually most trying to delicate persons about midday, when the clouds of dust it raises in the Promenade des Anglais have often given rise to complaints. Owing, however, to the depth of the basin in which Nice is ensconced, it is easy to find inland quarters beyond reach of these drawbacks. The most sheltered situations are the Boulevard Carabacel and the Quartiers Brancolar and Cimiez, in the last of which the air is generally pure and free from dust. There are three distinct climatic zones: the coast, the plain, and the hills. Sunset is a critical period. The moment the sun disappears, the atmosphere becomes damp and chilly, but this moisture lasts 1-2 hours only. The rainy season begins early in October and lasts about a month. The dry, warm, and at the same time bracing climate of Nice is specially beneficial for chronic invalids, if free from fever and pain, for convalescents, and for elderly people, while the town affords greater comfort and variety than any other place on the Riviera. — Good drinking-water is supplied by the water-works. — Reports of the observations made at the Meteorological Station, founded in 1877, are posted up on the band-kiosque in the Jardin Public.

**Nice**, Ital. *Nizza*, is the capital (98,900 inhab.) of the French department of the *Alpes Maritimes* and the seat of a bishop. In winter it is the rendezvous of invalids and others from all parts of Europe, who seek refuge here from wet and cold. The season begins with the races (see above) early in January, and closes with a great regatta at the beginning of April; but visitors abound from October until the end of May. In summer the place is deserted, though its temperature is then lower than that of Paris.

Nice, the *Nicæa* (Greek *Nikaia*) of the ancients, was founded by the Phœnician inhabitants of Marseilles in the 4th cent. B.C., to commemorate a victory gained over the Ligurians. It prospered greatly at first, but under the Romans it was supplanted by Cimiez; and later it suffered much from the Goths, from the Saracens, and in the wars and rivalries of the various rulers of Provence and N. Italy. Down to 1388 it belonged mainly to the County of Provence, then to the Dukes of Savoy; in 1792 it was occupied by the French, in 1814 restored to Sardinia, and in 1860 annexed to France together with Savoy. Nice was the birthplace of the French Marshal Masséna (1758-1817) and of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82).

Nice is superbly situated on the broad *Baie des Anges*, which opens towards the S., at the mouth of the insignificant *Paglione* or *Paillon*. The broad and stony bed of the stream, flanked with handsome quays, bisects the town. On the left bank is the OLD TOWN, with its narrow lanes, which have been replaced by better streets

near the shore. It is dominated by the castle-hill (p. 482), beyond which lies the harbour (p. 482). On the right bank is the STRANGERS' QUARTER, which is already much larger than the old town.

From the *Principal Station* (Pl. C, D, 2), in front of which extends the *Avenue Thiers*, set with a beautiful row of eucalypti, we descend to the town by the handsome *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3). To the right is the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 19; D, 2), built by Chas. Lenormand. In the Rue *Notre-Dame*, which diverges to the left, is the new **Musée Municipal** (Pl. 7; E, 2), containing a collection of paintings, mainly by modern French artists, and also sculptures, engravings, objects of natural history, etc. The *Avenue de la Gare* farther on intersects another of the chief arteries of the new town, formed by the *Boulevard Victor Hugo* (right) and the *Boulevard Dubouchage* (left), the latter leading to the *Boul. Carabacel* (p. 480). — To the right, farther on, is the handsome building of the *Crédit Lyonnais* (p. 479), which also contains a well-supplied reading-room. Exhibitions of paintings are usually held here in Feb. and March (open daily, 9.30-4). At the end of the *Avenue de la Gare* is the *Place Masséna*, the centre of the Strangers' Quarter. To the right diverges here the *Rue Masséna*, which is continued by the long *Rue de France*. A *Marble Cross*, at the beginning of the street last named, commemorates the meeting of Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538, effected by Pope Paul III. It has given its name (*Croix de Marbre*) to this quarter of the town.

To the E. of the *Place Masséna*, built over the *Paillon*, stands the **Casino Municipal** (Pl. E, 4), with a winter-garden, a theatre, gaming-rooms, a café-restaurant, etc. — Behind the Casino, and also built over the *Paillon*, is the **SQUARE MASSÉNA** (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with a *Statue of Masséna*, in bronze, by Carrier-Belleuse (1869), and bounded on the N. by the handsome *Boulevard Félix Faure*, which extends along the right bank of the *Paillon* to the *Pont Garibaldi*. In the *Square Garibaldi* (Pl. G, 3), on the left bank, rises a large monument to *Garibaldi* (p. 480), by Etex and Deloye (1891).

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. D, E, 4), to the right between the *Place Masséna* and the sea, at and over the mouth of the *Paillon*, is prettily laid out, with palms, pepper-trees, aloes, laurels, and myrtles (music, see p. 480). Like the *Promenade des Anglais*, it forms one of the gathering-places of visitors to Nice. The *Monument du Centenaire* (Pl. D, 4), by Febyre and Allar, was erected in 1896 to commemorate the first union of Nice with France (1792).

The \***Promenade des Anglais** (Pl. A-D, 4, 5), originally constructed by the English in 1822-24, for the sake of furnishing work to the unemployed, and since extended, stretches to the W. along the coast. It is shaded by palms and other trees and bordered with palatial hotels and villas. At the beginning of it the **JETÉE-PROMENADE** (Pl. D, 4), a structure of glass and iron forming a kind of casino (adm., see p. 479), projects into the sea. Opposite is the

handsome building of the *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (p. 479). The Promenade des Anglais is prolonged beyond the brook *Magnan* (Pl. A, 5) to *La Californie*, a point of view  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant. Those who do not care to walk may use the tramway in the parallel Rue de France.

The **Quai du Midi** (Pl. E, F, 4) forms the prolongation of the Promenade des Anglais towards the E., on the side of the Old Town (p. 480). It affords a good view of the Castle Hill, with its cascade (see below).

Parallel with this quay runs the **RUE ST. FRANÇOIS-DE-PAULE**, one of the chief thoroughfares of the Old Town. In it, to the left, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 34), with a marble group of Orestes and Minerva, by *Hugolin*, in the court. Farther on is the *Church of St. François-de-Paule* (Pl. 16), dating from the 18th century. The *Théâtre Municipal*, or *Opera* (Pl. 39), to the right, is a handsome edifice re-erected after the disastrous fire of 1881. Still farther on, also to the right, is the *Public Library* (Pl. 6), with 90,000 printed vols. and 125 MSS. (open daily, 9-4; in summer, 9-12 and 2-5.30). It also contains a few Roman antiquities.

The Rue St. François-de-Paule is continued by the **COURS SALEYA** (Pl. F, 4), where an interesting market is held during the season. To the right extend the so-called *Terraces*, on the top of a double row of low houses. To the left are the *Préfecture* (Pl. 38; 1611-13) and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 33).

To the S.E. of the town rises the **Château**, or *Castle Hill* (Pl. F, G, 4; 320 ft.), which may be ascended from the N., E., or S. W. side in 20 min.; the S.W. approach is by a flight of 198 steps (*Montée Lesage*) from the Rue des Ponchettes. The hill was formerly crowned with a castle destroyed by the Duke of Berwick in 1706. Almost the only relic now standing is the *Tour Bellanda* (now private property). At the top of the hill is an artificial *Waterfall*, supplied by the city-reservoir and the *Canal de la Vésubie*.

The plateau has been transformed into a promenade, which commands an admirable \*View in every direction: S., the Mediterranean; W., the coast, the promontory of Antibes, the Iles de Lérins, the mouth of the Var, and Nice at our feet; N., the valley of the Paillon, the large Excelsior Regina Hotel, the monasteries of Cimiez and St. Pons, the distant castle of St. André, Mont Chauve, the Falicon, and the Alps; E., the ancient Fort Montalban, and the promontory of Montboron (p. 484). The S. slope of the castle-hill, which descends precipitously to the sea, is called the *Rauba Capeu* ('hat-robbler', owing to the sudden gusts).

Among the monuments in the old *Cemetery*, on the N. side of the castle-hill, are a pyramid to the memory of Gambetta (1838-82), who was temporarily buried here, and a monument to the victims of the fire at the *Théâtre Municipal* in 1881.

On the E. side of the castle-hill lies the **Harbour** (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), called *Port Lympia* from an excellent spring (*limpida*) near the E. pier. The Place Bellevue, at the foot of the hill, was embellished in 1827 with a marble *Statue of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia*,

founder of the harbour. — In the Place Cassini, to the N. of the harbour, are the *Eglise du Port*, in a classic style, and a bronze bust of *President Carnot*, by Convers (1896).

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### Environs of Nice.

**N. Side.** — To the N. of Nice, on a fertile hill, lies **Cimiez**, Ital. *Cimella* (Hotels, etc., see p. 477), which is reached by the Boul. de Cimiez (Pl. E, 1; electric tramway No V, see p. 479). Cimiez occupies the site of the Roman town of *Cemenelum*, of which part of an *Amphitheatre*, a quadrangular structure called a *Temple of Apollo*, and traces of baths and other buildings have been discovered. The first street to the right beyond the amphitheatre leads to the *Capuchin Monastery of Cimiez*, erected in 1540 on the foundations of a so-called temple of Diana. Ladies are not admitted, except to the chapel, which contains two paintings by Lodovico and Antonio Brea of Nice (ca. 1500). — The second street to the right leads to a small *Zoological Garden*, on the E. slope of the hill (adm. 1 fr.; café-restaurant). The tramway (p. 479) runs to this point.

A good road (electric tramway No I, see p. 478) ascends on the right bank of the Paillon to the (40 min.) monastery of **St. Pons**, founded in 775 on the spot where St. Pontius, a Roman senator, suffered martyrdom in 261. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 970 and rebuilt in 999. Fine view outside the monastery (ladies not admitted to the interior). — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from St. Pons, in the valley of the *Garbe* or *Riousec*, is the château of **St. André** (196 ft.; *Inn*, closed in summer), built in 1687, now a school, whence an avenue of eucalypti leads to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the small *Grotte de St. André* (adm. 50 c.).

From the Grotto we may proceed to (1 hr.) the village of **Falcon** (1005 ft.; *Café Tordo*), near which is the *Grotte des Chauves-Souris*, with beautiful stalactites.

Farther up the valley of St. André, 7 M. from Nice, lies **Tourette**, Ital. *Torretta* (inn), a curious specimen of the ancient fortified villages of the district (view).

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Torretta is **Châteauneuf** (2295 ft.), which is said to have been built by the inhabitants of Nice as a refuge during the invasion of the barbarians, but is now deserted owing to the want of water. This is another splendid point of view. Adjacent are two fine stalactite grottoes. The village of *Châteauneuf* lies  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below, about 3 M. from Contes (p. 488), whence a tramway plies to Nice.

The return from Falcon (see above) may be made by a shorter and less attractive road via a *Chapel of St. Sébastien*, *La Ray*, and *St. Maurice* (tramway to Nice).

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**N.W. and W. Sides.** — To the N.W. of Nice is the (4 M.; tramway No IV, see p. 478) **Vallon Obscur**, a ravine about 500 yds. long reached via *St. Barthélémy* (hotel, p. 477). — Another pleasant walk

may be taken in the **Valley of the Magnan** (p. 482), through which a road ascends to (2 M.) the church of *La Madeleine* (stat., p. 485). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther up is the romantic ravine of the *Puits aux Etoiles*, 115 ft. in depth (accessible to sure-footed walkers only).

A fine excursion may be made to the *Mouth of the Var* (p. 462), either by railway to *Le Var* (p. 462) and thence by tramway, or by using the tramway to *La Californie* (p. 482), which is 1 M. from the station of *Le Var* and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the former *Jardin d'Acclimatation* (restaurant) and the *Racecourse* (*Champ de Courses*), situated to the right and left of the railway.

**E. and N.E. Sides.** — To the E. of Nice stretches a chain of heights, easily accessible and commanding beautiful views. The nearest to the sea is the \***Montboron** (600 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the fortified promontory separating Nice from Villefranche. On its slope runs the beautiful road (the first part named *Boul. Carnot*; Pl. II, 4) to (3 M.) *Villefranche* (p. 462; tramway from the harbour, 70 or 45 c.; boat 10 fr.), with the conspicuous *Château de Montboron* (formerly the *Villa Smith*), the residence of Count Gurowski (fine view). To the left ascends the *Route Forestière de Montboron*, which traverses the ridge of the Montboron, skirts the **Montalban** (695 ft.), with fortifications of the 16th cent., and joins the old Villefranche road.

If we follow the Villefranche road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more, a road on the right, crossing the railway by a stone bridge, will lead us to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Beaulieu* (p. 462). Thence to St. Jean, see p. 463.

The **Vinaigrier** (1210 ft.), so called, it is said, from the sour wine it produces, is ascended by the old road in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., or by the new *Corniche Road* round *Mont Gros* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — On the **Mont Gros** (1220 ft.),  $4\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.E., above the *Route de la Corniche* (see below), is a large and excellently equipped *Observatory*, containing one of the largest refractors in Europe (30-inch lens) and a floating dome (adm. on application at the entrance).

## 74. Excursions from Nice.

### a. From Nice to Mentone by the Corniche.

$18\frac{1}{2}$  M. **CARRIAGE** (25-30 fr.) in 4 hrs., highly recommended. **OMNIBUS** to *La Turbie* and *Le Laghet* daily (2 fr.). Brakes, see p. 479. — Those who have not time for more should at least walk along the *Corniche road* to a point about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond the *Auberge des Quatre-Chemin*, then descend to *Villefranche*, and return to *Nice* by the coast.

The celebrated \***Route de la Corniche**, constructed under Napoleon I. by the préfet Dubouchage, traverses the most beautiful part of the Riviera, and is far preferable to the railway. As the drivers prefer the new and lower road, which is less picturesque, it is well to stipulate expressly for the *Grande Corniche* route. The road ascends amid rich vegetation, commanding a beautiful retrospective view of *Nice* and its surroundings. It first sweeps round the *Mont*







Gros (p. 484) and approaches the sea a little beyond the entrance to the Observatory, passing the *Col des Quatre-Chemins* (1130 ft.; inn; 5 M. from the Place Masséna). Below, to the right, are Villefranche (to which we may descend in 50 min. via the *Valley of the Murtha*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the short-cuts), Beaulieu, and the wooded promontory of St. Jean (p. 463).

The **Mont Pacanaille** or *Mont Leuze* (1895 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Quatre-Chemins Inn by a good path.

On the right appears *Eze* (p. 463;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the road), a group of venerable houses, perched on a precipitous isolated rock. The culminating point of the road (1775 ft.), between *Eze* and the fortified *Monts de l'Allé* (2300 ft.), commands an extensive retrospect of the snow-clad Alps. Farther on we pass the beginning of the road to *Le Laghet* (p. 492) and reach (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Turbie* (p. 492), to which a mountain railway plies from Monte Carlo (p. 492). The view hence is very fine.

Beyond *La Turbie* the Corniche road descends and approaches the coast, commanding a continuous fine view of the Riviera di Ponente as far as *Bordighera*. To the left are *Mont Agel* (p. 492), and, farther on, another *Mont Gros* (2152 ft.). 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna*, see p. 464. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, the Monaco road joins ours on the right, and that town is seen behind us. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Menton*, see p. 492.

#### b. From Nice to Grasse.

*A. Vid Cannes*, 34 M., see pp. 462, 461, 475. — *B. Vid the Ligne du Sud*, 30 M., railway in about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.). Return-tickets (6 fr., 4 fr. 50 c.) are available for 2 days and may be used on either line.

The Ligne du Sud, a narrow-gauge railway, runs through an interesting mountain-district, traversing 17 viaducts, 9 tunnels, and a double-tier bridge, and passing numerous small stations. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Madeleine*. At (8 M.) *Colomars* (200 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant) a line diverges to *Puget-Théniers* (p. 486). The line now bends to the W. and crosses the Var by means of the *Pont de Manda*, the lower tier of which is used for the road. Fine views. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jeannet-la-Gaude* (856 ft.). *St. Jeannet* lies at the foot of the *Baou* (2628 ft.), a huge crag, 3 M. to the right; *La Gaude* about 2 M. to the left of the line, with a ruined castle of the Templars. Beyond a tunnel we cross the curious *Gorge of the Cagne*.

16 M. *Vence* (1066 ft.; \**Hôt. Auxias; Lion d'Or*), an ancient town with 3100 inhab. and the remains of fortifications. The former *Cathedral* dates mainly from the 10th, 12th, and 15th cent., and contains some good 15th cent. carving. — 19 M. *Tourrettes* (1040 ft.), a village on a steep height to the right, with three towers and other remains of fortifications. The line now descends rapidly and enters the valley of the *Loup*, where it is carried by a lofty curved viaduct over the *Gorges du Loup* (see p. 486) to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Loup* (755 ft.).

The \**Gorges du Loup* (*Gr. Hôt. du Loup; Restaurant de la Cascade, trout*), a highly picturesque ravine about 6 M. in length, with curious rock-formations and waterfalls, is a favourite point for excursions from Carnes and from Grasse. The visitor should go at least as far as (1 hr.) the *Cascade de Courmes* (130 ft. high; Restaurant Millo, déj. 3-4 fr.). On a cliff (2620 ft.) to the left of the gorge (1½ hr. from Le Loup) is perched the village of *Gourdon* (fine view from the castle).

Beyond Le Loup the line once more ascends. 25½ M. *Le Bar* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a picturesquely situated village with a ruined castle and a church containing interesting carvings and paintings, including a 'Dance of Death'. Before and after (28 M.) *Magagnosc* we thread a tunnel, then descend rapidly, and cross a lofty viaduct. — 30 M. *Grasse* (*Gare du Sud*), see p. 475.

### c. From Nice to Puget-Théniers (Digne).

36½ M. RAILWAY (Ligne du Sud) in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65 c.).

To (8 M.) *Colomars*, see p. 485. — The Puget-Théniers line thence ascends the *Valley of the Var*, side by side with the road, traversing numerous tunnels, bridges, and embankments, and affording fine views both up and down the valley. To the right is the *Mont Chauve d'Aspremont* (2780 ft.), crowned by a fort. — 13 M. *St. Martin-du-Var* (387 ft.), at the confluence of the Var and the *Estéron*, in a fertile basin, surrounded by steep cliffs, on which are perched four villages. The road to these traverses the suspension-bridge beside the station of (14 M.) *Pont-Charles-Albert* (405 ft.).

An omnibus runs hence to (3½ M.) *Gilette*, whence the *Mont Vial* (5085 ft.), an excellent point of view, may be easily ascended in 3½ hrs. viâ (1 hr.) *Revest* (2800 ft.). The ascent is also made from *Malaussène* (see below) in 3¾ hrs., viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Col du Vial* (4045 ft.).

Beyond (15½ M.) *Levens-Vésubie* (455 ft.; hotel) we cross the *Vésubie* (to St. Martin-Vésubie, see p. 487). — Farther on, the valley of the Var contracts and forms the \**Clus du Ciaudan* or *de l'Echau-dan*, a gorge where there is scarcely room for both road and railway between the perpendicular cliffs (650-1300 ft.). Numerous tunnels. — 18 M. *La Tinée* (525 ft.; buffet).

An omnibus (2 fr.) plies hence in connection with the trains in 4-5 hrs. to (13½ M.) *St. Sauveur-sur-Tinée* (1630 ft.; \**Hôt. Wiant; Richier*), viâ the *Gorges de la Mescla* (see below) and the beautiful valley of the *Tinée*. Thence to *Valdeblore*, see p. 488; to *Beuil* (see below), 4½ hrs. to the W., bridle-path viâ (3 hrs.) *Rouïon*. — From St. Sauveur an omnibus (3 fr.) runs daily in 6 (return 4) hrs. to (18 M.) *St. Etienne-de-Tinée* (3740 ft.; \**Hôt. de France; Issautier; guide; Ch. Galléan*), whence the *Cime de la Bercia* (7475 ft.; 3 hrs.) and the *Chignon de Rabuons* (9868 ft.; 5 hrs.) may be ascended. From St. Etienne to *Barcelonnette* (p. 374) over the *Col de la Moutière* (7950 ft.), 11 hrs.

Beyond La Tinée we cross the Var and beyond a curved tunnel reach (20 M.) *La Mescla* (610 ft.), at the confluence of the Var and the Tinée. — 24 M. *Malaussène-Massoins* (767 ft.; ascent of Mont Vial, see above). The Var is recrossed near the *Cascade d'Aïle* (inn). — 26 M. *Villars-du-Var* (*Hôt. Malausséna*), to the right.

30 M. *Touët-de-Beuil* (1060 ft.; \**Hôtel Latty*), another picturesque village to the right, near a steep cliff with a fine waterfall.

— Crossing the *Cians*, we reach (31 M.) *Le Cians* (1100 ft.).

A road traverses the \*Gorges of the Cians to (14 M.) Beuil. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Le Cians is the *Moulin de Rigaud* (1640 ft.; hôtel-restaurant), at the foot of *St. Macaire*. About 2 hrs. farther on the gorge becomes so narrow that the sky can no longer be seen. We then pass the *Moulins de Beuil* and in 1 hr. more reach *Beuil* (4770 ft.; Hôt. Pouchier; Féraud), frequented as a summer-resort, on the S. slope of the *Mont Monnier* (9245 ft.), the easy ascent of which may be made in 3 hrs. (bridle-path). Fine view. On the lower peak is an observatory connected with that on *Mont Gros* (p. 484). — *Guillaumes* (see below) lies 9 M. to the W. of Beuil, viâ ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Péone* (see below).

$36\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Puget-Théniers** (1335 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. Laugier*; *Croix de Malte*), with 1224 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a fertile plain watered by the Var. It possesses a ruined château and remains of the old ramparts, now laid out as gardens.

Road to *St. André-de-Méouilles* (diligence in connection with the morning-train) and railway thence to *Digne*, see p. 404.

An omnibus (3 fr.) plies several times daily in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Puget-Théniers to the ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) tiny town of *Guillaumes* (Hôt. des Touristes; de l'Union; Giniez), through the upper valley of the Var. The \*Gorges of *Daluis*, passed on the way, with their curious green and red rocks, are even more remarkable than those of the Cians. The road is constructed more than 650 ft. above the river. — About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. lies *Péone* (inn), whence *Mont Monnier* may be ascended in 3 hrs. (see above).

#### d. From Nice to St. Martin-Vésubie.

36 M. RAILWAY to ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Levens-Vésubie* in  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c.); thence *Diligence* twice daily in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to ( $20\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Martin* (fare 2 fr. 90 c.). — A passport is indispensable for excursions on the frontier.

To ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Levens-Vésubie*, see pp. 485, 486. — The St. Martin road diverges to the right from that to Puget-Théniers and ascends the imposing \*Gorge of the Vésubie. Near (21 M.) *St. Jean-de-la-Rivière* (Hôt. du Midi; Restaurant des Alpes), a hamlet with a curious old church, it passes through two tunnels.

About 4 M. to the left lies the ancient town of *Utelle* (2625 ft.; inn), whence *Mont Brech* (5260 ft.; view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. by the (1 hr.) *Col du Gineste*. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Roquebillière (see below).

$24\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Suchet*. —  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bas-Lantosque* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), at the mouth of a ravine, belongs to *Lantosque*, a village on the hill to the left.

Farther on, to the right,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Bas-Lantosque, is *La Bollène* (Hôt. de la Bollène), and still farther on ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Roquebillière, see below) is *Belvédère* (2500 ft.; Hôt. Franco), overlooking the valley of the *Gordolasque*. This mountain-valley, the upper end of which is in Italy, is imposing but very arid. About 6 hrs. from Belvedere is the *Refuge Nice* of the F. A. C. (7380 ft.), whence the *Mont Clapier* (9990 ft.), one of the finest points of view in the Maritime Alps, may be ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. without difficulty. In the vicinity is the beautiful *Lac Long* (8440 ft.; 50 acres in area), at the foot of the Gélas (p. 488), covered with floating ice even at the height of summer.

31 M. *Roquebillière* (1896 ft.; Hôtel de France). About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on a road diverges to the right to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Berthemont* (3280 ft.; Grand Hôt. etc.), a summer-station with sulphur-springs.

36 M. **St. Martin - Vésubie**, formerly *St. Martin - Lantosque* (3110 ft.; Hôt. Régina; Vésubie; des Alpes; de Londres; Anglo-

*Américain*; several pensions; *Eng. Ch. Service*), at the confluence of the Madone-de-Fenestre stream and the Boréon, is visited as a summer-resort. There is a cold sulphur-spring,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *A. Ciais, M. Nafta, J. B. Plent*, etc.). About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the W., via a bare plateau and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de St. Martin* (4947 ft.), is *Valdeblore* (3410 ft.; Hôt. Icard), pleasantly situated near meadows, forests, and small lakes, and united by a road with St. Sauveur (p. 486), about 8 M. to the W. — The valley of the Boréon leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ciriegia* (4760 ft.; hotel), where the Boréon forms a fine fall, 115 ft. in height, and near which is the forest-clad *Vallon de Salèses*. — The *Tête de Piagù* (7685 ft.), to the N.E., may be ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — A route leads to the S. past Venanson (see above) to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *Pointe de Struol* (6720 ft.), covered with fine forests in which wolves still occur. — About 3 hrs. to the E. is the *Madone de Fenestre* (6187 ft.; hotel), a pilgrim-resort beyond the frontier, surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. Thence we may ascend to (2 hrs.) the pastures of *Prats*, studded with little lakes; or by a good path to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Col de Fenestre* (8100 ft.; refuge-hut; admirable view), whence we may descend to Entraque, Valdieri, and Cuneo; or to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the *\*Cime de Gelas* (10,285 ft.; guide 12 fr.), a toilsome but highly interesting ascent.

#### e. From Nice to Tenda and Vievolà (Cuneo-Turin).

56 M. DILIGENCE to ( $53\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Tenda daily from the Hôt. de l'Aigle d'Or, Place St. François, in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 9, 7 fr.). An omnibus also plies to Lucéram and La Trinité-Victor, and a tramway to Drap and Contes.

Nice, see p. 476. The road ascends the valley of the Paillon to the N. — 5 M. *La Trinité-Victor*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Le Laghet (p. 492). Then Drap and Ourdan. At ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont de Peille* we quit the main valley, which leads to the right to (3 M.) *Peillon*, a picturesque village, resembling but even more quaint than Tourette (p. 483) or Eze (p. 463). At (8 M.) *Pointe-de-Contes* a valley diverges to the left to *Contes*, a small town about 11 M. from Nice.

15 M. **L'Escarène**, Ital. *Scarena* (1090 ft.; *Hôt. de Paris*), an old place with some quaint buildings. In the church is a painting of the 17th cent., with 15 predelle, representing the life of the Virgin.

*Lucéram* (2184 ft.), a highly curious and formerly important village, lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from here, near the sources of the Paillon. The road goes on thence to (12 M.) *Peira Cava* (4760 ft.; Hôt. Bellevue), a summer-resort surrounded by fine woods.

Beyond (16 M.) *Touët-de-l'Escarène* the scenery becomes bare, and we cross the *Col de Braus* (3275 ft.).

28 M. **Sospel**, Ital. *Sospello* (1145 ft.; *Hôt. Carenco*), with 3750 inhab., on the *Bevera*, is frequented as a summer-resort. Diligence to Mentone, see p. 495.

In the upper valley of the Bevera lies ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Moulinet* (2565 ft.; hotels), a summer-resort in a charming situation. Near the source of the stream is the *Col de Tourini* (5290 ft.; inn at the forester's), pleasantly situated among pastures and woods (extensive view).

The road once more ascends, crosses the *Col de Brouis* (2750 ft.; fine view), and re-descends, leaving on the right *Breil*, Ital. *Breglio* (Hôt. de l'Union), on the *Roya*. We then ascend the valley of this stream to Ventimiglia, see p. 464). — Beyond (41 M.) *La Giandola* (1245 ft.; Hôt. de l'Union: des Etrangers) we pass a defile and then

the village of *Saorge* or *Saorgio*. — At (46 M.) *Fontan* or *Fontana* is the French custom-house. Beyond the Italian frontier we enter, 2 M. farther on, the imposing defile of the \**Gola di Gaudarena*.

50 M. **San Dalmazzo di Tenda** (2250 ft.) contains the Italian custom-house and an ancient convent, now a hydropathic establishment (Hotel, pens. 8 fr.). Interesting grottoes in the neighbourhood. — Beyond another romantic gorge we reach —

53½ M. **Tenda** (2675 ft.; *Hôt. National, Lanza*, etc.), a picturesque little town with 2000 inhab. (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*).

The road farther on penetrates the *Col di Tenda* (6263 ft.) by means of a tunnel about 2½ M. long, lighted by electricity. The old road over the (2 hrs.) col is closed to the public.

56 M. *Vievolà* (3050 ft.; diligence to Ventimiglia, see p. 404) is the starting-point of a railway which passes through the *Tenda Tunnel* (5 M. in length) and descends viâ (27 M.) *Cuneo* (1755 ft.); *Albergo Superga*; *Barra di Ferro*) to (81 M.) *Turin*. See Baedeker's *Northern Italy*.

## 75. Monaco. Monte Carlo. Mentone.

### I. Monaco.

*See Inset Plan on Map at p. 484.*

**Arrival.** The railway-station is at *Condamine*, at the foot of the rock on which Monaco stands. Omn. to the old town, 20 c.

**Hotels** (all at *Condamine*). \***BEAU-SÉJOUR**, Rue St. Louis, with view, R. 4-5, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-10 fr.; **BEAU-SITE**, Rue du Port 1, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 9 fr.; **HÔT. MONEGASQUE**, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr., well spoken of; **BRISTOL**, with lift, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; **DE LA RENAISSANCE**, these three in the Boulevard de la *Condamine*, with view of the sea; \***DE LA CONDAMINE**, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; **DE LA PAIX**, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr., these two Rue des Princes; **DES ÉTRANGERS**, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; **DES DEUX-MONDÉS**, D'ANGLETERRE, DE MARSEILLE, DE FRANCE, all in the Rue Florestine; **LONDON HOUSE**, \***PENSION ANGLAISE**, Rue Albert, pens. 8-10 fr.; **QUATRE-SIÈSONS**, Boulevard Charles-Trois. — Near the railway-station: \***HÔT. DE NICE**, R. from 3, D. 3 fr.; **HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS**, D. 3 fr.; **HÔT. MEUBLÉ**; **PENS. FRITSCH**.

**Carriages** as at Monte Carlo (p. 491). — **Electric Tramways** from the Station to the *Place de la Visitation* and to the *Station at Monte Carlo*; from *Monte Carlo Station* to the *Casino* and *St. Roman*. Fares 10-20 c. per section.

**Post Office**, Ave. St. Martin, open from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. (on Sun. and holidays, 8-11 and 2-4). — **Telegraph Office**, Rue des Briques 20 (open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.).

**Baths.** *Thermes Valentina*, Boulevard de la *Condamine*.

**British Vice-Consul**, Mr. Keogh, Boul. du Nord. — **American Consular Agent**, Mr. Emile de Loth. — **Bankers**, *Smith & Co.* (see p. 491).

**English Church.** Chaplain, Rev. Francis Stewart, M. A.

**Mónaco** (195 ft.) is the capital of the diminutive principality of the same name, which included Roccabruna and Mentone down to 1848. The name is derived from a temple of Heracles Monoikos, founded here by the Phenicians; the monk in the arms of the town was a Hercules until the middle ages. This little 'enclave' in French territory is about 2¼ M. long and 165 to 1100 yds. wide

(area  $5\frac{3}{4}$  sq. M.) and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is governed by sovereign princes of the house of Grimaldi; the reigning prince is Albert I. (b. 1848), who succeeded in 1889. The principality issues its own coinage and postage-stamps.

The town consists of two parts: *Monaco* proper, with 3300 inhab., picturesquely situated on a bold promontory at the foot of the *Tête de Chien*, and *Condamine*, or the new town, on the bay below. The latter, now the more important of the two (6200 inhab.), is a favourite health-resort in winter and a sea-bathing place in summer. To the N.W. opens the pretty *Vallon de Ste. Dévote*, named from a pilgrimage-chapel, situated to the right, beyond the railway-viaduct.

Descending from the railway-station towards the sea, we soon reach the PLACE D'ARMES, whence walkers ascend to Monaco by a path to the right, while carriages follow a road which winds round the promontory and approaches the palace from the E.

The *Palace*, a building of the Renaissance, with crenelated towers, contains sumptuous apartments adorned with frescoes (shown in summer 2-4 p. m., in the prince's absence; fee). Behind the palace is a fine *Garden*, also shown to visitors in summer. — The old guns in the Place du Palais were presented by Louis XIV. The view from the parapet is highly picturesque.

The \**Cathedral*, an imposing modern structure in the Romanesque style by Chas. Lenormand (1893-97), has a high cupola above the crossing and an ambulatory with radiating chapels. — Near this church, on the S. side of the town, is the Promenade St. Martin, laid out on the old ramparts and commanding a splendid \*View of the sea and coast. — Adjoining the promenade is a small *Museum*, open on Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 1-4 p. m.; and near this a large *Museum of Oceanography* is now building.

Monte Carlo is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Monaco via Condamine.

## II. Monte Carlo.

**Arrival.** The Principal Station is near the Casino (*ascenseur*, or lift, 25 c., up and down 35 c.). Station of *La Turbie*, see p. 492.

**Hotels** (see Plan, p. 484). At Monte Carlo proper: \*MÉTROPOLE (Pl. 1), with 350 rooms from 7, B. 11½, déj. 6, D. 7 fr.; \*HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. 2), déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; HERMITAGE HOTEL; \*GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. 3), R. from 8, D. 7 fr.; these four near the Casino and handsomely fitted up. ST. JAMES HOTEL (Pl. 5), R. from 6, B. 11½, déj. 4, D. 7, pens. from 15 fr.; \*HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS (Pl. 4), R. 41½-10, déj. 4-4½, D. 5-6, pens. from 12 fr.; SAVOY (Pl. 6), R. 6-15, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; ROYAL, Boul. Pereira, pens. 15-22 fr.; BALMORAL PALACE, R. from 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; PRINCE DE GALLES ET VICTORIA, R. from 6, B. 11½, D. 6 fr., these situated higher up; WINDSOR, R. from 6, D. 5 fr.; SPLENDIDE, R. 3-6, pens. from 9 fr.; PAVILLON DU PARC, R. from 10, D. 6 fr.; DE LONDRES, R. from 6, D. 5 fr., well spoken of; DU HILDER, R. from 8 fr.; ALEXANDRA; VILLA DES FLEURS, R. from 7, pens. from 12 fr.; HÔT. MERMET, HÔT. DE RUSSIE, R. from 3, D. 41½ fr.; HÔT. DES PALMIERS, R. from 5, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. DES COLONIES, R. 4-6, pens. from 11 fr.; DU LOUVRE, R. 3-5½, D. 3½ fr.; DE GENÈVE, Boul. du Nord, well spoken of; \*DU LITTORAL, Boul. des Moulins, R. 4, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; PENSION VILLA LUCIE, 10-15 fr. — In Monte Carlo Supérieur: \*RIVIERA PALACE, a large establishment of the first class, R.

from 15, B. 2, déj. 6, D. 10, board 15, omn. 2 fr. — At *Les Moulins*, to the E. : \*HÔT. DE LA TERRASSE, 12-20 fr.; PENS. VILLA RAVEL, 8-15 fr. — In the Avenue de Monte Carlo, leading to Condamine : \*MONTE CARLO, R. from 6, déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; BEAU-RIVAGE, pens. 12-16 fr.; HÔT. DES PRINCES. — Near the railway-station : HÔT. TERMINUS ET COSMOPOLITAIN, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 31½ fr.; HÔTEL DES GOURMETS; NATIONAL; DE L'EUROPE. — Lodgings and Furnished Apartments abound. — House Agent, *Roustan*, Boulevard des Moulins.

**Restaurants.** *Métropole* (p. 490), \**Restaurant de Paris* (D. 6 fr.), \**Restaurant Français*, at the Grand-Hôtel, *Hermitage* (p. 490), *Pavillon Doré*, all these with high charges; *Ciro's New Restaurant*, Galerie Charles-Trois; *Frères Provençaux*, at the Hôtel de Russie; *Ré*, Boul. des Moulins. — **Confec-**  
**tions:** *J. Eckenberg*, at the Grand-Hôtel; *Rumpelmayer*, Avenue de la Métropole; *Pasquier*, Ave. St. Michel.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Ave. de Monte Carlo (open as at Monaco).

**Bankers**, *Smith & Co.*, Galerie Charles III, adjoining the Hôt. Métropole.

**English Physicians:** *Dr. Hutchinson*, Villa Mai; *Dr. Fagge*, Villa de la Porte Rouge; *Dr. Fitz-Gerald*; *Dr. Pryce Mitchell*, Villa Henri; *Dr. Rolla Rouse*. — **Dentist:** *Mr. Ash*.

**Carriages.** Per course within the principality of Monaco 11½, per hr. 3 fr., at night 2½ or 5 fr.; to Nice and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 25 fr. For other drives beyond the principality, consult the tariff. — **Tramways**, see p. 489. — **Brake** to Nice, 3 and 5 fr. (comp. p. 479).

**Monte Carlo** (7600 inhab.), belonging to the principality of Monaco, and beautifully situated in a sheltered bay, is well known for its charming climate, but is chiefly visited on account of its gaming facilities.

The handsome **CASINO**, built by *Charles Garnier* in 1878, stands on a promontory to the E. of the town. The *Salles de Jeu* lie to the left of the entrance. In front is the *Salle des Fêtes*, adorned with paintings by *Feyen-Perrin*, *Gust. Boulanger*, etc. On the first floor, to the left, is a well-equipped reading-room. Outside are statues of Music, by *Sarah Bernhardt*, and Dancing, by *Gust. Doré*.

The Gaming Rooms are open daily, from 11.30 a. m. till 11.30 p. m., by tickets obtained gratis at the office (to the left, in the vestibule) on presentation of visiting-cards. Inhabitants of the principality are not admitted. — The other rooms are also open from 10 a. m. till midday by special ticket ('carte blanche'). Music twice daily; concert of classical music on Thurs. (in winter), 2.15 p. m. (3-6 fr.).

The games played at the Casino are **Roulette** and **Trente-et-Quarante**, the minimum and maximum stakes being respectively 5 and 6000, 20 and 12,000 fr. In the roulette there are 36 numbers and a zero, on any of which the player may place his stake (*enjeu*). If his number is successful, he receives from the Bank 35 times the amount staked. When the ball falls into the zero compartment, the Bank wins, not only the stakes on the other numbers, but also half of these risked on 'rouge ou noir', 'pair ou impair', 'manque' (Nos. 1-18), or 'passe' (Nos. 19-36), the other half being left 'en prison' till the next revolution. There are also other regulations in favour of the Bank. — The game of trente-et-quarante is played with six packs of cards (312 cards in all), which the croupier deals out in two rows, the first known as 'noire', the second as 'rouge'. The row of which the value most nearly approaches 30 (court cards counting as 10) wins, the players receiving double the value of their stakes. In the case of a tie a 'refait' is made. If, however, the score is 31 to 31, the 'refait' is in favour of the Bank, which places the stakes 'en prison', gathering in those of the losers on the next deal and paying nothing to the winners. The players may also bet on the colour of the first card of each series, that of the first row being known as 'couleur', that of the second as 'inverse'. Neither wins unless its series is also successful.

The terrace behind the Casino commands a splendid \*View. It is adjoined by the *Tir aux Pigeons*, the competitions of which attract the best trap-shots of all countries. In Jan. there is a 'Grand Prix' of 20,000 fr.

In front of the Casino are beautiful \*Gardens, admirably kept and containing numerous exotic trees and plants. To the left stands the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, where an exhibition of modern works of art is held from Jan. to April (daily, 9-5; adm. 1 fr.). Farther on, beyond the limits of the principality, are the *La Turbie Station* and the imposing building of the *Credit Lyonnais*.

FROM MONTE CARLO TO LA TURBIE, mountain-railway in 20 min. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 30 c., return, 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 45 c.). The line is about 2 M. long and rises 1345 ft. on the S. slope of the Ste. Dévote valley (p. 490). There are intermediate stations at *Monte Carlo Supérieur* and *Bordina*, and the upper terminus is on the Corniche road (see p. 485). — La Turbie is also reached from La Condamine and Monte Carlo by two roads, one on each side of the valley, in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. respectively, and another road leads from the Riviera Palace Hotel (p. 490). Carriages from Nice, see p. 484. — *La Turbie* or *Turbia* (1594 ft.; \*Restaurant du Righi d'Hiver, at the station; *Hôtels-Restaurants National et de France*; villas to let; English Church) is an ancient village, chiefly visited by tourists for the sake of the view. It contains the remains of the Roman *Tropaëum Augusti* (hence the name), erected in B. C. 6 to commemorate the subjection of the Ligurians. In the 13th cent. the monument was used as the base of a tower, now very ruinous. A magnificent \*View is obtained hence of the mountains and coast as far as Ventimiglia on the E., and on the W. of the French coast, the Ile Ste. Marguerite, the Esterel, and other distant moutains.

*Route de la Corniche*, see p. 484. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from La Turbie, in the direction of Nice, a road diverges to the right from this route and leads to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Le Laghet* or *Notre-Dame-de-Laghet* (1116 ft.; two restaurants), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, much visited on Trinity Sunday, a dépendance of a convent founded in 1634. We may return by *La Trinité-Victor* (p. 488). — About 1 M. to the S. of La Turbie rises the *Tête de Chien* (1880 ft.), a hill once noted as a point of view, but now occupied by a fort. — The *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), reached in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by a road diverging to the left of the Corniche Route, has had a similar experience.

### III. Mentone.

**Arrival.** Mentone has two railway-stations, *Menton* (Pl. D, 1) and *Menton-Garavan* (Pl. G, 2), for the W. and E. bays respectively.

**Hotels and Pensions.** The larger hotels have hydraulic lifts and heated corridors and staircases, and send omnibuses to the station. The charge for a room with southern aspect varies from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 fr.; pension (R., A., B., luncheon, and D.; wine extra) from 6 to 20 fr. per day. — *On the W. Bay.* At some distance from the sea: \*ILES BRITANNIQUES (Pl. a; D, 4), R. from 6, B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; \*NATIONAL (Pl. b; E, 3), D. 6-8, pens. 12-18 fr.; \*DU LOUVRE (Pl. c; D, 4), R. from 5, D. 5 fr.; \*DE L'AMBASSADEUR (Pl. d; E, 4), pens. 9-16 fr.; VICTORIA ET DES PRINCES (Pl. e; E, 4), R. from 4, pens. from 10 fr.; \*D'ORIENT (Pl. f; E, 4), R. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; \*DE RUSSIE ET D'ALLEMAGNE (Pl. h; E, 4), R. 4-8, pens. 10-15 fr.; \*DE TURIN ET BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. i; E, 4), pens. 8-12 fr.; DE MALTE (Pl. k; E, 4), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, pens. 8-10 fr.; \*DE VENISE (Pl. E, 4; English); DE LA POSTE, unpretending. — Beyond the station, in an elevated position: \*RIVIERA PALACE (Pl. R.P.; D, 3), R. 4-8, D. 5-6, board 8 fr.; WINTER PALACE (new); MONT-FLEURY (Pl. m; D, 4), R. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 11-15 fr. — In the Promenade du Midi, Avenue Félix Faure and Rue St. Michel, near the sea: \*HÔTEL ROYAL & WESTMINSTER (Pl. n; E, 4), R. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9, pens. 8-16 fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. o; E, 4), R. from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 9 fr.; \*WINDSOR PALACE (Pl. g; E, 1), R. 3-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; \*BALMORAL,









R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr.; *DES COLONIES*, R. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -41 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 8-12 fr., well spoken of; *DE MENTON ET DU MIDI* (Pl. p; F, 4), R. from 3, pens. 9-15 fr. — In the Avenue de la Gare: Hôt. WAGNER, pens. 9-13 fr.; *DU PARC* (Pl. q; E, 4), R. from 4, pens. from 8 fr., well spoken of; *HÔT.-RESTAURANT D'EUROPE ET TERMINUS* (Pl. et; D, 4), same charges; *HÔT.-RESTAURANTS SUISSE ET DE LA GARE*; *HÔT.-RESTAURANT DES DEUX-MONDES*, R. from 2 fr., unpretending. — To the W. of the Jardin Public and the Ave. Carnot: *HÔT. MÉTROPOLE ET SPLENDIDE* (Pl. r; D, 4); *DE LONDRES* (Pl. s; D, 4, 5), pens. 6-10 fr.; *SAVOY ET ST. GEORGE* (Pl. t, D 5; Engl.); *PRINCE DE GALLES*, R. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 9 fr.; *PENS. DE FAMILLES*. — In the Vallée du Boirigo: *PENS. DES ROSIERS* (Pl. u; D, 5). — In the Gorbio valley, to the S.W., 20 min. from the middle of the town: \**ALEXANDRA HOTEL* (Pl. v; C, 5), a large house in the English style, pens. 11-20 fr.; *SANATORIUM DE GORBIO*, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town, for consumptive patients, pens. and medical treatment 20-30 fr. — At the Cap Martin (p. 495): \**GRAND-HÔTEL DU CAP MARTIN*, R. from 6, D. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Adjacent, on the road: *HÔTEL VICTORIA*, with restaurant.

*On the E. Bay:* \**HÔTEL D'ITALIE* (Pl. w; F, 3), R. 5-9, pens. 8-12 fr.; *GRANDE BRETAGNE* (Pl. x, F 3; same proprietor), R. from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 12-15 fr.; *BELLEVUE* (Pl. y; F, 3), \**DES ANGLAIS* (Pl. z; F, 3), both patronised by the English, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL* (Pl. G H; G, 2), close to the Garavan station, R. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; \**BEAURIVAGE* (Pl. BR; G, 2), R. 3-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 8-11 fr.; \**SANTA MARIA*, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔTEL BRITANNIA*, R. from 3 fr.

All the hotels and pensions are closed in summer, except the Hôtel de Menton, Hôt. de France, and those near the principal station.

**Apartments.** In both bays there are many charming and sometimes handsomely furnished villas, a list of which (about 300) may be obtained of *Charles Palmaro, Cook's Agency, Boglio, Gust. Amarante, or Ton. Amarante*, who draw up contracts of lease, take inventories of furnishings, and compare them again when the visitor leaves. Rents 1000-7000 fr. and upwards for the season. Private apartments, from 700 fr. upwards, where families can live less expensively than at a pension, are to be had in the Avenue Félix Faure, Rue de la République, and elsewhere.

**Restaurants at all the hotels.** — **Cafés.** \**Café de Paris*, Rue St. Michel; *Café des Voyageurs*, Avenue de la Gare; *Brasserie de Munich*, *Taverne Flamande*, Rue Partouneaux. — **Confectioners.** *Rumpelmayer* (ices), *Gioranoli*, Avenue Félix Faure; *Eckenberg*, at the Jardin Public.

**Physicians.** *Drs. Campbell, Siordet, Rendal, and Samways*, English; *Dr. Stiege*, German; *Dr. Francken*, Dutch; *Drs. Farina, Just, Malibran*, and *Chiâis*, French. — **Dentists:** *G. Mount, Edgar Kerr*. — **Chemists:** *British Pharmacy (Jassoud)*, *Lindewald*, *Oddo, Gilson, Bézoz*, and *Faraut*, all of whom make up English and German prescriptions during the winter.

**Baths.** *Hugou*, Rue Partouneaux (1 fr. 40 c.; hot salt-water bath 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); *Lambert*, Quai de Garavan; at the *Hôt. Victoria*.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 2; E, 4), Rue Partouneaux (from 7 or 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; till 4 p. m. on Sun. and holidays).

**British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hector H. Hill.** — **United States Consular Agent, M. Achille Isnard.**

**Bankers.** *Crédit Lyonnais*, Ave. Félix Faure 15; *Banque de France*, Rue Villarey; *Banque Populaire*, Rue Partouneaux 41. — **Book Shops.** *Librairie Centrale*, Rue St. Michel, with lending library; *Librairie Internationale*, Clapot, Ave. Félix Faure. — **Public Library**, in the Hôtel de Ville, open on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12 and 2-5. — **Bazaars.** *Maison Modèle*, Rue St. Michel; *Bazar Parisien* and *Bazar de Menton*, Avenue Victor Emanuel; *Au Petit Paris*, for ladies. — **Photographers.** *Anfossi* and *Guesquin*, Rue Partouneaux.

**Music in the Jardin Public** on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat., 1.30-3 p. m. (in the Casino Municipal in bad weather), also from 1st Jan. to 15th April, 11-12; on Sun. at the Place du Cercle, 2-4 p. m.

**Casinos.** *Casino Municipal or Central* (Pl. 1; E, 4), Rue Villarey (reserved seat 2 or 3 fr.); *Casino de Menton*, Rue de la République (adm. 1 fr.).

**Omnibus** in the season every 20 min. from the Quartier Garavan on the E. to the Avenue Lodola on the W. (near the Cap Martin; 30 c.), passing the Place Nationale (15 c.); from the Place Nationale to the Villa Caserta, in the Vallée de Careï (30 c.), passing the railway-station of Condamine (15 c.); and from the Place du Cap to Ventimiglia at 7 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. (fare to Grimaldi 60 c., Mortola 1 fr., Ventimiglia 1½ fr.).

**Carriages.** Drive in the town 1 fr., with two horses 1¾ fr., at night 1½ or 2 fr.; per hour 2 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.; half-day, one-horse 8-10 fr., day 12-15 fr., two-horse 25 fr. per day. — Drive in the Boul. de Garavan 4-6 fr.; to Cap Martin 8 fr.; Roquebrune and the Vallée de Menton 8 or 10 fr.; Mortola 10 or 15 fr.; Vallée de Gorbio and back 10-15 fr.; Monte Carlo 8-12, and back, with stay of 1-2 hrs., 12-15 fr. — **Donkey** 5 fr. per day, 2½ fr. per half-day.

**English Churches.** St. John's (Pl. 8; E, 4), Boul. Carnot, on the W. bay; Christ Church (Pl. 9; F, 3), on the E. bay, Promenade de Garavan. — **Scottish Church** (Pl. 10; E, 4), Rue de la République.

**Climate.** Mentone is sheltered from the N. winds by a girdle of rocky mountains, and is considered one of the most favourable spots for a winter-residence on the Riviera. The E. bay in particular is thoroughly sheltered, and has a mean temperature in winter of 50° Fahr. A cool and refreshing breeze, however, generally springs up about noon, and the cold 'Brise' is also an occasional visitor. Between 1st Nov. and the end of April rainy days average 40, while snow rarely falls. Fogs are unknown, but heavy dews are frequent. The W. bay is less sheltered than the E. bay, but has a greater choice of houses at a distance from the sea, and affords pleasanter walks. The dusty roads are regularly watered, and the sanitary arrangements have been improved.

**Mentone**, Fr. *Menton*, a small town with 9200 inhab., formerly belonging to the principality of Monaco, and annexed to France in 1861, is charmingly situated on the *Golfe de la Paix*, consisting of the *Baie de l'Est* or *de Garavan* and the *Baie de l'Ouest*, separated by a rocky promontory, on which the older parts of the town are built. In the E. bay is the harbour, constructed in 1890 (fine view from the breakwater). The luxuriant vegetation consists mainly of orange and lemon groves, chiefly in the side-valleys (yielding 30-40 million lemons annually), interspersed with gnarled carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*), figs, olives, etc. As a winter-resort Mentone vies with Nice and Cannes, offering simpler and quieter quarters than either of these, while not less favoured by climate.

From the principal station (Pl. D, 4) we soon reach the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï*, beyond which, on the W. Bay, lies the principal part of the town. Here are the two great gathering-places of visitors (11-2): the *Promenade du Midi*, skirting the sea, and the *Jardin Public* (Pl. E, 4). To the left, parallel with the Promenade, begins the *Avenue Félix Faure*, forming, along with the *Rue St. Michel* (Pl. F, 4), the principal artery of the new town. At the Place Roch is a *Monument* by Puüch (Pl. 3) commemorating the union of Mentone with France, and in the Rue Partouneaux, diverging here to the left, is another to *Dr. Bennet*, an English physician who did much to bring Mentone into favour as a winter-resort. — In the Rue St. Michel, to the right, stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum of prehistoric antiquities found near Mentone, including parts of some troglodyte skeletons (open daily, 9-12 and

2 to 4 or 5). The *Old Town*, near this point, has tortuous, steep, and badly-paved streets, but is very picturesque. Its principal building is the *Church of St. Michel* (Pl. F, 3), dating mainly from the 17th cent. but largely rebuilt since the earthquake of 1887. Adjacent is the *Church of the Conception* (Pl. 5; F, 3), with 14 marble statues of saints. The adjoining quarter, named *Garavan* ('gare à vent'), is also picturesque. At the opposite end of it from the small harbour mentioned above is ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Torrent de St. Louis* (comp. p. 464). The Corniche road crosses the gorge by the \**Pont St. Louis*, 210 ft. above the torrent. Here are the *Grottes des Rochers-Rouges* (Pl. E, 2), now partly destroyed, in which the above-mentioned skeletons were found (adm. 1 fr.).

Above the old town stood a château, the site of which has been converted into a Cemetery. From the cemetery, and from the high-lying *Boulevard de Garavan*, which skirts the whole of the E. Bay, we obtain a splendid view of the sea and of the coast from Bordighera to the Tête-de-Chien. Another fine view is obtained from the convent of *Ss. Annunziata* (Pl. B, 2), to which a fair but steep path, diverging near the Menton-Condamine station from the road to Sospello, leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The favourite object for a short drive from Mentone (1 hr. there and back) is the **Cap Martin** (Pl. B, 4, 5), with its large hotel (p. 493; carriage, see p. 494). Walkers ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) follow the Boul. du Midi and a road skirting the cape on the E., but may save at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by taking the omnibus to *La Lodola* (p. 494). The cape is covered with a forest, part of which is now the park of the *Hôtel du Cap Martin* (p. 493). On the highest point of the cape, near the hotel, are a Signal Station (*Sémaphore*) and the scanty remains of a convent of the 11th century. On the farther slope is the *Villa Cynros* (Pl. A, B, 4), belonging to the ex-Empress Eugénie. Not far from this is a ruin, probably a tomb, belonging to the old Roman settlement of *Lumone*. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on are the Mentone Reservoir and the Casino du Cap Martin (café-restaurant).

Other pleasant walks may be taken to the W. to the *Vallée du Torrent de Careï* (see below), the *Vallée de Boirigo* (or *Borrigo*), and the *Vallée de Gorbio*; to the E. to *Grimaldi* (*Hôtel Garibaldi*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the *Pont St. Louis* (see above), and to *Mortola Inferiore*, finely situated on a rocky promontory. A visit should be paid here to \**Sir Thomas Hanbury's Garden*, with its tropical vegetation, especially in Feb. and March, when the anemones are in bloom (open on Mon. and Frid. afternoons; strangers write their names in the visitors' book; adm. 1 fr., for the benefit of the poor). The garden, which is the finest on the Riviera, contains upwards of 4500 species of plants (most of them labelled). It covers an area of nearly 60 acres, extends from the road down to the sea, and commands magnificent views.

EXCURSIONS (see Map, p. 484). A beautiful walk or drive may be made

by the road to Sospello ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.; diligence daily in 3 hrs., returning in 2 hrs.). The road ascends the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï*, which falls into the Baie de l'Ouest. Near (4 M.) *Monti* the road begins to ascend. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, a little to the right, is the *Gourg de l'Ora*, a gorge with a waterfall. The road then winds up the *Col de Guardia* (two inns), penetrating the upper part of the hill by a tunnel 88 yds. long. Perched on a rock above the tunnel,  $\frac{9}{4}$  M. from Mentone,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Sospello* (p. 488), is the hamlet of *Castillon* (2530 ft.; *Blancardi's Inn*). — Another walk is by ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Castellar* (Café-Restaurant des Alpes) to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Berceau*, with its two peaks, the *Roc d'Ormea* (3650 ft.) and the *Cime de Restand* (3790 ft.). Magnificent prospect, embracing Corsica in the distance. — *Castellar* is also the starting-point for an ascent ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide, Ben. Parmaro) of the **Grand-Mont** or *Granmono* (4515 ft.; view), to the N., by a bridle-path reaching to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. of the top. This ascent may be made from the *Berceau* in 2 hrs. — From *Castellar* we may descend to (1 hr.) *Monti* (p. 495) or to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Gourg de l'Ora* (p. 495). — To *Sant' Agnese* (poor inn), a village built at the foot of a rocky ridge (2500 ft.) as a place of refuge from the *Saracens* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by the *Col de Garde*). The return may be made via ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gorbio* (1426 ft.; Café-Restaurant *Reynaud*) and the new road ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) or via ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the railway-station of *Cabbé-Roquebrune* (p. 464). — The **Pic de Baudon** (4143 ft.) is ascended in 5 hrs. from *Mentone* via *Sant' Agnese* and the *Collet de Bausson*, to the E. of the mountain; or by *Gorbio* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.; easier route) and the *Col de la Madone-de-Gorbio* (3140 ft.). Splendid view.

The following ROUND may be recommended to visitors whose time is limited. We drive by the *Sospello* road (p. 488) as far as the tunnel of the *Col de Guardia* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 15 fr.), next visit *Castillon* (see above), and then proceed to the S., by a good footpath skirting the E. slope of the *Siricocca* (3494 ft.), to *Sant' Agnese* (2 hrs.; see above). Thence, by a stony road, commanding splendid views, to *Gorbio* and *Mentone* (see above).

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## VI. CORSICA.

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**Steamboats.** The steamer-service from French ports to Corsica is subject to alteration, and the traveller should not fail to consult the latest time-tables and make enquiries of the agents of the *Compagnie Transatlantique* or *Compagnie Fraissinet* at Paris, Lyons, Nice, etc., or at the port of embarkation. The boats are small, old, and not very comfortable; and punctuality is not one of their virtues. Food is not usually included in the steerage fare. — I. FROM MARSEILLES TO AJACCIO, 210 M., in 16-17 hrs.: every Mon. and Frid. at 4 p. m. (fares 34 fr., 23 fr., 10 fr.). Return-fares 50 fr. 50 c., 34 fr., 16 fr. (tickets also available from Bastia, Isola Rossa, and Calvi). The Frid. boat goes on from Ajaccio to (3 hrs.) Propriano (see p. 500). — II. FROM MARSEILLES TO BASTIA, 240 M., in 19 hrs.: every Sun. and Thurs. at 11 a. m. Fares 30 fr. 50, 20 fr. 50, 10 fr. 50 c. — III. FROM MARSEILLES TO ISOLA ROSSA AND CALVI or to Calvi and Isola Rossa, 184-190 M., every Tues. at 11 a. m. in 15-16 hrs. (30, 20, 10 fr.) to one or other of these ports, proceeding to the other (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) after a halt of 9-10 hrs. Return, see p. 512. — IV. FROM NICE TO BASTIA, 142 M., in 12 hrs., every Wed. at 5 p. m. (Marseilles boat; 34 fr. 50, 23 fr. 50, 15 fr. 50 c.). Return, see p. 511. — V. FROM NICE TO AJACCIO direct, 133 M., every Sat. in winter at 6 p. m. in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (30, 20, 15 fr.); viâ Calvi or Isola Rossa, 174-188 M., every Sat. at 6 p. m. in summer in 17 hrs., including 3 hrs.' halt (34, 23, 15 fr.). These boats correspond with another running to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Ajaccio) Porto Torres in Sardinia. Return, see p. 512. — VI. FROM LEGHORN TO BASTIA, 72 M. *Comp. Fraissinet* (office at Leghorn, Via San Sebastiano) in 7 hrs., starting every Wed. at midday, and Sat. at 10 p. m. (fares 17 fr., 14 fr. 15 c., food extra). *Florio-Rubattino Co.*

(office Piazza Micheli) every Thurs. at 11 a. m. in 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (21 fr. 20, 15 fr. 10 c., food included). Return, see p. 511.

A *Passport* is desirable for excursions in the interior of the island.

**Corsica** (French *La Corse*, Greek *Cyrrnos*), situated between 43° and 41° 21' N. latitude, 50 M. distant from Italy and 100 M. from France, and separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, which is 8 M. in width, possesses an area of 3386 sq. M., and a population of 290,168 souls (census of 1896). A broad mountain-chain, consisting of grey granite and limestone formations, occupies almost the entire island. On the W. it rises abruptly from the sea, forming a number of bold promontories and deeply indented bays. On the E. side, towards Italy, the alluvial deposits have been more abundant, and have formed a level coast of some breadth. The vast height to which the mountains rise within a comparatively small space (e.g. Monte d'Oro 7850 ft., Monte Rotondo 8775 ft., Monte Cinto 8890 ft.) imparts a wild and imposing character to the scenery. The bulk of the area of the island is uncultivated, while the mountains for the most part are clothed with magnificent forests of larch, beech, evergreen oak, and chestnut. (Chestnut meal forms the staple food of the Corsican mountaineers.) There are also large groves of olive. Many of the forests have, however, been burned down by accident or design; and their place has been taken by pastures and by the so-called *Maquis*, or dense thickets of arbutus, cistus, lentisk, and heath, affording shelter to brigands. The flora of the island is remarkable for its rare luxuriance and diversity, comprising specimens of almost every species of plant found on the shores of the Mediterranean. The timber of Corsica was highly esteemed by the ancients, and still supplies French and Italian dockyards. Its mineral wealth, however, is far inferior to that of Sardinia, though it possesses numerous mineral springs. Good wine is produced in several districts, and honey forms an article of export.

The character of the natives, notwithstanding the levelling and equalising effects of advancing civilisation, corresponds with the wild aspect of their country, and, at least in the more remote districts, still retains many of those peculiar features described by ancient writers. Their insatiable thirst for revenge (*vendetta*), formerly one of the chief causes of the depopulation of the island, has never been thoroughly eradicated. It exists, however, only among the Corsicans themselves, and the stranger visiting the island is as safe as in any part of Europe. The Corsican woman is much more industrious than her husband, the latter looking with disdain on the Italians from Lucca who do most of the field-work. For the rest the Corsicans are distinguished by bravery, love of freedom, simplicity of manners, and hospitality, virtues which usually characterise a vigorous and primitive race. Their ballads, and especially their dirges (*voceri*), are full of poetical pathos. Native hospitality, which should always be accepted when offered, is entirely gratuitous, though sometimes irksome.

The situation and climate of the island are Italian, as was also its history down to the year 1768. Since the beginning of the present century its union with France has been still more closely cemented by its connection with the family of Napoleon. It now forms the 86th department, the capital of which is Ajaccio, and is divided into 5 arrondissements: Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene. An Italian dialect is still the language of the natives, but French is used for all official purposes and is spoken by the educated classes.

The great attractions of Corsica are its beautiful scenery and its interesting historical associations, for it can boast of no antiquities or treasures of art. A visit to the island is now easily accomplished. Spring is considered the most favourable season. A week's stay will enable the ordinary traveller to become acquainted with Ajaccio, Corte (ascent of Monte Rotondo), and Bastia. Those who desire a more thorough insight into the resources of the country and the character of the natives will

# CORSE

1:120,000

Scale  
10 Kilometers  
10 Miles





encounter some inconveniences, and should endeavour to obtain introductions to inhabitants of the island. The seashore is still ravaged by malarial fever in summer in spite of the large plantations of eucalyptus.

The *Hotels* and *Inns* are not dear, but are sometimes deficient in comfort and cleanliness. It is usually advisable to order meals in advance by telegraph, and even to engage rooms in this way if several are required at once. — The *Public Conveyances*, which usually ply by night, are also wanting in comfort and cleanliness, but most travellers will find the *Railways* amply sufficient for their purposes. *Hired Carriages* are dear (about 20 fr. per day) but are generally constructed to hold 3-4 persons. The usual and the most convenient mode of locomotion is on *Horses* or *Mules*, for which 3-10 fr. a day are charged, including an attendant. Walking for pleasure is as great a marvel to the Corsicans as to the Italians. Exact bargains should in all cases be made by the hirer, and the services of middlemen rejected.

Corsica, like its sister-island Sardinia, which was peopled by the same Iberian race, never attained to a high degree of civilisation in ancient times. The whole island is depicted as having been a wild and impenetrable forest, of very evil reputation. Its possession was nevertheless keenly contested by the great naval powers of ancient times. The Phœceans, banished from Asia by the Persians, founded the town of Alalia (afterwards Aleria) on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Tavignano, in B. C. 536. After a great naval battle in 536, however, they were compelled by the allied Etruscans and Carthaginians to abandon their settlement and migrate to Italy, where they founded the town Elea or Velia, in Lucania. The island then became subject to the Etruscans, and subsequently to the Carthaginians. The Romans wrested it from the latter in 238, but took 80 years to reduce it to subjection. Under Marius and Sulla the colonies of Aleria and Mariana were established on the E. coast, but both were subsequently destroyed. The island was frequently used as a place of banishment, as in the case of the philosopher Seneca, who spent eight years here during the reign of the Emp. Claudius. His account of the country and its inhabitants is by no means flattering, and the Corsicans sometimes declare that 'Seneca era un birbone'. The following lines written by him are to this day partially true:

‘Prima est ulcisci lex, altera vivere raptu,  
Tertia mentiri, quarta negare deos’.

Strabo describes the Corsicans as vindictive and untamable, while Diodorus praises their honesty.

After the fall of the Western Empire Corsica frequently changed masters: the Vandals, Byzantines, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Saracens rapidly succeeded each other in its possession. In 1070 the Pisans, and in 1348 the Genoese obtained the supremacy, which the latter retained till the 18th century. Their oppressive sway, however, gave rise to a long series of conspiracies and insurrections, in many of which a number of remarkable characters and bold adventurers distinguished themselves, especially Arrigo della Rocca, Vincentello d'Istria, and Giampolo da Leca in the 14th and 15th cent., and Renuccio della Rocca and Sampiero di Bastelicca (killed on 17th Jan., 1567) in the 16th century. At length, in 1729, the universal disaffection to Genoa began to assume a more serious aspect, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Republic to stifle it with the aid of German auxiliaries. The last of a long succession of adventurers was a Baron Theodore Neuhof, son of a Westphalian nobleman, who landed on 12th March, 1736, at Aleria, near the mouth of the Tavignano, attended by a number of followers, and provided with warlike equipments. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed King of Corsica, under the title of Theodore I, but his success was short-lived, and he was soon compelled to quit the island, for the Genoese were assisted by the French. Theodore returned twice subsequently to Corsica, but was ultimately compelled to seek an asylum in London, where he died in obscurity in 1756. Meanwhile the Corsicans, under the command (from 1755) of the heroic Pasquale Paoli (born in 1724 at Stretta, a village among the mountains to

the S.W. of Bastia; died in London in 1807), fought so successfully against the Genoese, that the latter lost the whole island with the exception of Bastia. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1768 Genoa ceded Corsica to the French, who, however, were still strenuously opposed by Paoli and other leaders, and were unable thoroughly to assert their supremacy until 1774. After the French Revolution Paoli returned from England to Corsica, after an exile of 20 years, and became president of the island. Internal dissensions, however, again springing up, the English were invited by Paoli to his aid, and in 1794 under Hood, conquered the island. In 1796 they were compelled to abandon their conquest, and since that period Corsica has belonged to France.

## 76. Ajaccio and its Environs.

**Arrival.** Some of the steamers land passengers at the quay, others anchor outside. Landing in small boat, 1 fr., including luggage. Small articles of luggage are examined by the customs-officers on board, the others in the custom-house on shore. — The *Railway Station* lies to the N. of the town (see p. 508),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Place Bonaparte (p. 501) and 1 M. from the principal hotels.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND-HÔTEL D'AJACCIO ET CONTINENTAL (Pl. a), Boul. Grandval, well situated, R. 4-8, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déj.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. 9-15, omn.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE (Pl. c), Boul. des Etrangers, 7-11 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ETRANGERS, Cours Grandval 26, R. 3-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. VILLA MIOT, near the sea, pens. 6-8 fr. (closed in summer). These have all a southern aspect and are suitable for winter-residences (see below). — HÔTEL DE FRANCE, in the Place Bonaparte or du Diamant, adapted for transient guests, R. 3-5, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , déj. 3, D. incl. wine  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -12, omn.  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; GRIMAUD, HÔT. DAUPHIN, in the Cours Napoléon. — Private Apartments about 50 fr. per month, service extra.

**Cafés.** Roi Jérôme, in the Hôt. de France; Solferino, Napoléon, in the Cours Napoléon. — Cercle des Palmiers, Boul. Grandval 20.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 12), Rue de la Préfecture, near the Cours Napoléon (last collection of letters 1 hr. before the sailing of the mail-packet). Letters posted in the letter-box at the quay are collected just before the boat starts.

**Bookseller:** Peretti, Ave. du Premier-Consul. — Information given gratis to strangers at the Société de la Station Hivernale, Boul. Grandval.

**Bankers:** Bozzo-Costa, Lanzi, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme; and at the hotels.

**Baths:** Bains Publics, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); and at the hotels. Cab per drive  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., at night 2 fr.; per hour 2 fr.; per day about 20 fr. — Omnibus from the Cours Napoléon to the Chapelle St. Joseph, 20c. — Saddle Horses may be hired of Lucchini or P. Petiloni for 10 fr. per day (3 hrs. 5 fr.) — Diligences, see pp. 504, 506, and apply at the agents, Cours Napoléon. Places should be taken in advance.

**Steamers** from Marseilles, Nice, Calvi, and Isola Rossa, see pp. 497, 512. To Marseilles every Wed. at 3 p. m. and every Sun. at 4 p. m., also on every alternate Tues. evening; to Nice direct every Tues. in winter at 7-30 p. m.; to Nice via Calvi or Isola Rossa, every Tues. at 1 p. m. in summer, with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.' halt at the first port (p. 512); to Propriano (p. 507) every Sun. at 10 a. m. and every Tues. at 8 a. m. The office of the Compagnie Fraissinet is Boul. du Roi-Jérôme 1. — A small local steamer named 'Le Progrès' (agent, Lanzi, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme) runs from Ajaccio to (1 hr.) Chiavari daily at 7 a. m. (in winter when the weather permits; fares 75, 50 c.); on Mon., Wed., and Sat. it runs to (3 hrs.) Propriano, starting at noon (fare 4 fr., there and back 7 fr.). Enquiries should be made on the spot.

**English Church** (Pl. 2; *Holy Trinity*), Boul. Grandval; services at 10.30 and 2.30. — **British Consul,** William J. Holmes, Esq.

**Climate.** Ajaccio is admirably sheltered by lofty hills on the N. and S.E., but it is somewhat exposed on the S.W., W., and N.W. The mean winter-temperature (52° Fahr.) is about 3° Fahr. higher than that of





the Riviera. The heat is somewhat tempered by the humidity of the atmosphere. The number of rainy days is comparatively small (averaging 34 in the six winter-months), but a heavy dew falls at night. For those afflicted with pulmonary complaints Ajaccio offers one great advantage in its complete immunity from dust, owing to the hard granitic soil.

Ajaccio, with 20,600 inhab., was founded by the Genoese in 1492, and made the capital of the island in 1811 by Napoleon, at the request of his mother Letitia. It is most beautifully situated in an extensive bay, which stretches N. to the *Punta della Parata*, near the *Isole Sanguinarie*, and S. to the *Capo di Muro*, whilst the background is formed by imposing mountains, often covered with a snowy mantle until late in the summer. The town presents a somewhat deserted aspect, although great improvements have taken place of late years.

The *Harbour* lies to the E. of the town, the oldest part of which, with the citadel, occupies a tongue of land to the S. of it. Fine view from the harbour of the gulf and the mountains. The strangers' quarter is in the new town, to the S.W.

The broad *Place des Palmiers*, adorned with palms and planes and a fountain surmounted by a marble statue of Napoleon I. as First Consul, by Laboureur, separates the old part of the town from the quarters to the N. To the right, at the point where the *Boulevard du Roi-Jérôme* diverges, is situated the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 6), containing a small museum, illustrative of the history of the Buonaparte family and including various portraits, pictures, busts, and statues. The Rue Fesch (p. 502) begins a little farther on to the right; to the left is the Rue Napoléon, leading to the Buonaparte mansion (see below). Adjoining the latter street is a figure of *Notre Dame de la Miséricorde*, tutelar of the town (fête on March 17-19th).

The Avenue du Premier-Consul leads from the Place des Palmiers to the *Place Bonaparte*, or *Place du Diamant*, adorned with an equestrian Statue of the Emperor with his four brothers, in bronze, by Barye, erected in 1865. A military band plays here on Sun. at 3 p. m. in winter and in the evening in summer. To the right stands the *Military Hospital*, to the left the *Great Seminary*. Beyond the Place the line of the Avenue du Premier-Consul is continued by the *Boulevard Grandval*, which leads through the new quarter, with the principal hotels, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 9), the *Château Conti*, the *Anglican Church* (Pl. 2), etc., to the *Place du Casone* (p. 503).

The Rue Bonaparte, to the E. of the Place du Diamant, and the Rue du Collège, the second turning on the left in the old town, lead to the *Cathedral* (Pl. 1), a domed church in the Italian style, dating from 1592-1603.

The Rue St. Charles leads thence to the left to the small *Place Letizia*, containing the *Maison de Napoléon* (Pl. 8), with the inscription: 'Napoléon est né dans cette maison le 15 Août 1769' (adm. on application to the concierge, who lives opposite; fee 1 fr.). The

house, which was plundered in 1793 by the partizans of Paoli (see below), contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior.

The family of Buonaparte appears to have emigrated in the 16th cent. from Sarzana in Tuscany, perhaps with the powerful Malaspinas, to Corsica. Messire Francesco Buonaparte, the first member of the family who resided in Corsica, died at Ajaccio in 1567. Napoleon's father, Carlo Maria Buonaparte, born at Ajaccio, 29th March, 1746, was educated at a school founded by Paoli at Corte, and afterwards studied law at Pisa. He then became an advocate at Ajaccio, where he enjoyed considerable popularity, but was soon appointed by Paoli his secretary at Corte. After the disastrous battle of Ponte Nuovo, 9th May, 1769, in consequence of which Corsica lost its independence to France, Carlo fled with his young wife Letitia Ramolino to the Monte Rotondo. He shortly afterwards returned to Ajaccio, where the French General Marbeuf, the conqueror of Corsica, accorded him protection, and where, about two months later, Napoleon was born. In 1777 Carlo was appointed deputy of the nobility for Corsica, and travelled via Florence to Paris. He died at Montpellier in February, 1785. Napoleon, then 16 years of age, having quitted the school at Brienne two years previously, was studying at the Ecole Militaire at Paris.

After the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the great subsequent crisis, Napoleon with his elder brother Joseph warmly espoused the popular cause at Ajaccio. He then repaired to Marseilles to welcome Paoli on his return from exile, and the latter predicted on this occasion that a great destiny was in store for the youth. In 1791 Napoleon obtained the command of the newly-constituted Corsican battalions, and in this capacity practically began his military career. In 1799, Paoli, dissatisfied with the proceedings of Napoleon, sent him to San Bonifacio, to join the expedition against Sardinia. This, however, proved an utter failure, and on 22nd January, 1793, Napoleon narrowly escaped being slain by insurgents. Shortly afterwards he broke off his connection with Paoli and was compelled to quit Corsica with his family. During the zenith of his power the Emperor evinced little partiality for his native island, which he visited for the last time on 29th September, 1799, on his return from Egypt. During his exile in the island of St. Helena, however, his thoughts appear frequently to have reverted to Corsica. 'What reminiscences Corsica has left to me!' he was heard to exclaim: 'I still think with pleasure of its mountains and its beautiful scenery; I still remember the fragrance which it exhales.' Antonmarchi, Napoleon's physician in St. Helena, and the priest Vignale, who performed the last offices of religion, were Corsicans, and shared the fate of their illustrious compatriot.

The Rue St. Charles ends in the Rue Napoléon, which leads to the left to the Place des Palmiers. In the latter street is situated the modest palace of the *Pozzo di Borgo*, one of the most distinguished Corsican families.

*Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo*, born on 8th March, 1768, an early friend of Napoleon, a democrat and adherent of Paoli, afterwards became the Emperor's bitterest enemy. He subsequently became a Russian counsellor of state, and in 1802 was created a count and appointed ambassador, in which capacity he indefatigably devoted his energies to opposing his ambitious countryman. He died at Paris in 1842.

Near the middle of the Rue Fesch, on the right, beyond the Place des Palmiers, is the **Palais Fesch** (Pl. 11), with the college of that name, which contains a library (40,000 vols.), casts, a cabinet of Corsican minerals, and a large collection of pictures (900, most of them copies; open on Sun. & Thurs. 11-4, to strangers on other days also). The court contains a bronze statue of Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of Napoleon's mother, by whom the collection was bequeathed to the town. In the right wing of the palace is the *Cha-*

*pelle Fesch* (open daily, 8-9 a. m., and also on Thurs. & Sun., 12-4), built in 1855, containing the tombs of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon ('mater regum'; d. at Rome in 1836), and of Cardinal Fesch (d. at Rome in 1839).

At the end of the Rue Fesch is the *Cours Napoléon*, with its alleys of orange-trees. To the right is the fine *Statue of General Abbatucci*, a Corsican who fell in 1796, whilst defending the fortress of Hüningen, by Vital Dubray. In a short street opposite the statue is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 10). In the other portion of the Cours, as we return towards the Place du Diamant, are the church of *St. Roch* (Pl. 4), the *Villa Sebastiani* (Pl. 7), with a fine park (gratuity), the *Theatre* (Pl. 16), and the *Préfecture* (Pl. 13).

One of the pleasantest promenades in Ajaccio is the \**Boulevard Lantivy*, or quay skirting the S. part of the town, which affords fine views and is much frequented of an afternoon. To the right, beyond the bishop's palace (p. 501), diverges the Boul. des Etrangers, running parallel with the Boul. Grandval. Farther on are the *Hospice Eugénie*, the *Place Miot*, the old *Fort Miot* (*Maëstrello* Battery; now a school), and the *Normal School*.

### Environs of Ajaccio.

One of the most beautiful walks or drives (carr. 3 fr.) near Ajaccio is afforded by the \**Salario Road* (*Route du Salario*), which begins at the *Place du Casone* (p. 501) and gradually ascends the olive-clad slopes of the *Monte Salario* to the (2½ M.) spring of *Salario*, commanding charming views of the town, the harbour, the gulf, and the mountains. — About ¾ M. from the town, near the *Cappella Peraldi*, is the entrance (to the left) to the sheltered *Promenade des Pins*, also affording beautiful views.

The top of the *Monte Salario* (965 ft.), 20 min. from the above-mentioned fountain, commands an extensive view, from the Capo Tafonato to Monte Renoso. The descent may be made to the *Promenade des Pins* (1¼ hr.) or, to the W., by the *Monte Cacalo* (to Ajaccio 11¼-11½ hr.).

The \**Parata Road*, forming a prolongation of the Boul. Lantivy (see above), although destitute of shade, also affords a charming promenade, skirting the sea for 8 M. (carr. in 1¼ hr., 10 fr.). The gardens and maquis here contain numerous family burial-places and chapels. About ¾ M. from the town is the *Cappella dei Greci*, dating from 1632, and 1 M. farther on is the *Town Cemetery*. The (2½ M.) chalet of *Barbicaja*, noted for its orange-trees, is the property of Lady Alexander. Beyond the (3½ M.) chalet of *Scudo* (Count Pozzo di Borgo), with its beautiful garden, there is a small restaurant. The road then leads through a deserted district, passing (5 M.) *Vignola*. The \**Torre de la Parata*, an old Genoese stronghold (ca. 150 ft.), stands on a rock connected with the mainland by a narrow causeway. Fine sea-view, particularly in rough weather.

The *Isole Sanguinarie*, or *Iles Sanguinaires*, opposite La Parata, are not very interesting. A boat (ordered in advance) may be taken to the

( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) largest island from the Torre della Parata; a boat from Ajaccio direct takes 3 hrs. (not recommended).

The \*Punta di Pozzo di Borgo (2560 ft.), to the N.W. of Ajaccio, is a favourite point for excursions. The road to it ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.; horse 5, carr. 10-15 fr.) coincides at first with the road to Bastia and then ascends to the left. At (3 M.) the Colle di Faccia di Campo we again turn to the left, and farther on we pass a chapel and the Torri de' Monticchi, the remains of a château of the 14th century. The road ends at ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the Castello della Punta (2165 ft.), constructed by the Counts Pozzo di Borgo from the remains of the Tuilleries at Paris, in imitation of the central pavilion of that palace.

The château (shows on application; free) contains two Renaissance chimney-pieces, tapestry, pictures by Pordenone, Giulio Romano, Padovanino, and Salvator Rosa, and portraits of Napoleon by David (1815) and of C. A. Pozzo di Borgo (p. 503) by Gérard. — Refreshments may be obtained from the custodian.

The \*View from the terrace of the château is fine, but a much more extensive prospect is enjoyed by ascending for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more (footpath) to the top of the mountain. To the N.E. are the mountains of Corsica; to the N., the gulfs of Lava and Sagone; to the S., Ajaccio and its gulf; to the S.W., the Isole Sanguinarie. To the W. the Monte Pozzo di Borgo is prolonged by the Lisa (2990 ft.).

On the S. slope of Monte Pozzo di Borgo is the Penitentiary of Castelluccio (580 ft.), occupied by Arab prisoners. It is reached from Ajaccio direct in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. or viâ the Penitentiary of Sant' Antonio in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

To Cauro,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. by the Sartene and Bonifacio road (p. 506), a charming excursion (carr. 15-20 fr.).

The excursion to the Penitentiary of Chiavari (470 ft.), which lies 2 M. from the sea (omn.; 1 M. by short-cuts), on the S. side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, is made by the steamer mentioned at p. 500. Visitors with an authorisation are admitted in the morning to inspect this establishment, which chiefly contains Algerian convicts. Luncheon may be obtained at the canteen (2 fr.).

Another interesting trip may be made by taking the first train to Vizzavona (p. 509), ascending thence to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the \*Colle di Vizzanova (p. 509), descending to (2 hrs.) Bocognano (p. 509), and returning to Ajaccio by the evening-train.

From Ajaccio to Calcatoggio, Vico, and Evisa, and to the Calanche di Piana, see R. 77; to Bonifacio, see R. 78; to Bastia, see R. 79; to Guitera and Zicavo, see p. 507; to Caldaniccia, see p. 508.

## 77. From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Vico and back viâ Porto.

### I. From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Vico.

To Vico, 32 M., DILIGENCE daily in 8 hrs. (4, 3 fr.). — From Vico to Evisa,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M., carr. 11 fr., horse 6-8 fr. — This very fine excursion is, of course, most pleasantly made by hired carriage all the way (65-70 fr.). The first part of it takes 2 days, including a visit to the forest of Aitone.

Ajaccio, p. 500. We follow the Bastia road (see above) as far as (4 M.) Mezzaria, where we leave it on the right, and, passing under the aqueduct of Ajaccio, ascend towards the N. (left). —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. Colle di Listincone (780 ft.). — Beyond (12 M.) Colle di Sebastiano

(1360 ft.; inn) we have a beautiful \*View of the Gulf of Sagone. —  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Marignaninca* (inn),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Calcatoggio* (Rosa Paoli's Inn), which lies on a hill (1075 ft.) to the right.

We descend hence to the mouth of the *Liamone*, in a fertile but unhealthy plain on the beautiful *Gulf of Sagone*. To the right rises the Genoese tower of *Capigliolo*.

23 M. **Sagone** (two Inns), a small seaport, once the seat of a bishop. Road to Porto, see p. 506.

The Vico road leads hence to the N. E., over the (31 M.) *Colle di Sant' Antonio di Vico* (1600 ft.; fine view), where the road to Evisa (see below) diverges to the left.

32 M. **Vico** (1310 ft.; *Hôt. des Gourmets*; *Hôt. de France*), a prettily situated old town, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of which is the *Convent of St. Francis*, with a fine view.

A diligence (2,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) plies hence during the season to (7 M.) **Bagni di Guagno** (1430 ft.; *Hotel* for patients only), one of the chief watering-places in Corsica, with thermal sulphur-springs. The village of *Guagno* (inn) lies  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. To the E.N.E. rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 510).

We retrace our steps from Vico to the *Colle di Sant' Antonio* (1 M.; see above), and ascend a steep road to the N. — 34 M. *Cappella San Rocco*. — 37 M. *Colle di Sevi* (3585 ft.; beautiful view), whence the road winds down through fine forests to (41 M.) *Cristinacce*.

$43\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Evisa** (2760 ft.; \**Hôt. Gigli*) is grandly situated near a magnificent forest of chestnuts and in full view of the mountains.

The pine-forest of *Aitone*, one of the finest in Corsica, lies 3 M. to the N.E. of the village. An excursion should be made as far as the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Colle di Vergio* (4800 ft.; carr. 12 fr., horse 5 fr.).

FROM EVISA TO CORTE, 40 M., diligence only from Calacuccia (see below) to Corte. The road traverses the forest of *Aitone* and beyond the *Colle di Vergio* (see above) also the forest of *Valdoniello* (huge trees) and the valley of the *Golo* with the pastures of *Niolo*. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Albertace* (inn). —  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Calacuccia* (2780 ft.; *Hôt. Verdoni*), whence the fatiguing ascent of *Monte Cinto* (8890 ft.; fine view) may be made in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide. — Beyond Calacuccia the road traverses the \**Scala di Santa Regina*, the fine gorge of the *Golo*, to the ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ponte di Santa Regina*. Near (33 M.) *Castirla* a road diverges to the left to the station of Francardo (p. 510). —  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Col d'Ominanda* (2155 ft.). — 40 M. *Corte* (p. 509).

## II. From Evisa to Ajaccio via Porto.

65 M. — To *Porto*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M., carr. about 15, horse 6-8 fr. (no public conveyance). — From *Porto* travellers should push on the same day to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Piana*, in order to visit the *Calanche* at leisure. From *Piana* to *Ajaccio*, 44 M., DILIGENCE daily in 10 hrs.

The road from Evisa to Porto zigzags down the *Gorgie di Porto*, crosses the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bridge of Tavolella* (2005 ft.; view), and skirts the rocky amphitheatre known as the \**Spelunca*. The (7 M.) \**Colle di Capicciolo* (1770 ft.) is the most interesting part of the route. —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bridge of Cario* (600 ft.), in a valley enclosed by the *Capo alla Polmonaccia* (5626 ft.; left), the *Capo d'Orto* (4285 ft.; right), and other granite mountains. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. before reaching Porto we pass (on the left) the direct road to *Piana* (p. 506) and

Ajaccio. Our road crosses the stream and descends, with a fine view of the \**Gulf* of *Porto*.

13½ M. **Porto** (*Versini's* and *Perretti's Inns*) is a small seaport, which exports timber from the adjacent forests. At the harbour is an old Genoese watch-tower.

FROM PORTO TO CALVI, 48½ M., a highly interesting route, especially in the opposite direction (no public conveyance). The road ascends from Porto (fine retrospect) through a small rocky gorge. — 8 M. *Partinello* (inn), a prettily situated hamlet. The lonely road next traverses an undulating and picturesque district. — From the (13 M.) \**Colle della Croce* (1220 ft.) we enjoy a fine view of the *Gulf of Porto* behind and the *Gulf of Girolata* in front. The view from the (20½ M.) \**Colle di Parma* or *Bocca Parmarella* is little inferior. The road descends towards the *Gulf of Galeria* and traverses the valley of the *Fango*. — *Galeria* (*Pianacci's Inn*), a small seaport, lies 3 M. to the left of the road. — Beyond (28½ M.) *Ponte del Fango* the road becomes still more lonely, though always picturesque. — 48½ M. *Caltri* (p. 512).

The road recrosses the stream of Porto and skirts the other side of the gulf, ascending steeply, with splendid \*Views. About 6 M. beyond Porto begin the curious rocks known as the \**Calanche di Piana*, which attain a height of 1300 ft. and are specially fine at sunset. The road traverses these for about a mile.

21 M. **Piana** (1435 ft.; *Hôt. des Calanches*, unpretending), a village splendidly situated about ¾ M. from the Calanche. — The road now quits the coast and crosses two cols commanding fine views, extending on the N.E. to the singular Capo Tafonato. We again approach the sea at the wide *Gulf of Sagone*.

33 M. **Cargese** (*Hôtel Continental*), prettily situated on the N. side of the Gulf, has a population descended in part from Greek refugees of 1676. The Greek and Latin churches stand opposite each other. — The road undulates along the coast, and at —

42 M. *Sagone* joins the road already traversed on the route from Ajaccio (p. 505).

## 78. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio.

87 M. PUBLIC CONVEYANCES daily. To (53 M.) *Sartene*, DILIGENCE daily at 10.15 a. m., in 13½ hrs. (fare 8½, coupé 10½ fr.); thence to (34 M.) *Bonifacio* by another vehicle in 6 hrs. (5 or 7 fr.), starting at 11.30 a. m. On the return the diligences leave Bonifacio at 11.30 p. m. (reaching Sartene in 9 hrs.) and Sartene at 3.30 p. m. Another conveyance runs from Ajaccio to *Santa Maria Siché*, starting at 3.30 p. m. (returning 5 a. m.; fare 2½ fr.). — On Sun. a steamer of the *Fraissinet Co.* leaves Ajaccio for (3 hrs.) *Propriano* (fares 6, 5 fr.; half of 2 hrs.), going on once a fortnight to (6½-8½ hrs.) *Bonifacio* (fares 10 or 8 fr.; returning on Mon. at 4 p. m.).

*Ajaccio*, see p. 500. The road runs for the most part through the interior of the island. After skirting the harbour side by side with the railway (p. 508), it ascends a little and then re-descends into the valley of the *Grarone* (p. 508). Here it crosses the railway at the station of *Campo di Loro* and then the river, which forms two arms enclosing the marshy and malarious plain of *Campo di Loro* or *Campo dell' Oro*. Farther on we cross the *Prunello*,

an affluent of the Gravone, by the (7 M.) *Ponte di Pisciatella* (two poor inns; good wine). The road then runs to the E. through the valley of the *Mutoleggio*. The views are fine, especially beyond (11 M.) *Barraccone*. — 12½ M. **Cauro** (1230 ft.; *Hôt. de France*, plain), a village surrounded by magnificent mountains.

FROM CAURO TO BASTELICA, 12 M., diligence thrice a week at 1 p.m., in 3 hrs. — **Bastelica** (2600 ft.; two hotels), a prettily situated place with 3340 inhab., was the birthplace of *Sampiero*, the patriotic foe of the Genoese, who caused him to be assassinated in 1567. A bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, was erected to his memory in 1890. The easy ascent of the *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.; 5 hrs., with guide), to the S. of the *Colle di Vizzavona*, may be made in summer from Bastelica.

17½ M. *Colle di San Giorgio* (2500 ft.). The view from the col is limited, but that from a height 10 min. to the E. is very extensive. The road descends (view). — At (20 M.) *Molino d'Apa* the road to Zicavo diverges to the left. The Sartene diligence follows this road as far as (11/4 M.) *Santa Maria Siché* (Hôtel Continental), a small place with a ruined château, once the property of Sampiero (see above), and then returns to the main road.

FROM SANTA MARIA SICHÉ TO ZICAVO, 17½ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.; 5 fr. from Ajaccio). — The road passes several villages and crosses the (7 M.) *Colle di Granace* (2750 ft.). — 18½ M. **Bagni di Guitera** (1436 ft.; *Hôtel* at the *Etablissement*), on the right bank of the *Taravo*. — 17½ M. **Zicavo** (2295 ft.; \**Hôt. Leandri*), with 1644 inhab., charmingly situated.

The *Monte Incudine* (7010 ft.) may be ascended hence in 5-6 hrs. with guide (bridle-path to within 1/2 hr. of the top). About halfway there are some shepherds' huts, where the traveller may spend the night, if he wishes to see the sunrise from the summit. The \*View is the finest in Corsica. Descent in 4½ hrs.

From Zicavo we may return by the picturesque route through the interior of the island, which leads to the S. to (37½ M.) *Sartene* (see below) and to the N. to (50 M.) *Corte* (p. 509; no public conveyance), reaching the railway at (36 M.) *Virario* (p. 509).

21 M. *Grosseto-Prugna* (1445 ft.; inn). The road descends to the *Taravo*, and re-ascends after crossing the stream. — 30 M. *Petroto-Bicchisano* (1350 ft.; inn), prettily situated; 35½ M. *Castalbriva*; 36½ M. *Colle or Bocca Celaccia* (1910 ft.), with fine view. To the S. is the gulf of Valinco. — 39 M. *Oltmeto* (1066 ft.; inn), with 2100 inhabitants.

45 M. *Propriano* (\*Hôt. Peretti) is a thriving little seaport (1900 inhab.) on the beautiful *Gulf of Valinco*. Steamers, see pp. 500, 506. The road again quits the coast and ascends.

53 M. **Sartene** (980 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, unpretending but clean), a picturesquely situated town with 6200 inhab. (view). — The road now ascends and descends through a fertile district, which, however, is scourged in summer by drought and malaria. — Shortly before reaching (67 M.) *Roccapina* we obtain an admirable view of the *Gulf of Roccapina* and of the rock known from its shape as the *Lion of Roccapina*. — 73 M. *Pianottoli* (inn). Just beyond the *Colle d'Arbia* (420 ft.), 4½ M. from Bonifacio, we command a fine view of that town.

87 M. **Bonifacio** (*Hôt. de France* or *Costa*, mediocre; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an ancient town and fortress (3900 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on a prominent and lofty rock. It was founded in the 9th cent. by the Tuscan chieftain Bonifacio, after a naval victory over the Saracens. It subsequently came into the possession of the Pisans, then into that of the Genoese, by whom it was treated with marked favour. In return for this partiality Bonifacio remained inviolably faithful to Genoa, as was proved in 1420 by its memorable defence against Alphonso I. of Aragon.

From the harbour, in the bay at the foot of the promontory bearing the citadel, we ascend to the town either by a flight of steps or by the street at the end of the quay. The cathedral of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, in the centre of the town, is in the Pisan style. Farther on is the old *Citadel*. Here, to the left, is the *Torrione*, a massive tower, 78 ft. high, erected by the Marquis Bonifacio in 828. At its foot is the *King of Aragon's Staircase*, descending to the sea. It consists of 217 steps cut in the rock during the siege of 1420, without the knowledge of the besieged. To the right rises *St. Dominic*, a handsome Gothic church built by the Templars; the unfinished tower is in the Pisan style. Near the large barracks and the residence of the commandant is a *Well* 210 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter, excavated in 1855-66, with a spiral stairway of 337 steps. To the right are the church of *Santa Maria Maddalena*, etc. — The promontory, near the end of which are the churches of *St. Francis* and *St. Anthony*, commands a charming view of the Straits of Bonifacio and of Sardinia (8 M. distant), with the village of Longo Sardo and its lighthouse opposite and the Isola della Maddalena to the left.

On the other side of the harbour is the *Punta della Madonetta*, behind which are some remarkable \**Grottoes* ('le camere'), which visitors explore by boat in calm weather and with the wind from the E. (4-5 fr. for one or more persons; 2-3 fr. if the Dragonetta only is visited). The best light-effects are seen in the afternoon. The *Dragonetta*, the most beautiful cave, near the *Punta di Dragonato*, is not unlike the celebrated Blue Grotto at Capri.

From Bonifacio to *Bastia*, see p. 514. Steamer to *Ajaccio*, see p. 506.

## 79. From Ajaccio to Bastia.

98 M. RAILWAY (narrow-gauge) in  $5\frac{1}{3}$ - $7\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. (fares 17 fr. 80, 18 fr. 35, 9 fr. 75 c.). The section between Bocognano and Vivario will repay driving or even walking.

*Ajaccio*, see p. 500. As the train quits the station, we enjoy a beautiful view of the Punta di Pozzo di Borgo (left) and the gulf and town (right). The train runs between hedges of eucalyptus and cactus, threads a tunnel, and traverses the *Campo di Loro* (p. 506), which is watered by the *Gravone*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Campo di Loro*. —  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Caldanuccia*, with warm sulphur-springs, in a desolate district. —

8 M. *Mezzana-Sarrola* (184 ft.). The Gravone is crossed; the scenery improves. 13½ M. *Carbuccia*; 19 M. *Ucciani* (tunnel); 21 M. *Tavera*. — 25 M. *Bocognano* (2205 ft.; Hôt. de l'Univers), a large village surrounded by chestnut-woods, in a magnificent situation.

From Bocognano the highroad ascends the shadeless valley of the Gravone to the (9 M.) *Colle di Vizzavona* or *La Foce* (3810 ft.; *Hôtel du Monte d'Oro*, a summer 'dépendance' of the Hôt. Miot at Ajaccio, pens. 7-8 fr.), in a mountainous and wooded district, 2 M. above Vizzavona (¾ hr. by road, or ½ hr. by a shady footpath). The road descends, high above the valley of the *Vecchio* (see below) and through the extensive \*Forest of Vizzavona (firs and magnificent beeches), to *Vivario* (see below).

The *Belvedere* (4765 ft.), ¾ hr. from the pass, commands a good view of the Monte d'Oro. — The *Monte d'Oro* (7850 ft.; 5½ hrs., with guide) is ascended from *La Foce* without serious difficulty in summer. — The *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.) is best climbed from Bastelica (p. 507).

Beyond Bocognano the valley of the Gravone is quitted by means of a tunnel, 2½ M. long, under the *Colle di Vizzavona* (see above).

31½ M. *Vizzavona* (2970 ft.; *Buffet*; \**Grand-Hôtel Vizzavona*, finely situated on the edge of the wood, 3 min. above the station, pens. 10 fr.), ¾ hr. below the pass, to the N.E. Fine walks in the vicinity.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Vecchio*, an affluent of the Tavignano. 34 M. *Tattone* (2630 ft.). To the left rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 510). A grand view of the gorge to the left is obtained on emerging from the third of four tunnels passed through here. — The line makes a wide curve to the right to —

39 M. *Vivario* or *Gatti di Vivario* (2120 ft.; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*, poor). Road to Zicavo, see p. 507. — We cross a viaduct, 240 ft. high, over the *Vecchio*. — 42½ M. *Vecchio* (2886 ft.); 45½ M. *Venaco*; 47½ M. *Poggio-Riventosa* (1790 ft.). Numerous tunnels and viaducts were necessary on this part of the railway.

52½ M. *Corte* (1290 ft.; *Hôt. du Nord et de l'Europe*; *Hôt. Paoli*; *Buffet*, déj. 2½ fr.), an old town with 5000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Tavignano*. It is commanded by a lofty citadel, which rendered it a keenly-contested point in the wars of former centuries. The Place Paoli, the principal square, is embellished with a bronze statue of the noble-minded patriot *Pasquale Paoli* (p. 499), by Huguenin (1854). Corte was the central point of Paoli's democratic government. His study, with window-shutters lined with cork, and the council-chambers are still shown at the *Palazzo di Corte*. A university, a printing-office, and a newspaper were also established here by Paoli in 1765. Marble-quarries are worked in the vicinity. In another piazza farther to the N. rises a statue of *General Arrighi de Casanova*, 'Duc de Padoue' (born at Corte in 1779, d. at Paris in 1853), erected in 1868. An agreeable walk may be taken past the citadel into the *Valley of the Tarignano*. Fine views from the heights to the N. of the town. — To Evisa viâ *Cala-cuccia*, see p. 505.

An interesting excursion may be made into the romantic *Valley of the Restonica*, with its cascades, chestnut-woods, and lofty granite walls.

Driving is practicable for about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. At the head of the valley rises the snow-clad Monte Rotondo.

The Monte Rotondo (8775 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Corte. A guide (J. Valentini and Ordione of Corte; 10 fr. per day), two mules (about 20 fr.), wraps, and a supply of provisions are necessary. The excursion is most easily accomplished in July or August, and generally occupies two days, though the actual ascent may be made in 7-8 hrs. and the descent in 6 hrs. At an early hour the traveller ascends the valley of the *Restonica* (p. 509) to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Ponte di Timozzo* (3590 ft.); farther on, the gorge of the *Timozzo* is ascended, where the brook forms a series of pretty waterfalls, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) shepherds' huts of *Timozzo* (4920 ft.), where the mules are left. Thence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., across a wilderness of blocks of granite, to the *Fontana di Triggione* (6400 ft.). The crater-shaped, snow-capped summit is visible hence; below it lies the small and clear *Lago del Monte Rotondo* (6750 ft.), near which the night is passed. Fields of snow, rocks, and débris must be laboriously traversed (2 hrs.) before the summit is attained. A magnificent \*Panorama is here enjoyed. The spectator surveys the greater part of the island, which resembles a vast rocky relief-map. Towards the S. however, the view is obstructed by the massive Monte d'Oro. Violets and forget-me-nots (here popularly called the 'marvellous flower of the mountains') grow abundantly in the rocky clefts on the banks of the lake. The muflone, the wild horned sheep of Corsica, of a dark-brown colour, with silky hair, browses on these lofty summits. The descent may be made on the S. side, via the *Lago di Bettinella* and the *Colle di Manganella* (5875 ft.), to (5-6 hrs.) the baths of *Guagno* (p. 505).

Farther on, the railway traverses a bare and desert region. To the left rises the Monte Rotondo. — 58 M. *Soveria* (1500 ft.); 60 M. *Omessa* (1230 ft.). — 64 M. *Francardo* (870 ft.). To *Castirla*, *Calacuccia*, and *Evisa*, see p. 505. — Beyond this point we follow the left bank of the *Golo*, which in summer is often almost dry.

69 M. **Ponte Leccia** (640 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôt. Cygnos*) is the junction of a line to (47 M.) *Calvi* (p. 512). The fine bridge was built by the Genoese.

FROM PONTE LECCIA TO OREZZA, 20 M. Diligence to *Piedicroce*, 2 M. on this side of Orezza, which may also be reached from *Folelli-Orezza* on the Bastia and Ghisonaccia railway (p. 514). On the way we pass (9 M.) *Morosaglia* (hotel), the native place of the Paoli family (pp. 502, 509). — 11 M. *Colle del Prato* (3195 ft.; inn; fine view); ascent of Monte San Pietro, see p. 514. We descend into the region known as *Castagniccia*, or land of chestnuts. — 18 M. *Piedicroce d'Orezza* (2085 ft.; *Hôt. d'Orezza*). —  $19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stazzona*, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Orezza (p. 514).

The railway to Bastia descends the valley of the *Golo*, frequently crossing the stream. 74 M. *Ponte Nuovo*, where Paoli was finally overcome by the French (p. 502). The country becomes more fertile. 79 M. *Barchetta*; 82 M. *Prunelli di Casamozza*.

85 M. *Casamozza* (105 ft.; buffet), the junction for the line to Ghisonaccia and Bonifacio (p. 514). The railway now leads direct to the N.; the coast-district is flat and full of lagoons.

In the extensive plain to the E. of Casamozza, at the mouth of the *Golo*, on the left bank, once lay *Marianna*, a Roman colony founded by Marius, the remains of which are visible on the shore,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Casamozza. The ruins of a beautiful chapel, and of a church called *La Canovira*, a basilica of noble proportions in the Pisan style, are situated here.

88 M. *Borgo*. — 92 M. *Biguglia*, the capital of the island under the dominion of the Pisans and Genoese (to San Fiorenzo, see p. 512). — 94 M. *Furiani*; 97 M. *Lupino*. Then a long tunnel.

**98 M. Bastia.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL LINGÉNIER, Rue Salvator Viale, cor. of Boul. Paoli, R. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 3, D. 3-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , omn. 1 fr.; STAFFE OR DE FRANCE, Boul. Paoli. — **Cafés.** Français, Place St. Nicolas; Andreani, Boul. Paoli. — **British Vice-Consul:** Mr. Arthur C. Southwell. — **U. S. Consular Agent:** Mr. Simon Damiani. — **Post and Telegraph Office,** Rue Salvator Viale.

Steamers to *Marseilles* (every Mon. & Thurs. at 1 p. m.), *Nice* (every Frid. at 8 p. m.), and *Leghorn* (every Thurs. at 10 a. m. and Frid. at 10 p. m.; also on Mon. at 10 a. m. in winter and noon in summer). Office of the Comp. Fraissinet, Rue du Nouveau-Port; Florio-Rubattino Co., Ave. Carnot.

Bastia, with 22,600 inhab., the busiest commercial place in the island, and its capital down to 1811, was founded in 1380 by the Genoese and defended by a strong castle ('bastion'). The cathedral of *San Giovanni Battista* contains several ancient tombs. In *Santa Croce* are rich decorations in marble. The former *College of the Jesuits* contains a library of 30,000 vols. and natural history collections. The Place St. Nicolas, by the new harbour, is embellished with a marble *Statue of Napoleon* by Bartolini. The old town with the citadel rises above the more modern quarter situated near the harbour. Beautiful walk along the coast towards the N., where a number of easily attained heights afford a variety of fine views. To the E., the islands of *Capraia*, *Elba*, and *Pianosa* (30 M. distant) are visible.

To *Isola Rossa* and *Calvi*, see R. 80; to *Rogliano* and *Capo Corso*, see R. 81; to *Bonifacio*, see R. 82.

## 80. From Bastia to Isola Rossa and Calvi.

### A. Via Ponte Leccia.

75 M. RAILWAY to (61 M.) *Isola Rossa* in 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 10 c.); to (75 M.) *Calvi* in 5-51 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 45 c.).

To (29 M.) *Ponte Leccia*, see above and p. 510. The line to *Calvi* ascends the valley of the *Asco* to the N., then that of the *Navaccia*, beyond which it again approaches the coast. — Several small stations and numerous tunnels are passed. We traverse the fertile district of *La Balagna* before reaching (52 M.) *Belgodere*, near the little town of that name (two hotels; omn. in 1 hr.). Silk-worms are reared in large numbers in the vicinity.

61 M. **Isola Rossa** or *Ile-Rousse* (\**Hôtel de l'Europe*), a small seaport (1800 inhab.), founded in 1758 by Paoli, to whom a monument has been erected in the large square opposite the church. Its name is derived from three red cliffs rising from the sea in front of the harbour. The environs are delightful; the view from the hill of *Santa Reparata*, surmounted by a deserted church, is finest by evening-light.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every alternate Wed. at 1.15 p. m.), *Nice* (every alternate Tues. at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 500).

The railway then skirts the coast to (66 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Algajola*, a picturesque old town on the coast, with granite-quarries in the vicinity.

During the Genoese period it was fortified, and formed the central point of the *Balagna* (see p. 511). — The loftily situated village of (72 M.) *Lumio*, with its orange-plantations and hedges of cactus, commands a beautiful view of the valley.

75 M. **Calvi** (*Hôt. Christophe Colomb*; *Hôt. Maria Josefa*), a very ancient town of 2100 inhab., was an important and fortified place during the Genoese period, and noted for its faithful adherence to the Republic. In 1794 it was bravely defended against the English by the French commandant Casabianca. The harbour is unsafe, but it is the nearest to the French coast. Calvi consists of two parts. The modern *Lower Town* contains the Railway Station, the *Sous-Préfecture*, and the Church. In the middle of the fortified *Upper Town*, to the N. above the harbour, is the old Cathedral. A number of captive Arabs are interred at Calvi. Charming view of the bay, with the promontory of *Revellata*, and of the rocky mountains of *Calenzana*, to the S.E. of the town.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every second Wed. at noon), *Nice* (every second Tues. at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 500). — Road to *Porto* (*Ajaccio*), see p. 506.

### b. Via San Fiorenzo.

14 or 49 M. to *Isola Rossa*, according as the direct road to San Fiorenzo is taken or not; railway from *Isola Rossa* to (14 M.) *Calvi*. DILIGENCE to *San Fiorenzo*, by the direct road, daily at 7.30 a. m., in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (returning at 11.45 a. m.); to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oletta* on the other road, every alternate day.

*Bastia*, see p. 511. The direct road to San Fiorenzo (14 M.) ascends to the W., crosses the *Serra Mountains* (p. 513) by the (6 M.) *Colle di Teghime* (1775 ft.); splendid view of the sea to the W. and E.), and joins the road along the W. side of the peninsula at (11 M.) the *Colle di San Bernardino* (p. 513).

The other road (19 M.), still more picturesque, diverges from the Ajaccio road near the station of *Biguglia* (p. 510), about 6 M. to the S. of Bastia, and leads through the (10 M.) *Lancone Defile* and over the (11 M.) *Colle di San Stefano* (1140 ft.; inn). Thence it descends past (12 M.) *Olmeta di Tuda* and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oletta* (hotel) to join the *Isola Rossa* road (see below) about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from San Fiorenzo.

14 or 19 M. **San Fiorenzo** or *St. Florent* (\**Hôt. de l'Europe*) is a small seaport, charmingly situated on the bay of its own name and commanded by a citadel. — In the neighbourhood formerly lay the mediæval town of *Nebbio*, the ruined cathedral of which (*Santa Maria Assunta*), of the 12th cent., stands on an eminence.

The road hence to (30 M.) *Isola Rossa* crosses the *Aliso* and traverses the lonely *Deserto degli Agriati*, a mountainous pastoral district. — 14 M. (from San Fiorenzo) *Colle del Cerchio* or *di Lavvero* 1020 ft.). — We cross the (19 M.) *Ostriconi* and the (25 M.) *Regino* and enter the *Balagna* (see p. 511).

30 M. *Isola Rossa*, and thence to (44 M.) *Calvi*, see pp. 511, 512.

## 81. From Bastia to Capo Corso and back, skirting the Peninsula.

$75\frac{1}{2}$  M. From Bastia to *Centuri (Camera)*,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M., MAIL CART daily at 10 a. m. (from Rogliano at 11 a. m.), in 8 hrs. — From *Centuri* to *Canari*, 17 M. (no public conveyance). — From *Canari* to *Bastia*, 27 M., DILIGENCE daily.

The Peninsula of *Capo Corso* is about 25 M. in length and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. in breadth. It is traversed longitudinally by the *Serra Mts.* (4280 ft.), culminating in the *Monte Stello* and the *Cima della Follice*. Beautiful valleys descend on the E. and W. flanks of these mountains. A good road leads along the coast, passing several ancient watch-towers of the Pisans and the Genoese, and affording a view of the picturesque islands of Elba, Capraia, and Monte Cristo.

*Bastia*, see p. 511. We quit the town near the new harbour and skirt the sea. Most of the villages lie at some distance from the coast. —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brando-La-Vasina*, 1 M. beyond which there is a *Stalactite Cavern* (adm.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), surrounded by pleasant gardens. — 5 M. *Erbalunga* (inn);  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Marina di Lisco* (restaurants); 11 M. *Marina di Pietra-Corbara*; 14 M. *Porticciolo*.

At (16 M.) *Santa Severa* (\*Inn) opens the charming valley of *Luri*, producing a luxuriant growth of grapes, oranges, and lemons.

A road (10 M.) crosses the peninsula hence, viâ (31/2 M.) *Luri* and the (7 M.) *Colle di Santa Lucia* (1325 ft.), near which is a ruined tower, popularly known as the 'Tower of Seneca', commanding a splendid view. About 3 M. from the pass is *Pino* (see below).

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Marina di Meria*. Beyond (23 M.) *Marina di Macinaggio* the road quits the coast. —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rogliano*, or rather *Campiano* (inn), in a fertile valley. —  $28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Colle di San Nicola* (980 ft.); then (291/2 M.) *Boticella*, a hamlet of the parish of *Ersa*.

$30\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Colle della Serra* (1185 ft.). Ascending a little to the right, beyond a mill, we enjoy a splendid \*View of the *Capo Corso*, the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum*. Off the point lies the islet of *Giraglia*, with a lighthouse. —  $31\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Camera*, a hamlet of *Centuri*, with a small harbour.

The road on the *West Side* of the peninsula is still more picturesque, with fine mountain-views and cliff-scenery. —  $33\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pecorile* or *Morsiglia*. —  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Pino* has a convent with a 15th cent. statue of the Virgin and some Italian paintings (to *Santa Severa*, see above). — 43 M. *Minervio*.

$48\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Marinca* belongs to *Canari*, a commune embracing about a dozen hamlets and two interesting churches. To the E. rises the *Cima della Follice* (see above). —  $55\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nonza* (inn), a village curiously situated on a cliff, 480 ft. in height. To the E. is the *Monte Stello* (see above). We approach the *Bay of San Fiorenzo*.

At (64 M.) *Colle di San Bernardino* (235 ft.) we join the direct road from *Bastia* to *San Fiorenzo* viâ the *Colle di Teghime* (p. 512). —  $75\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bastia*.

## 82. From Bastia to Bonifacio.

109 M. RAILWAY to (54 M.) *Ghisonaccia* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 35 c.), and DILIGENCE thence to (55 M.) *Bonifacio* in about 11 hrs. — The fact that the railway has not been continued to Bonifacio is due to the immense expense of expropriation.

From Bastia to (13 M.) *Casamozza*, see p. 510. The railway here diverges from the line to Ajaccio and follows the bleak and desolate E. coast of the island, soon crossing the *Golo* (p. 510).

$15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Arena-Vescovato*. *Vescovato* (Hôt. du Progrès, moderate),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. (omnibus), is the chief place in the fertile district of the *Casinca*. — 18 M. *San Pancrazio*. — 20 M. *Folelli-Orezza*.

FROM *FOLELLI* TO *OREZZA*, 14 M.; diligence daily in the season to ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Piedicroce-Orezza*, via (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Stazzona*, which is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Orezza. — The road ascends the valley of the *Fium' Alto*. — *Orezza* is a watering-place with two cold chalybeate springs, in an unhealthy situation, so that most of the visitors lodge at Stazzona. — The *Monte San Pietro* (5790 ft.; \*View), to the S.W., is easily ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (there and back) from Piedicroce. Bridle-path to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. of the top. It is also climbed from the *Colle del Prato* (p. 510) in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. — An omnibus also runs from Piedicroce to (12 M.) *Pardina* (see below).

The railway crosses the *Fium' Alto* and approaches the coast. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Padulella*. — 29 M. *Prunete-Cervione*.

*Prunete* (inn) is a sea-bathing resort. — *Cervione* (1070 ft.), 4 M. to the N.W. (omn.), has an interesting church. A mail-cart plies thence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Valle d'Alesani* (inn), near the mineral springs of *Pardina* (see above).

33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Alistro*. Beyond (37 M.) *Bravone* we traverse the malarious *Plain of Aleria*. — From (45 M.) *Ponte del Tavignano* a road ascends the valley of that river to (31 M.) *Corte* (p. 509). — 46 M. *Aleria*, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of the *Stagno di Diana*, where the ancient town of *Aleria* was situated. The modern *Aleria* lies  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. of the station. — 49 M. *Puzzichello*, with cold sulphureous springs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station.

54 M. *Ghisonaccia* (Hôt. Costantini, at the station), the present terminus, is 3 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name.

FROM *GHISONACCIA* TO *GHISONI*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, mail-cart daily, through the valley of the *Fium' Orbo*. — Beyond (6 M.) *Pinzalone* the road threads the picturesquesque \**Defile of Inzecca*. —  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Defile of the Strette* or of the *Saut de la Mariée*. About  $11\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on is a third defile commanded by the rocks of the *Kyrié Éléison* and the *Christé Éléison* (5200 ft.). —  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. *GHISONI* (2160 ft.; Hôt. Bernardini) is picturesquely situated among forests and mountains, where pleasant excursions may be made.

The Bonifacio diligence starts on the arrival of the morning-train. — Beyond the (57 M.) village of *Ghisonaccia* (hotel) the road crosses the *Fium' Orbo*, and then passes several other unimportant stations. — 92 M. *Porto Vecchio* (\*Hôt. des Amis), with 3200 inhab., perhaps on the site of the ancient *Portus Syracusanus*. Malaria prevails here in summer. — 109 M. *Bonifacio*, see p. 508.

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# France, Sud-Est

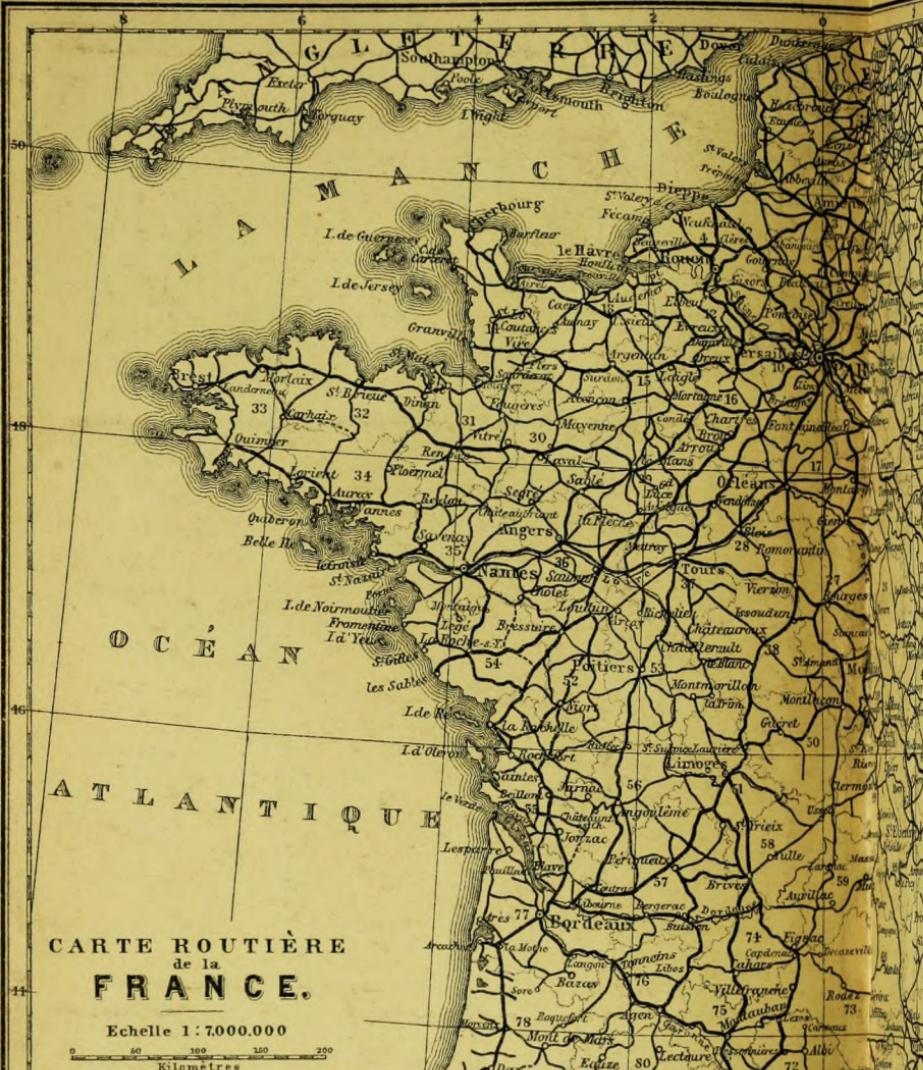


*Les numéros (39, 40, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.  
re ; 41, Jura ; 43, Haute-Savoie ; 44, Savoie ; 45, Ain. 46, Rhône.*

**Eng. Miles**  
39, Allier ; 40, Saône-et-Loire ; 41, Jura ; 43, Haute-Savoie ; 44, Savoie ; 45, Ain ; 46, Rhône ; 47, Loire ; 48, Haute-Loire ; 49, Puy-de-Dôme ; 60, Lozère ; 61, Ardèche ; 62, Isère ; 63, Drôme ; 64, Hautes-Alpes ; 65, Basses-Alpes ; 66, Alpes-marit. ; 67, Var ; 68, Bouches-du-Rhône ; 69, Vaucluse ; 70, Gard ; 71, Hérault ; 73, Aveyron ; 84, Aude ; 85, Pyrénées-orient.







Départements:

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3 Somme	9 Seine-et-Marne
4 Seine-infér.	10 Seine-et-Oise
5 Oise	11 Seine
6 Aisne	12 Eure





